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TRANSPORT



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The popularity of snowmobiles as modes of transportation in the north may soon make dog sleds just memories. This photo was taken about 70 miles south of Arctic Bay by Lorne Smith of Winnipeg.

Le traîneau à chiens relégué aux oubliettes! Ce n'est sûrement pas chose impossible si l'on en juge par la popularité de plus en plus grande de la motoneige comme moyen de transport dans le Nord canadien. M. Lorne Smith, de Winnipeg, a pris cette photo à 70 milles au sud d'Artic Bay.

Transportation Council Message

Message du Conseil des transports



W.H. Huck



Pierre Camu



G.A. Scott



Don Jamieson



O.G. Stoner



Gérard Duquet



J.W. Pickersgill



W.M. Gilchrist

Development of Canada's great Arctic potential always has depended on transportation to reduce distances, end isolation, and carry goods and resources to and from one of the world's last great unexploited natural treasure troves.

The growing transportation services which are changing the face of the Canadian Arctic are, for the most part, supplied or assisted by the Ministry of Transport. But much more must be done.

Last December, over 200 experts on the Arctic and transportation, representatives of industry, and officials from all levels of government met at Yellowknife to discuss northern transportation in the 1970's for the purpose of contributing to orderly social and economic development, compatible with protection of the environment, through the provision of an efficient, economic and adequate transportation system.

Joint hosts of this important national conference were the Hon. Don Jamieson, Minister of Transport, and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Hon. Jean Chretien.

The expert presentations and discussions at the meeting will have a strong influence on the organization and policies of the Government, including the role of the new Arctic transportation group which is being formed within the Ministry.

Le développement de l'Arctique et de son grand potentiel a toujours dépendu de l'existence de moyens de transport, seul moyen de réduire les distances, de mettre fin à l'isolement et de transporter les marchandises et les ressources d'une des plus riches régions du monde encore inexploitées.

Les services de transport sans cesse croissants qui transforment l'aspect de l'Arctique canadien sont, en majeure partie, assurés par le ministère des Transports. Cependant il faudrait faire davantage.

En décembre dernier, plus de 200 experts de l'Arctique et des transports, représentants de l'industrie et délégués de tous les paliers de gouvernement, se réunissaient à Yellowknife pour discuter des transports dans le nord dans les années 1970 afin de favoriser le dévelopement social et économique tout en protégeant l'environnement grâce à un système de transport efficace, économique et adéquat.

Cette conférence national importante était présidée conjointement par l'honorable Don Jamieson, ministre des Transports, et par l'honorable Jean Chrétien, ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien.

Les communications et les discussions des experts lors des scéances auront une grade influence sur l'organisation et la politique du gouvernement, sans oublier le rôle de la nouvelle régie des transports dans l'Arctique qui est en cours d'organisation au sein du ministère des Transports.



C.C. Halton



I.C. Cornblat





W.F. Nelson



Wilbrod Leclerc



Andrew Chatwood André Laframboise





J.R.H. Noble



John Grav



John Gratwick



Robert Turner



Stuart T. Grant

Growth of Ministry's Arctic resupply operations

Growth of Arctic operations has brought to the Ministry of Transport increasing responsibilities for the resupply of both civilian and military installations. Due to the increased exploration in the oil and other mineral fields more commercial tankers and dry cargo vessels are being escorted by Coast Guard vessels to such places as Lougheed Island, Vanier Island and Eureka.

The resupply operations were assigned to the Department of Transport in 1954 and taken over by the Ministry of Transport on its creation in 1970. At first most of this type of work was carried out by United States agencies, but since 1954 the Canadian Coast Guard has been assuming an increasing share of the task and by 1961 its operations covered the whole Canadian Arctic. The Ministry now handles virtually all such work in the Eastern Canadian Arctic and assists other Canadian agencies and firms in the Western Arctic.

The Marine Operations Branch of the Ministry is the organization responsible for the resupply of the Eastern Canadian Arctic on behalf of other government departments and also for the United States Air Force in the resupply of military installations.

In the Eastern Arctic the resupply work is carried out by convoys of chartered merchant ships that are escorted by Coast Guard icebreakers, whose captains act as commodores of the convoys. Assisting are smaller Coast Guard northern supply vessels that are capable of working in relatively shallow waters which exist in a great many Arctic freight-landing areas. The NSVs, as these vessels are called, were converted from wartime tank landing vessels and have been proving their worth in the northern waters.

In 1969 a new concept of ship to shore delivery was commenced. This

was the use of the Sikorsky Skycrane helicopter. Four sites serviced by the Skycrane are Resolute Bay, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet and Clyde River. With this means ship to shore delivery time is minimized and the handling and damage factors reduced.

The Arctic resupply operations extend from mid-July to mid-October and in that time about 11 or 12 Coast Guard ships are used. The Dew Line operations, which are part of this resupply program were completed on September 20 last year.

Growth of the Arctic operations has necessitated the use of the ice reconnaissance services and these are carried out by fixed wing aircraft flying out of such places as Churchill, Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, and Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island in the High Arctic.

These flights are under the direction of the Ministry's Canadian Meteorological Service and provide information on ice conditions in the sea lanes and in all areas where the resupply convoys operate. Helicopters based aboard the Coast Guard icebreakers are used for close range reconnaissance.

It was anticipated that by the close of navigation last year close to 100,000 tons of cargo, comprising vehicles, bulk oil and general cargo, would be handled in the northern resupply operations.

In addition to cargo operations, the Ministry provides support of scientific work such as oceanographic and hydrographic projects for the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Icebreakers also escort grain shipping on the Hudson Bay route from Churchill, and installation of navigational aids on the route are placed by the icebreakers.



A new concept of ship-to-shore delivery. The use of a Sikorsky S-64 Skycrane saves time and results in less damage than conventional methods utilizing barges.

Reapprovisionnement et expansion des activites du Ministere dans l'Arctique

En raison de l'accroissement des opérations dans l'Arctique, le ministère des Transports s'est vu grevé de plus grandes responsabilités en ce qui a trait au réapprovisionnement des installations tant civiles que militaires. Plus de pétroliers commerciaux et de navires de charge à marchandises solides sont escortés par des navires de la Garde côtière à des endroits comme l'île Lougheed, l'île Vanier et Eureka à cause de l'exploration accrue qu'on rencontre dans ces mers à la suite des recherches pétrolières.

C'est en 1954 que le ministère des Transports a pris la responsabilité de l'approvisionnement de l'Arctique. Au début, ce genre de travail était surtout accompli par des agences américaines, mais depuis 1954, la Garde côtière canadienne s'en occupe de plus en plus et ses opérations, en 1961, s'étendaient à tout l'Arctique canadien. Ce travail, dans l'est de l'Arctique, incombe maintenant presque exclusivement au Ministère, qui aide aussi d'autres agences et entreprises canadiennes dans l'ouest de l'Arctique.

La Direction des opérations de la marine du Ministère est chargée du réapprovisionnement de l'est de l'Arctique canadien pour le compte d'autres ministères du gouvernement, ainsi que pour le compte de l'aviation américaine en ce qui a trait aux installations militaires.

Ce travail est accompli par des convois de navires marchands affrétés, escortés par des brise-glace de la Garde côtière dont les capitaines jouent le rôle de commodores des convois. Des petits navires d'approvisionnement de la Garde côtière sont utilisés dans les eaux relativement peu profondes que l'on retrouve à plusieurs endroits de débarquement de fret dans l'Arctique.

Ces petits navires servaient pendant la circulent. I brise-glace utilisés po courte dista selon les tonnes de véhicules, l'actique.

guerre au débarquement des chars d'assaut, mais ils ont été modifiés et sont maintenant très utiles dans les eaux septentrionales.

En 1969, une nouvelle technique de livraison navire-côte a pris naissance; c'était l'utilisation de l'hélicoptère Stalics. Cette "grue aérienne" dessert notamment la baie Resolute, Arctic Bay, l'Inlet Pond et la rivière Clyde. Ainsi grâce à ce moyen de livraison au rivage peut-on sauver du temps et réduire les facteurs de manutention et d'avarie.

La période de réapprovisionnement de l'Arctique s'étend de la mi-juillet à la mi-octobre et environ 11 ou 12 navires de la Garde côtière sont affectés à ce travail. Les opérations de la ligne Dew, qui font partie du programme de réapprovisionnement, on été terminées cette année le 20 septembre.

L'expansion des opérations dans l'Arctique a nécessité l'utilisation de services de reconnaissance des glaces qui ont été assurés par des aéronefs à voilure fixe basés à des endroits comme Churchill (Man.), la baie Frobisher, l'île Baffin et la baie Resolute sur l'île Cornwallis dans la haute Arctique.

Ces vols sont la responsabilité du Service météorologique du Canada et fournissent des renseignements concernant l'état des glaces dans les voies maritimes et dans toutes les régions ou les convois de réapprovisionnement circulent. Des hélicoptères basés sur les brise-glace de la Garde côtière sont utilisés pour les reconnaissances à courte distance.

Selon les prévisions, près de 10,000 tonnes de marchandises, y compris les véhicules, le mazout et les marchandises générales, allaient être transportées cette année dans le cadre des opérations de réapprovisionnement de l'Arctique.



Le n.g.c.c. SKUA, utilisé cette année dans le cadre du réapprovisionnement de l'Arctique, a été échoué à Cap Dyer dans le but d'en réparer la coque avariée par les glaces.

En plus du transport de marchandises, le Ministère assure des services de soutien pour les travaux scientifiques tels que les projets océanographiques et hydrographiques pour le ministère de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources. Des brise-glace escortent aussi les céréaliers sur la route de la baie d'Hudson en direction de Churchill et s'occupent de l'installation des aides à la navigation sur cette route.



Senior Management Conference des cadres superieurs

Minister of Transport, Don Jamieson, welcomed the more than 200 participants at the Senior Manager Conference held at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, in November. Purpose of the oneday conference was to explore the concept, objectives and structure of the new organization and review progress and challenges facing the Ministry.

Le ministre des Transports, l'hon. Don Jamieson, a souhaité la bienvenue à plus de 200 participants à la Conférence des cadres supérieurs qui a eu lieu en novembre à l'hôtel Château Laurier, à Ottawa. Le but de cette conférence d'un jour était d'étudier les concepts, les objectifs et les structures de la nouvelle organisation et de passer en revue les progrès et les impératifs auxquels le Ministère doit faire face.



O.G. Stoner, Deputy Minister, was chairman of the panel discussions. Mr. Stoner is seen here with Gerard Duquet, parliamentary assistant to the Minister.

Monsieur O.G. Stoner, sous-ministre, a présidé les discussions du comité. On aperçoit M. Stoner en compagnie de M. Gérard Duquet, adjoint parlementaire du Ministre.



The Hon. J.W. Pickersgill, President, Canadian Transport Commission and Transport Minister Don Jamieson.

L'hon. J.W. Pickersgill, président de la Commission canadienne des transports et le ministre des Transports, l'hon. Don Jamieson.



Dr. Gordon Campbell, left, Director of Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety and Wilbrod Le Clerc, Administrator, Canadian Surface Transportation Administration, chat in front of a possible car of the future.

Monsieur Gordon Campbell, à droite, directeur de la Sécurité automobile et routière et M. Wilbrod Le Clerc, administrateur des Transports de surface du Canada, s'entretiennent devant une voiture futuriste.



Dr. P. Camu, Administrator, Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, spoke on the CMTA implementation progress and some of the problems involved. Dr. Camu, left, is seen here with the Deputy Minister, Mr. Stoner, centre, and H.O. Buchanan, Regional Director, CMTA, Vancouver.

Monsieur P. Camú, administrateur des Transports maritimes, a parlé des progrès dans les réalisations de son Administration et de quelques-uns des problèmes rencontrés. On aperçoit M. Camu, à gauche, en compagnie du sousministre, M. Stoner, au centre et de M. H.O. Buchanan, directeur régional, pour Vancouver, de l'Administration canadienne des transports maritimes.



The Minister and W.M. Gilchrist, President, Northern Transportation Co. Ltd., discuss the pros and cons of using helicopters in the north.

Le Ministre et M. W.M. Gilchrist, président de la Northern Transportation Co. Ltd., discutent l'utilisation de l'hélicoptère dans le nord



The Ministry of Transport's air traffic control display serves as a backdrop for W.H. Huck, Administrator, Canadian Air Transportation Administration and R. Dodd, Director, Air Traffic Control.

La présentation de la Division du contrôle de la circulation aérienne du ministère des Transports sert de toile de fond à un entretien entre M. W.H. Huck, administrateur des Transports aériens, et M.R. Dodd, directeur du Contrôle de la circulation aérienne.

Atmospheric sounding station fills gap in Western Canada

The Canadian Meteorological Service of the Ministry of Transport will complete the installation of an atmospheric sounding station at Vernon, B.C. this year. The primary purpose of the station is to make measurements of temperature, pressure and humidity from ground level to a height of approximately 20 miles.

This will be done be a balloon borne package called a radiosonde which contains temperature, pressure and humidity sensors and also a radio transmitter for the purpose of sending signals to the ground-based receiving station.

In addition, direction finding equipment at this station will follow the progress of the balloon as it rises high into the atmosphere, enabling measurement of the speed and direction of the winds at prescribed level.

Balloon releases will be made twice daily at 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. PST and the data received will be used to analyse

atmospheric conditions in southern B.C. and assist in determining the large-scale flow patterns over Canada and the northern hemisphere as a whole.

The station has been located in the heart of British Columbia's southern interior in order to fill an upper level atmosphere data gap over Western Canada. An important additional use will be a capability for measuring the structure of the low level atmosphere in a typical B.C. valley. Such knowledge is necessary for an understanding of the dispersal of air pollutants in this type of terrain. The site is on the Canadian Armed Forces base at Vernon, B.C.

The approximate capital cost of the fully instrumented station will be \$200,000 and the station will be staffed by four meteorological technicians. Target date for completion is next October.

Arctic Transportation conference - Yellowknife

"In trying to resolve this question (of the North) — in trying to ask ourselves what the real nature of the challenge is—I got the impression it is one of balance:"

With this statement, Transport Minister Don Jamieson, expressed his views on the problems brought about by the recent rapid developments in the Arctic, especially as it applies to the world of transportation.

Mr. Jamieson was speaking at the closing dinner at the Arctic Transportation Conference in Yellowknife, N.W.T., December 8 and 9.

Two hundred and seventy delegates representing federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments;

air, marine and surface transportation industry; the academic community; mining, oil and pipeline interests, consultants and local residents, including Eskimo and Indian representatives, participated in the two — day session.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Transport and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Mr. Jamieson and the Hon. Jean Chretien, minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, were co-chairmen.

The conference consisted mainly in a fact — finding mission as a preliminary step to the planning of an efficient and adequate transportation system for the Arctic — one that will take into account the social, economical and ecological factors.

More than 45 papers were presented. These included Transportation and the Arctic community; Air navigation aids and airport facilities; Western water transportation; Meteorological services and Air carriers operations.

Top-of-the-world weather stations

Meteorology is an indispensable part of transportation. A major advance in this field was the opening of the joint Canadian - U.S. Arctic weather stations at Alert, Resolute Bay, Eureka, Mould Bay and Isachsen in the Arctic islands. These top-of-the-world stations make a vital contribution in the realm of climatology.

Today there are some 110 Meteorological Service staff members employed by the Ministry at 21 northern airports and observation stations. The observations from these points, as well as from other northern stations operated by other government agencies under contract with private firms, are channelled into the communications system which relays the information throughout most of North America and, in certain cases, to much of the northern hemisphere.

The Arctic Weather Central at Edmonton analyses these observations and provides weather forecasts for aviation, marine and other northern

interests.

By 1972 the joint stations will be manned and financially supported fully by Canada.



One of the 110 Meteorological Service staff checks surface weather instruments at Alert.

Un des 110 employés du Service météorologique vérifie les instruments d'observation du temps en surface à Alert.



The joint Canada-United States Arctic weather station at Eureka, Ellesmere Island, NWT.

La station météorologique conjointe canadoaméricaine à Eureka, sur l'île Ellesmere (T.N.-O.)

Les stations météorologiques du sommet de la terre

La météorologie est un service indispensable pour les transports. Les grands progrès réalisés dans ce domaine par l'ouverture de stations météorologiques conjointes canado-américaines à Alert, à la baie Resolute, à Eureka, à la baie Mould et à Isachsen dans les îles de l'Arctique constituent un apport précieux à la climatologie.

Présentement, environ 110 employés du Service météorologique sont au service du Ministère à 21 aéroports et stations météorologiques du Nord. Les observations faites à ces endroits, ainsi qu'a certaines autres stations du Nord qui relèvent d'autres agences gouvernementales en vertu de contrats avec des entreprises particulières, sont transmises par voie du système de télécommunication qui diffuse les renseignements dans presque toute l'Amérique du Nord et, dans certains cas, dans une bonne partie de l'hémisphère septentrional.

Le Centre météorologique de l'Arctique, à Edmonton, analyse ces observations et prépare des prévisions météorologiques à l'intention de l'aviation, de la Marine et des autres entreprises du Nord.

Development of transportation in Canada's Arctic regions

For more than four hundred years, since the discovery of the country by Jacques Cartier, the opening of Canada's vast and inhospitable Arctic regions has been the dream of many. Throughout those years many and varied attempts have been made, with water transportation always playing a prominent part among the modes of commercial transportation.

Latest attempts to conquer the icelocked waters of the North have been the Arctic voyages in 1969 and 1970 of the U.S. tanker Manhattan, and in these attempts the Ministry of Transport has played a prominent part through its ice-breaking support by the Canadian Coast Guard ships John A. Macdonald and Louis S. St-Laurent.

However, aircraft have not allowed water transportation to take full control of nothern transportation, the airplane being the first mode of transport which did not obey the geography of the country. In the period between the two world wars, the aircraft made it possible to explore the valleys of the Mackenzie, the Yukon and the lakes of the Northwest Territories. In all these exploits the pilots of the Canadian Arctic have earned an enviable reputation for themselves.

The Ministry of Transport has the continuing task of deciding upon or recommending to the Government how far it should go in providing transportation and communications facilities in the north, which must exist if private enterprise is to undertake any part in developing the available natural resources. Each year the Ministry carries out the supply by sea of the

northern settlements and it is also largely responsible for the provision and maintenance of air fields and other aviation services throughout the north.

The matter of providing transportation facilities for the opening of the north did not become of particular urgency until the advent of World War Two focused attention upon the need for defence installations in the north, and upon the urgency of making the known oil and mineral resources of the Mackenzie River basin available to Canada and her allies.

As the demand for transportation in the northwest developed, there was a marked growth in both air and water transport. Today there is a network of air service throughout the north, well supported by navigational aids and meteorological and communications facilities.

Barge traffic is still the principal means of moving heavy cargo down the Mackenzie River system to the northwestern Arctic shoreline. The river and its navigable tributaries are marked with buoys and other aids to marine navigation, and buoy vessels of the Canadian Coast Guard operate along it from headquarters at a Ministry of Transport district marine agency at Hay River, N.W.T.

Marine Developments

In the marine sphere, the Canadian Government has been operating a regular annual patrol of the eastern Arctic since 1922, but marine transport to that part of the north consisted of

little more than the single government patrol vessel, plus a few small private freighters operated by firms largely concerned with the fur trade, until 1947.

In that year a joint Canadian-United States program was begun to establish jointly-operated weather stations in the islands of the High Arctic. The tremendous task of transporting building materials and other supplies to these outposts and to defence establishment that had been built in the north was carried out, in the beginning, almost entirely by United States agencies.

Canada's responsibilities were rapidly increasing, however, and there was growing interest in exploring the natural resources of the northern mainland and the islands.

At the same time, there was increased emphasis on the improvement of living standards of the native population and extensive government programs toward that end were being developed by the federal departments concerned. As a result, in 1950, the Ministry of Transport put into service the new ship C.D. Howe, designed for medical services in the Arctic. Three years later, the heavy icebreaker d'Iberville was commissioned to support the Arctic sea-lift operations. Canada began to annually increase the degree of her participation in the supply undertakings to the northern ports of call, until it became an all-Canadian project.

Today, the Ministry of Transport supply convoys annually are comprised of around 15 Canadian Coast Guard



The airport at Frobisher Bay, one of a network of air services throughout the north.

vessels and a half-dozen chartered freighters and tankers. The Coast Guard ships include both heavy icebreakers and shallow-draft supply ships, the latter being able to reach many ports of call, particularly in the Hudson Bay area, where shallow water prevents ordinary freighters from operating.

From mid-July until late September and early October, the fleet of supply ships delivers supplies to some 40 eastern Arctic settlements, including native villages, trading posts, defence outposts and weather stations. Because of the short season, the delivery is made by several convoys, each comprised of an icebreaker or two, depending upon the severity of ice conditions, and several cargo ships.

One convoy goes to the High Arctic, with Resolute Bay, Cornwallis Island, as a main calling point. Another may work along the Baffin Island coast while yet another makes its way to the

defence establishments in Foxe Basin, on the west side of Baffin Island.

Other vessels are busy in Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. At the same time, icebreaker assistance is afforded as needed to commercial shipping plying the route from Churchill, Manitoba, through the strait to Europe.

During the past several summers, extensive research has been carried out in the previously little-known channels of the Arctic archipelago by scientific parties aboard Canadian Coast Guard vessels and hydrographic ships of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. While private firms have been investigating various mineral deposits in the north, the Coast Guard has carried out, and is continuing, a program of ice studies to determine the length of the season during which cargo vessels could reach these possible sources of mineral output, thus making their products available to the nation's industry.

Highest marks

Guy Oake of Mount Pearl, Newfoundland, chief engineer officer of the CCGS Bartlett, received the award for obtaining highest marks in Canada in 1969 in the Ministry of Transport's second class marine engineers examinations.

Mr. Oake was presented with a slide rule and certificate on behalf of the Canadian division of the Institute of Marine Engineers at ceremonies at the College of Fisheries where he studied.

Seek effective methods for suppression of hail

After many years of basic research into the causes and behaviour of hailstorms, the knowledge gained is being put to use in a series of experiments aimed at testing the effectiveness of a recently developed hail suppression technique. This is being done through the Alberta Hail Studies project, a large scale co-operative applied research program sponsored by three government agencies.

The Research Council of Alberta plays a major role by organizing and operating the summer field program at Penhold. Also, the design and evaluation of cloud seeding experiments is being carried out by Research Council Workers. The National Research Council provides the 10 cm weather radar whose unique features make it the most advanced in the world for studying hailstorms.

The Canadian Meteorological Service supplies forecast services, research personnel and equipment, including a special upper-air sounding station set up at Rocky Mountain House each summer.

In addition, the Ministry of Transport provides for participation in the project by the Stormy Weather Group of McGill University under a contract supporting hail research by graduate students and staff. Other research groups from Saskatchewan and the United States joined the project during the summer field program.

An important innovation in 1970 was a data link from Penhold direct to the computing centre at the Research Council of Alberta in Edmonton. Upper-air soundings and forecast temperature data were utilized in a numerical convection model to assess the likelihood of thunderstorms and hail for the

day. The model was used to predict the storm top and severity and estimate the updrafts, liquid water content and temperature structure through the central updraft core of the storm. The most significant event this past summer was the successful testing of the logistics involved in a new technique for seeding hailstorms. A T/33 jet aircraft from the National Aeronautical Establishment of the National Research Council in Ottawa was used as the



A T/33 jet aircraft from the National Aeronautical Establishment of the National Research Council, Ottawa, used as the seeding aircraft.

seeding aircraft. It was equipped with special instrumentation, including a weather radar in the nose and a flare rack under the fuselage.

This rack carried 52 silver iodide pyrotechnic flares which could be dropped in sucession as the aircraft made passes over the top of a rapidly developing storm turret. Upon being released a delay fuse burned while the flare fell approximately 7,000 feet. Then the silver iodide mixture burned during the final 3,000 feet of all, producing trillions of tiny ice nuclei in the critical supercooled portion of the cloud. By injecting these artificallyproduced ice nuclei into the cloud it is hoped to interfere with the natural processes inside the cloud in such a manner as to reduce the size and amount of hail reaching the ground. The target zone inside the cloud was predicted by the computer model. Four seeding experiments were carried out during July. In all cases, through radio communication between the seeding aircraft and project ground control, it

was possible to positively identify and seed the test storm selected on radar.

Ground mobile units were deployed downwind of the seeding area to collect rain and hail for later laboratory analysis. Radar data, time-lapse cloud photographs, and surface rain and hail patterns on the ground are all now being analysed to determine whether the interesting changes in the storm observed after seeding were natural or man-made.

No firm conclusions can be reached about the effectiveness of this hail suppression technique from the few experiments carried out in July. However, the logistic success of the 1970 tests and the preliminary results to date are sufficiently encouraging that plans are under way for an expanded series of experiments next summer.

The necessary flying for the project was co-ordinated with Regional Air Traffic Control personnel who developed suitable procedures for the handling of aircraft in this unique exercise.

New airport at Maniwaki

Transport Minister, Don Jamieson, officially opened the new regional airport at Maniwaki, Quebec. The 3,000-foot crushed gravel-and-sand runway is capable of handling planes equivalent in size to the DC-3. It is a base of operations for Laurentian Air Services and the Gatineau Forest Protective Association and a survey is being done to look into the feasibility of operating scheduled passenger flights on a regular basis from Maniwaki to Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal.

Canadian weather on "TODAY" program

The NBC weekday morning television show 'TODAY' originated from Canada during the week of September 14-18. The program, normally televised live from New York, includes a weather segment giving the current weather picture over the continental United States. While the interviews and other features of the program originated from Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto during the week, the weather and news segment continued to be fed from New York. By special arrangement, Canadian forecasts were shown as a supplement to the regular weather portion of the program.

The information was transmitted by Telex from the Toronto Weather Office to New York. The Weather Offices at Edmonton and Montreal provided the forecasts for western and eastern Canada and this resulted in a comprehensive picture of the Canadian weather for the day. The editing and special attention to the Telex transmissions by the staff of the Toronto Weather Office resulted in a service which continued without complication during the week. It is gratifying to know that authentic weather information for Canada was carried by 241 television stations in the United States with a viewing audience

running into the millions.

Each day, Frank Blair, the "TO-DAY" news commentator prefaced the weather portion by a credit to the Canadian Meteorological Service. He also made a "creditable" attempt to give the forecasts for Quebec in French.

On the Friday morning Mr. Blair read a letter from Dr. George Cressman, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, on Canadian-American co-operation in weather matters. This read in part - "All in all, it would be difficult to conceive of a finer spirit of mutual assistance than exists between weathermen of the United States and Canada".

sur l'emission "TODAY"

L'émission "TODAY", qui passe le matin sur le réseau NBC, a été transmise à partir du Canada du 14 au 18 septembre. Cette émission, qui est normalement télédiffusée en direct de New York, donne notamment un aperçu courant du temps aux Etats-Unis. Tandis qu'au cours de la semaine, les entrevues et d'autres parties du programme sont parvenues de Montréal, d'Ottawa et de Toronto, la météorologie et les nouvelles ont continué d'être transmises de New York. Selon une entente spéciale, des prévisions du Canada ont été ajoutées à la partie régulière météorologique l'émission.

Les renseignements étaient transmis à New York par Télex du Bureau météorologique de Toronto. Les prévisions pour l'Ouest et l'Est du Canada en provenance d'Edmonton et de Montréal, respectivement, ont permis d'obtenir un aperçu complet, chaque jour, du temps au Canada. La vérification par le personnel du Bureau météorologique de Toronto et l'attention spéciale qu'ils ont portée aux messages Télex ont assuré un service sans anicroche pendant toute la semaine. On peut s'enorgueillir du fait que 241 stations américaines de télévision, qui comptent plusieurs millions d'auditeurs, on diffusé d'authentiques renseignements météorologiques du Canada.

Chaque jour, l'annonceur de "TO-DAY", Frank Blair, a commencé la partie météorologique en mentionnant la contribution du Service météorologique du Canada. Il a aussi fait un effort louable pour donner en français les prévisions à l'intention du Québec.

Le vendredi matin, M. Blair a lu une lettre de M. George Cressman, directeur du United States Weather Bureau, concernant la coopération entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis en météorologie. La lettre notait, entre autres, qu'il serait difficile d'imaginer une meilleure atmosphère de coopération que celle qui existe entre les météorologistes du Canada et des Etats-Unis.

Le temps au Canada Many changes in aviation scene in the North

Since the days when bush pilots, flying with little or nothing in the way of navigational aids, ferried prospectors and traders northward, the aviation scene in the Canadian north has witnessed many changes. Today, 13 airlines operate scheduled services to various parts of the Arctic, ranging all the way to Resolute Bay. In addition, many more flying firms are licensed to operate charter flights to northern points.

Construction of six new airfields in Canada's eastern Arctic began last year at Pangnirtung, where the first will be finished next fall. Construction of the airfields, designed by the Ministry of Transport, will be carried our during the next five summers by engineers of the Canadian Armed Forces, using local labour as extensively as possible.

This \$3 million project for the eastern Arctic is part of a \$5,616,000 remote airports program planned and financed by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with designing and other technical aids provided by the Ministry of Transport. The total program calls for a total of 10 airfields to be built in the Yukon and Northwest Territories within the

next nine years.

These airfields are designed to make Arctic regions more accessible to yearround air traffic and to improve medical, education and other services in the North.

In the eastern Arctic, airfields are planned at Chesterfield Inlet, Pond Inlet, Whale Cove, Igloolik and Cape Dorset in addition to Pangnirtung. The communities are all located on Baffin Island or on the mainland near Hudson Bay.

Basic runway design provides for gravel strips at least 3,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. Where feasible, the Canadian Armed Forces will enlarge these strips to 4,000 feet by 150 feet, at their own expense, for the use of larger aircraft.

Primitive airstrips accommodating only light planes are in existence at some sites but are not suitable for year-round use because of spring breakup.

Since it was not considered economically feasible to provide many major airfields in the north until the volume of flying warranted the expense, most aircraft in the region have operated on floats in summer and skis in winter.

Marine aids to navigation in the North

The Ministry of Transport operates and maintains the marine aids to navigation along the Hudson Bay route and in other Arctic waters, including those in the western Arctic from Tuktoyaktuk, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, eastward to Cambridge Bay, on Victoria Island, and to Spence Bay and Shepherd Bay on Boothia Peninsula. An icebreaker based at Victoria, B.C., travels to the western Arctic each summer to support the supply vessels operating along the coast from "Tuk".

Principal marine carrier in the northwest is the Northern Transportation Company Limited, a Crown corporation in the Ministry that operates the freight barges and tugs down the

Mackenzie River system.

Apart from the excellent facilities at Churchill, there are no harbour installations in the ordinary sense anywhere in the Arctic. In most cases where the Sikorsky Skycrane helicopter is not used, ships must lie offshore at ports of call and cargoes must be loaded in barges. Crews of stevedores are taken north to the eastern Arctic each season by the department to help in this operation and the Coast Guard has a special depot ship, CCGS Narwhal, equipped as a floating 'hotel' and workshop to house the stevedores and otherwise support landing operations. Total cargo handled by ships in the sea-lift today runs to something more than 100,000 tons each season.

The marine operations are aided by the Ministry's ice reconnaissance system, carried out throughout the northern navigation season by specially equipped fixed-wing aircraft with trained ice observers on board. The reports provided by these specialists are augmented by short-range ice rconnaissance from helicopters carried aboard the larger Coast Guard icebreakers.

Ice forecasting is carried on during the shipping season from bases at Frobisher, Edmonton and Resolute, with the longer range outlooks provided from the Ice Forecast Central at Halifax, N.S.



Two extensively modified DC 4 aircraft were used by the Ministry for ice survey work through the 1969-70 Manhattan projects.

During the past several summers, extensive research has been carried out in the previously little-known channels of the Arctic archipelago by scientific parties aboard Canadian Coast Guard vessels and hydrographic ships of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. While private firms have been investigating various mineral deposits in the north, the Coast Guard has carried out, and is continuing, a program of ice studies to determine the length of the season during which cargo vessels could reach these possible sources of mineral output, thus making their products available to the nations' industry.

In 1969 and 1970 Canadian Coast Guard icebreakers accompanied the United States tanker Manhattan on her Arctic voyages. The Manhattan, accompanied in 1969 by the CCGS John A. Macdonald and in 1970 by CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent, was making tests in the hard winter ice to add further information to data collected on the power and size of vessels which would be required to travel through the Arctic on a commercial basis.

The Meteorological Service of the Ministry supplied specially equipped Douglas DC-4 aircraft to carry out essential aerial ice reconnaissance throught the 1969 and 1970 Manhattan projects.



AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL HONOURED Major General W.K. Carr, Commander Training Command honoured the Air Traffic Control Division, Central Region, when he personally pre-sented four framed plaques: "Training Command Commander's Commendation" in recognition of the "High Standard of Service" provided by "Tower Control, Radar Control, Arrival and Departure Control," at Winnipeg. At the presentation, from left: M.O. Sutherland, Chief, Winnipeg Control Tower; V.S. Skinner, Chief, Winnipeg Area Control Centre; Major-General, Carr, and W.N. Harvey, A/Regional Superintendent, Air Traffic Control. These awards are presented on the basis of reports made on all services (control, parking, refuelling, flight planning, etc.) by pilots of Canadian Forces transient aircraft. This is the first time the award has been presented to any service unit outside the Canadian Armed

HOMMAGE AU CONTROLE DE LA CIRCU-LATION AERIENNE - Le major-général W.K. Carr, chef du Commandement de l'instruction, présente à la Division du contrôle de la circulation aérienne (région centrale) quatre plaques reconnaissant la grande qualité des services offerts à l'aéroport de Winnipeg. Etaient présents à cette présentation dans l'ordre habituel: MM. M.O. Sutherland, chef de la tour de contrôle de la région V.S. Skinner, chef du Centre de contrôle de la région de Winnipeg, le major-général Carr et W.N. Harvey, surintendant régional adjoint du Contrôl de la circulation aérienne. C'est la première fois que ces prix étaient remis à une unité de service que ne fait pas partie des Forces armées canadiennes.

Telecommunications in the North

Federal telecommunications have been operative in the north since the 1920's, when the first radio direction finding ship-to-shore communications were set up in the Eastern Arctic to assist shipping on the Hudson Bay route, via Churchill, Chesterfield Inlet, Nottingham Island, Cape Hope's Advance and Resolution Island.

Later, in the 1930's, another dozen or so stations were opened to assist aviation in the north. During and since World War Two, the Ministry has installed and operated a large number of radio aids to air navigation, radio ranges, non-directional radio beacons and, more recently, modern instrument landing systems at Whitehorse and Frobisher. Associated facilities provide voice communication with aircraft over a wide range of frequencies. In addition, international air-ground communications are provided at Resolute and Frobisher to serve international flights. Air operational communications with southern points are provided via a combination of Minstryowned radio and radio-teletype facilities and services leased from communications companies. The Ministry has encouraged the development of public telecommunications services in the North by the commercial communications companies. This has resulted in standard public telephone and telegraph services being provided along the Mackenzie Valley, including modern telephone exchanges, and mobile radio telephone service, as well as leased line service, at many isolated locations throughout the northwest. These services are of particular assistance in the development of air transportation.



Remote transmitter site at Coral Island.

Retirements — Retraits



HONOURED AT RETIREMENT PARTY—A painting by Canadian artist, Henri Masson, was one of the gifts presented to Jacques Fortier, at a reception at RCAF Officers' Club, Ottawa, on his retirement from the Ministry after 33 years service.

From 1949 until his retirement, Mr. Fortier was head of the Legal Services Branch and Counsel to the Ministry.

Seen with Mr. and Mrs. Fortier are H.J. Williamson, Director, Telecommunications and Electronics and R.R. Macgillivray, Director, Marine Regulations.

RECEPTION EN L'HONNEUR D'UN RE-TRAITE—Lors d'une réception donnée au RCAF Officers' Club d'Ottawa, un tableau de l'artiste canadien Henri Masson a été offert à M. Jacques Fortier à l'occasion de sa retraite après 33 ans de service au Ministère.

Depuis 1949, M. Fortier assumait les fonctions de chef et d'avocat-conseil du contentieux du Ministère. On aperçoit M. et Mme Fortier en compagnie de M. H.J. Williamson, directeur des Télécommunications et de l'électronique, et M. R.R. Macgillivray, directeur des Règlements de la Marine.



ONLY 25 MORE TO GO - O.G. Stoner, deputy minister, seems to be enjoying the lighthearted bantering from Mr. Jamieson and fellow Transportation Council members on the occasion of his 25 anniversary in the Public Service. Mr. Stoner was given a 25 — year pin at a surprise presentation during the weekly Council meeting.

IL NE RESTE PLUS QUE 25 ANS! M. O.G. Stoner, sous-ministre, semble goûter les blagues de M. Jamieson et des autres membres du Conseil des Transports lors de la célébration de son 25ième anniversaire de service dans la Fonction publique. A cette occasion, M. Stoner a reçu une épingle lors d'une présentation surprise faite à la réunion hebdomadaire du Conseil.



MEMORIES OF YESTERYEAR—Gordon B. Rayner, Superintendent of Airworthiness, Aeronautical Engineering Division of the Civil Aviation Branch, Ottawa, was entertained upon his retirement by colleagues and friends at a reception in the RCAF Officers' Club in Ottawa. Here Mr. Rayner (centre) accepts one of the gifts presented to him by W.M. McLeish, Director, Civil Aviation. Looking on is Mrs. Rayner.

SOUVENIRS D'ANTAN— Monsieur Gordon B. Rayner, surintendant des Exigences de navigabilité à la division du Génie aéronautique de la Direction de l'Aviation civile, a été l'hôte d'honneur d'une réception donnée par ses collègues et amis au RCAF Officers' Club d'Ottawa à l'occasion de sa retraite. On aperçoit M. Rayner, au centre, recevant des mains de M. W.M. McLeish, Directeur de l'aviation civile, un des cadeaux qui lui furent offerts. On aperçoit également Mme Rayner.

Retirements Retraits

D. Allard, St. François du Lac, P.Q.—10 years;

W.T. Awrey, Surrey, B.C.—9 years; J.W. Brown, Dartmouth, N.S.—11 years;

J.H. Campbell, Sydney, N.S.-4 years, (31 years with Sydney Pilots);

R. Cognac, Chambly, P.Q.—34 years; G.C. Collins, Victoria, B.C.—9 years;

E.J. Croteau, Aylmer East, P.Q.—22 years. E.J. Dashnay, North Bay, Ont.—14 years;

M.W.J. Davis, Inverary, Ont.-5 years;

I.A. Emery, Kapuskasing, Ont.-10 years;

R.E. Fisher, Victoria, B.C.—6 years; J. Flynn, Conception Bay, Nfld.—30 years;

Capt. M. Gagne, Quebec, P.Q.-39 years;

L.J. Gagnon, Chambly, P.Q.—14 years;

J.F. Hennessy, Saint John, N.B.-9 years;

H.D. Hewitt, Brockville, Ont-20 years;

B.K.L. Jahn, Ladysmith, P.Q.—12 years;

C. Joubert, Chambly, P.Q.—10 years; Arthur Kirouac, Quebec Agency—17 years;

Leo Lachaine, Tracy, P.Q.—33 years; F.J. Lawrence, Victoria B.C.—21 1/2 years;

R. Leclerc, Quebec, P.Q.—16 years; H.D. Mackay, Halifax, N.S.—23 years;

J.E. Marshall, N. Vancouver, B.C.-5 years;

Mrs. Marjorie Mattocks, Toronto, Ont.—3 years;

J.M. McKinnon, Ottawa, Ont.—29 years;

Miss Ruth MacMillan, Sydney, N.S.-27 years;

Wesley S. Meyer, Peterborough, Ont.—24 years;

O.H. Mollins, Fredericton, N.B.—30 years;

Francois Normand, SteFelicite, P.Q.—4 years;

F. Ojap, Victoria, B.C.—18 years; E.G. O'Neill, Guysboro Co., N.S.—13 years;

A.J. Paquet, Quebec, P.Q.—8 years; J.P. Parker, Sydney, N.S.—20 years; G.W. Parsons, St. Johns, Nfld.—19 years;

A. Payer, Rockland, Ont.—10 years; Francis Poulin, Egg Island, P.Q.—4 years;

J.C. Reid, Thorndale, Ont.—18 years; J.S. Richardson, Hubbards, Halifax Co., N.S.—11 years;

J.N. Rioux, Cap des Rosiers, Co. Gaspe, P.Q.—35 years;

Hector Roy, Kapuskasing, Ont.—30 years;

E.T. Russell, Toronto, Ont-8 years; L.R. Saunders, Kelowna, B.C.-12 years;

N. Savard, Saguenay, P.Q.—23 years; Robert Savard, Cawee Island, P.Q.— 10 years;

B.F. Smith, Clark's Harbour, N.S.—18 years;

C.H. Stoneman, Parry Sound, Ont.—10 years;

Frauz (Frank) Stumpf, Goose Bay, Labrador-10 years;

C.A. Taylor, Etobicoke, Ont.—6 years;

C.W. (Tommy) Thomas, Ottawa, Ont.—43 years;

L. Vaillancourt, Quebec, P.Q.—12 years;

T. Walsh, Peterborough, Ont.—21 years;

G.E.M. West, Parry Sound, Ont.—15 years;

H.S. Williams, Weston, Ont.—35 years;

C.E. Williamson, SteCatherine, Ont.—24 years;

I. Woolner, Parry Sound, Ont—14 years;

G.W. Young, Rocky Harbour, Nfld.—28 1/2 years;

HO,

HO,

HO!!

You would have a difficult time convincing the youngsters of lighthouse keepers in Queen Charlotte Sound and Hecate Strait, on the west coast that Jolly Old St. Nick really travels around in a sleigh drawn by eight prancing reindeer and Rudolph in the lead.

To them he arrives in a Sikorsky S-61 helicopter, piloted by Bud Service and accompanied by Ed Harris, district manager at Prince Rupert Marine Agency. John Porter was co-pilot.

For the past eight years, on December 22, the huge machine has landed on the helicopter pads located at each of the 14 islands and Santa has bounced down the steps, ho ho hoing and asking THAT question (have you been good little girls and boys?) and giving all the children bags of candy, fruit and games.

The Santa Claus run has been an annual event since 1962 when the helicopter arrived at Prince Rupert. In addition to the special passenger, the Christmas mail and late arriving presents from relatives, visitors from other parts of Canada who want to spend the Holidays on one of the islands are flown on the 500-mile round trip.

But 'tis of no matter what means the old boy arrives...the children's eyes still light up in wonderment and thank you notes, painstakingly printed, are proferred into Santa's mitt.

ED. Note: I have a feeling the myth may be somewhat damaged or at least questioned after Christmas `70. It would be interesting listening to parents explain where Mr. and Mrs. Claus got those Canada Onion plastic bags for the goodies.

Blame it on the well-meaning elves at Prince Rupert Marine Agency.

Vous aurez fort à faire si vous voulez convaincre les enfants des gardiens de phare de l'Ouest canadien que le bon vieux St-Nicolas exécute sa tournée dans une carriole tirée par huit fougueuses rennes avec Rudolph en tête.

Pour eux, il voyage à bord d'un hélicoptère Sikorsky S-61 piloté par Bud Service en compagnie d'Ed Harris, responsable régional de l'Agence de la marine de Prince-Rupert. John Porter en est le copilote.

Au cours des huit dernières années, le 22 décembre, le gros aiseau a atterri sur les plateformes d'héliport qu'on retrouve sur chacune des quatorze îles. Et c'est de là que le père Noel fait son apparition selon un rituel bien connu sans oublier de poser LA fameuse question (as-tu été gentil?) et en distribuant aux enfants des sacs de friandises, de fruits et de jueux.

Cette tournée du Père Noel constitue un évènement annuel depuis 1962, l'année ou cet hélicoptère est entré en service à Prince-Rupert. En plus de ce visiteur de marque, l'hélicoptère transporte le courrier, les derniers cadeaux de la parenté et les visiteurs qui veulent passer cette période de l'année sur l'une des îles.

Mais tout ceci est sans importance pour l'enfant dont le regard s'illuminera à l'arrivée du célèbre veillard et qui lui remettra des notes de remerciement laborieusement rédigées dans sa main recouverte d'une épaisse mitaine.

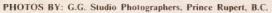
Note de la rédaction: Je crains qu'après Noel 70, ce mythe en prendra un dur coup. Il serait intéressant d'entendre les explications des parents sur l'emballage des cadeaux ce M. et Mme Noel.

A ce sujet, il faudra s'en prendre aux lutins bien intentionnés de l'Agence de la marine de Prince-Rupert.









A VISITOR FROM THE NORTH—Santa Claus made his annual visit to youngsters at light stations in Queen Charlotte Sound and Hecate Strait on December 22. In photos above he is seen chatting with children at Dryad, Ivory, Pointer, Addenbrooke and Egg Islands. At Ivory Island he was assisted by Ed Harris, district manager at Prince Rupert Marine Agency. Children of Transport staff at Prince Rupert were at Seal Cove awaiting their turn to greet him following his day-long jaunt to the islands.

(Ho-ho's and special seasonal effects by Harvey Moore.)





DE LA GRANDE VISITE! -Le père Noel exécute ici sa visite annuelle du 22 décembre aux enfants du personnel des phares à Queen Charlotte Sound et Hecate Strait. Sur la photo cidessus, il converse avec les enfants des îles Dryad, Ivory, Pointer, Addenbrooke et Egg. Pour l'aider à l'île Ivory, on retrouvait M. Ed Harris, responsable régional de l'Agence de la marine de Prince-Rupert. Quant aux enfants du personnel du Ministère, ils s'étaient réunis à Seal Cove pour accueillir ce légendaire personnage après son épuisante tournée des îles. (Pour la circonstance, M. Harvey Moore croyait vraiment au Père Noel.)

A1 T 15'

TRANSPORT GAMADA



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TRANSPORT CANADA

TRANSPORT is a staff magazine published by the Information Services Division, Ministry of Transport, Ottawa, Canada, under the authority of the Minister.

EDITOR Mary Gallant

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REDACTEUR FRANCAIS Jean-Louis Bibeau

Any material in this magazine may be reprinted. Please give credit to Transport Canada.

Vous pouvez reproduire les articles de cette revue en ayant le soin de mentionner Transport Canada comme votre source d'information.



This aerial photograph of Roberts Bank, the first outerport in the Americas, provides an excellent overall look at the 50-acre island. The front section of the unit train has completed the loop track and is on the return trip to the mine, while the back section is in the process of being unloaded.

Cette photo aérienne de Roberts Bank, premier avant-port de l'Amérique, nous donne une bonne vue d'ensemble de cette île de 50 acres. La partie avant du train-bloc vient de compléter le circuit et effectue son voyage de retour à la mine pendant que la partie arrière est déchargée.

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he main computer room where the Ministry's rminal sends its data via telephone lines. In the background is the IBM Model 40-256K temputer.

'est la salle du principal ordinateur ou le Mistère transmet son "message" par des commucations téléphoniques. A l'arrière-plan, nous byons l'ordinateur IBM, modèle 40-256K. It's the age of computers so we've keyed ourselves in by using Alphatext — an automated publishing service.

This sophisticated system not only cuts costs, but shortens typesetting time so that we can give more attention to publishing news items – provided we get them!

We're looking for area contacts to supply information concerning news items from our widespread and varied operations. If we find them we can provide more up-to-date, more people-oriented stories. To tell you more about what is happening in areas other than your own, we hope to carry information on involvement of our staff in local happenings, interesting and unusual hobbies and achievements.

We hope you are pleased with the new look and that we will receive your comments to further improve the magazine.

The Editor

C'est l'ère des voyages spatiaux et des cerveaux électroniques... Alphatext, une méthode d'impression moderne, illustre ce phénomène.

Désireux d'être à la page, nous avons adopté cette méthode. Conséquence: une économie d'argent et de temps. Et tout cela nous permettra de publier des articles d'une plus grande actualité...si nous en avons.

Nous aimerions donc avoir des sources d'information qui pourraient nous renseigner sur les nombreuses et diverses activités du Ministère à travers le pays. En d'autres mots, nous aimerions inclure dans Transport Canada des articles qui parlent de vous et de vos collègues, de vos réalisations, de vos passe-temps, etc. Et cela peu importe l'endroit ou vous travaillez. Un seul souhait: que cela soit si possible récent. Notre revue a fait peau neuve: expérant que cela vous plait, nous désirons recevoir vos commentaires afin de la rendre encore plus intéressante.

Le Redacteur



Don Jamieson

TRANSPORTATION COUNCIL MESSAGE

Though short take-off and land (STOL) air transport systems have been used by the armed forces for many years, it was only in the late 1960s' that their potential for civil use was considered seriously.

Recommending a series of programs in which government, industry and universities would combine to solve long-term problems, the Science Council claimed that a STOL program would improve the national transportation system and help the Canadian aerospace industry, which already has considerable knowhow in the field.

The Ministry of Transport is collaborating with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce to assess the impact of such a program on the industry.

STOL service seems ideal for highly congested American cities and although congestion is not such a big problem here, STOL can offer better origin-to-destination inter-city service. It also can prolong the life of major airports by taking passengers away to smaller STOL ports, delaying the need to expand.

The system also could serve northern transportation and aid regional development by providing air transport service to small communities.

A Ministry project team is examining STOL air systems from operational, economic and regulatory viewpoints to develop the Ministry's contribution to a national program should the government decide to establish one.

The Air Transportation Administration, the Transportation Development Agency, the Canadian Transport Commission and the Central Ministry Staff are co-operating in this project, which will help to promote the interests of the Canadian manufacturing and operating industry.

Senior ministry executive, policy planning and major projects

C.C. Halton

Chef executif de l'etat-major du ministere — methodes, planification et projets importants

MESSAGE DU CONSEIL DES TRANSPORTS

Bien que les Forces armées utilisent les avions à décollages et à atterrissages courts (ADAC) pour le transport aérien depuis plusieurs années, on a commencé à étudier sérieusement la possibilité de les utiliser pour le transport dans l'aviation civile depuis la fin des années 1960.

J.W. Pickersgill

Le Conseil des sciences, par son projet comportant une série de programmes pour encourager la technologie nationale, tente de susciter un intérêt national afin de résoudre certains problèmes à long terme, grâce aux efforts conjoints du gouvernement, de l'industrie et des universités. Conjointement avec le ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, le ministère des Transports en évaluera les effets sur l'industrie aérospatiale canadienne.

Selon la publicité, l'ADAC répondrait aux problèmes de l'encombrement aérien dans plusieurs grandes villes américaines. Même si ce problème n'est pas aussi aigu chez-nous, l'ADAC peut offrir un excellent service interurbain et décongestionner les grands aéroports, retardant ainsi la nécessité de les agrandir. Autre avantage: il serait un outil de développement régional en servant au transport des marchandises et des passagers dans le Nord

Une équipe du Ministère étudie différents aspects de ce programme ADAC qui deviendrait la contribution du Ministère à un grand programme national si le gouvernement décide d'en adopter un.

L'Administration du transport aérien, le Centre du développement des transports, la Commission canadienne des transports et le personnel de l'Administration centrale du Ministère, collaborent tous à ce projet fort intéressant pour les exploitants et les constructeurs canadiens.



C.C. Halton

I.C. Cornblat



Andrew Chatwood

Andre Laframboise

John Gray

John Gratwick

Robert Turner

Stuart T. Grant

Grant W.F. Nelson

Wilbrod Leclerc

COAL IN THEM THAR HILLS ENSURES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR ROBERTS BANK

The abundance of coking coal from the Kootenays in British Columbia, plus the daily demands of Japan's steel mills, contributed to the creation of Roberts Bank and the overwhelming success of the shipping facilities.

Roberts Bank, located about 20 miles south of Vancouver, was named after Captain Henry Roberts who was to have commanded the voyage Captain Cook led in 1792. It is part of the delta of the Fraser River and extends to the South Arm of the Fraser and south to the Tsawwassen Ferry Terminal.

The concept of a deepsea port there was started many years ago and is still a growing challenge. Industrial growth will demand still more development. Land in Japan is at a premium, with little to spare for stockpiling coal. Daily deliveries are required, thus ensuring a high level of port activity.

To put the tag of "superport" to the bulk loading terminal at Roberts Bank at this stage is a misnomer. At present, there is a 50 acre island (dredged from the sea bottom), linked by a three-mile-long causeway to the mainland. Westshore Terminals, a subsidiary of Kaiser Resources Limited, is the tenant and this year expects to export six million tons of coal to Japan. The long range growth program, originally forecast in 1967, indicated continued development of Roberts Bank for some 15 to 20 years with potentially up to 1400 acres of land reclaimed for berthing areas and another 3000 acres for industrial use.

Unit trains

The development posed at least one major transportation problem — the coal has to be transported 700 miles by rail to reach the port. To meet this challenge three unit trains, designed, built and operated by CP are utilized. Each unit train is made up of 88 cars, each capable of carrying 104 short tons of coal. The trains move around a loop track which circles the site.

Round trip time is 72 hours with trains arriving daily at the terminal, which is operated on a 24-hour basis. It

takes four hours to load, four to unload, with 64 hours in transit. Dumping time is 100 seconds per car. The unit train is unique to British Columbia if not to other parts of Canada.

The cars remain coupled even during loading and unloading. A mechanical system rotates each car to dump the coal into a hopper. The coal is stockpiled into mountains of some 200,000 tons where it is carried by a gigantic wheel reclaimer to the conveyor belt, then ultimately into the ships. Loading facilities operate at a rate of 6,000 long tons per hour.

Ships up to 100,000 tons capacity and greater can be handled at the terminal. The berth depth at Roberts Bank is 65 feet at low tide.

One side effect from the creation of Roberts Bank that was not expected, but which is of growing concern, is that Roberts Bank is a mecca for Sunday sightseers and tourists. Some days the small staff parking lot is crammed, with more cars coming along the causeway.



N'A PAS A CRAINDRE POUR SON AVENIR

"Nous sommes beaucoup plus propriétaires qu'exploitants, déclare monsieur Bill Duncan, directeur suppléant du port de Vancouver, puisque le Ministère a construit Roberts Bank, le premier avant-port en Amérique, et l'a ensuite loué à des sociétés privées".

L'abondance de charbon cokéfiable du Kootenay en Colombie-Britannique et la demande quotidienne des aciéries du Japon ont contribué à la création de Roberts Bank et au succès retentissant des installations d'expédition.

Roberts Bank, situé à environ 20 milles au sud de Vancouver, rappelle le souvenir du capitaine Henry Roberts, qui aurait été le commandant lors du voyage du capitaine Vancouver en 1792. Le port de Roberts Bank occupe une partie du Delta du fleuve Fraser et s'étend jusqu'au Bras Sud du Fraser et vers le sud jusqu'à la gare Tsawwassen.

L'idée d'établir un port en eau profonde à cet endroit a vu le jour il y a plusieurs années et le défi ne fait que commencer, puisque le développement industriel exigera son expansion.

De plus, le peu d'espace disponible au Japon pour l'entreposage des marchandises lui assurera des marchés de plus en plus grands.

Le nom de "Superport" est mal approprié pour désigner le terminus de chargement de vrac de Roberts Bank au stade actuel. Roberts Bank comprend actuellement une île d'une superficie de 50 acres, formée à partir de matières recueillies au fond de la mer, et une chaussée de trois milles de long reliant cette île à la terre ferme. Westshore Terminals, filiale de la société Kaiser Resources Limited, qui a loué l'emplacement, prévoit exporter au cours de l'année 6 millions de tonnes de charbon au Japon. Le programme d'expansion à long terme, prévu initialement en 1967, laisse présager un développement continu de Roberts Bank au cours des 15 ou 20 prochaines années qui pourrait porter à près de 1,400 acres sa superficie près des quais d'amarrage et à 3,500 acres les terrains réservés à des fins industriels.

Trains-blocs

Tout ceci semble avoir créé au moins un problème de taille puisque l'on doit apporter le charbon par voie ferrée sur une distance de 700 milles pour l'amener au port.

Pour être en mesure de relever ce défi, on utilise trois trains conçus, construits et exploités par le Pacifique-Canadien. Chaque train se compose de 88 wagons, chacun pouvant transporter 104 tonnes courtes de charbon. Les trains circulent sur une voie en boucle qui fait le tour du terrain.

Le trajet complet s'effectue en 72 heures, les trains arrivant quotidiennement au terminus qui est en service 24 heures par jour. Le chargement comme le déchargement prend quatre heures, et le transport s'effectue en 64 heures. Le rythme de déchargement est de 100 secondes par wagon. Ce train est le seul du genre en Colombie-Britannique, et peut-être aussi dans tout le Canada.

Les wagons ne sont pas détachés pour le chargement et le déchargement. Un système mécanique actionne chacun des wagons de façon à décharger le charbon dans une trémie. Le charbon est accumulé en des montagnes de quelque 200,000 tonnes, après quoi il est transporté jusqu'au tapis roulant au moyen d'un gigantesque chargeur à roue pour être enfin chargé à bord des navires. Le rythme de chargement des installations construites à cet effet est de 6,000 tonnes à l'heure.

Le terminus peut recevoir des navires d'une capacité allant jusqu'à 100,-000 tonnes et même plus, la profondeur étant de 65 pieds à marée basse.

Un effet secondaire imprévu résultant de la création de Roberts Bank et dont on se préoccupe de plus en plus, est la popularité de Roberts Bank auprè des touristes et des promeneurs du dimanche. A certains jours, le petit terrain de stationnement à l'usage des membres du personnel ne suffit pas à loger les automobiles arrivant par la chaussée.

NEW CENTRE AT VANCOUVER ATCs' TAJ MAHAL

The grey has gone — so has the dimness and the noise.

In the newly-opened Area Control Centre and Telecommunications Marine Aeradio building at Vancouver, air traffic controllers will be working under optimum conditions.

The most sophisticated equipment and comfortable surroundings have been incorporated into the centre, which was started in 1968 and completed and ready for occupancy in February.

The centre was designed by the Vancouver Regional Construction branch in conjunction with Vancouver Air Traffic Control personnel with Don Miller as ACC/project officer. Ron Thomson, regional construction branch, was architect. During early planning stages for the operations room, a controller committee was formed to suggest ideas on control board design and equipment layout.

The same care and planning went into the design and construction of the rest of the two-storey brick building which will house a staff of more than 200. The up-to-date equipment and surroundings, unlike anything anywhere else in Canada, will be a welcome change from the cramped and old building (1948) located just 100 yards north of the new centre.

Sound proofing

Due to the high sound pressure levels created by aircraft operating in the vicinity, it was necessary to incorporate extraordinary sound proofing construction into the building. Special acoustical finishes and treatments, both internal and external, were used.

These include — asphaltic concrete and insulation on the roof; a spring hung suspended ceiling composed of gypsum board with a bonded lead liner, backed with sound absorbent insulation and faced with acoustical tiles; cork wall finish, carpeting in some areas; double, angled and sealed windows to bounce off sound.

Special precautions include sealing

and sound absorbent insulation of various partitions.

The 36 x 15 foot conference room, which can accommodate 60 people, can be partitioned off to allow a staff meeting on one side and a training seminar to be held in the other area without noise interference with the other. The folding partition is suspended from an overhead steel track without floor guides.

Operations room

All electronic equipment in the air traffic control operations room is modular, inter-connected by plug and sockets and stationed far enough away from the walls that repairs or checks can be made easily in situ. A maintenance liaison officer is on duty and is responsible for co-ordinating the repair of any defective equipment without affecting operations, and preventive maintenance, that is, repairs before breakdown.

All electrical connections are in ducts under the floor. At four-foot intervals screened connection boxes are provided to facilitate either repairs of cables, repositioning consoles or installing new equipment.

The consoles, designed and built in the Vancouver region, are based on the national policy for this type of control system and incorporate seven en route sectors plus the terminal sectors, supplemented by three horizontal radar displays. The supervisor's desk is centrally located to monitor the operations and is equipped with a radio monitor capability, telephone lines and closed circuit television.

Tan replaces grey

The psychological effect on radar controllers, surrounded by darkness while looking at a radar display, then having to refocus their eyes for distance and illumination while selecting weather detail from a "common" display has been rectified. A solid state

rheostat controlled fluorescent lighting system is one of the features of the operations room. This allows controllers to operate in a daylight environment. Another feature is the color of the room. It is a deep tan as opposed to the usual grey.

Each console is equipped with a carousel projector that has a capacity of 80 different slides providing pertinent information such as minimum en route altitudes and approach procedures at the controller's fingertips. There is also a closed circuit television which shows weather information and NOTAMS.

A completely centralized vacuum system, with outlets in each room, ensure that dust is kept to a minimum and will not affect the sensitive electronic equipment. Venetian blinds are between the double windows to further keep down the dust. The almost silent operation of the system does not interfere with the air traffic controllers.

Reducing the workload

Flight data information is now reprinted on flight data strips in the data processing room. Previously, flight information about each aircraft was written by the controller on separate strips of paper. A considerable amount of time was spent at this task and with the new system the workload will be reduced.

A maintenance section is located on the ground floor of the building where MOT technicians service all the electronic equipment such as communications equipment, radar and recorders.

The air traffic control system has been the subject of several studies including a recent occupational study. The recommendations of this are currently being reviewed and where appropriate will be implemented.

During the 1970/71 fiscal year, ATC will have taken into the system more than 300 additional staff. The majority will be assigned to air traffic control positions.



Jimmy Jack copies flight plan in new centre M. Jimmy Jack reproduit dans le nouveau Centre les plans du vol



The panel behind J.N. Dyck, regional training officer, shows positions of all ATC staff in the

Ce tableau, à l'arrière de M. J.N. Dyck, agent régional de formation, nous renseigne sur les affectations du personnel du Contrôle aérien dans la région du Pacifique.



Don Miller, ATC building co-ordinator. M. Don Miller, coordinateur de l'édifice de

Classroom

Classroom facilities at the centre are equipped with the latest in teaching aids, including simulators which present the students with routine conditions as well as every type of emergency they might have to cope with later.

A console on the instructor's desk as well as corresponding ones on those of the students enables each student to make a selection of answers. The instructor can stop the operational exercise and correct a wrong answer immediately and following explanation resume the program.

The school is equipped and staffed for on-the-spot production of much of its training aids, ensuring that presentations suit local needs and include the most up-to-date information available.

Equipment, lighting, etc., are identical to the new centre, thus avoiding problems of changeover for students.

Norm Dyck is the regional training officer. Instructors are Morris Brager, Ron Edgar, Fred Luettger, Bill Heather and Terry Murphy.



John Melvin, Vancouver Centre chief. M. John Melvin, directeur du Centre de Vancouver.



Fred Luettger, instructor, with VFR refresher course class. L'instructeur Fred Luettger est ici avec des étudiants d'un co de perfectionnement en règles de vol en vue.



Paul Kwok adjusts closed circuit television. M. Paul Kwok met ici au point un circuit fermé de télévision

Garney Strahl adjusts scan converter controls. M. Garney Strahl vérifie les contrôles d'un convertisseur.







Judy Preston, statistician at Vancouver centre, processes strips. La statisticienne Judy Preston du Centre de Vancouver.



Al Ranger at supervisor's desk. M. Al Ranger assis au bureau du superviseur.

UN 'CHATEAU' POUR LES CONTROLEURS AERIENS



F.A. Gill, RSATC, and Ron Thomson, architect. Le superviseur régional des contrôleurs aériens, M. F.A. Gill, et l'architecte Ron Thomson.

Controller, Philip Bergenham and Garney Strahl, shift supervisor, in operations room.

Les contrôleurs Philip Bergenham et Garney Strahl, superviseur des équipes, sont ici dans une salle de contrôle.



Regional training staff in centre's board room, from left to right, Fred Luettger, J.N. Dyck, R.C. Edgar, Morris Brager and Terry Murphy.

MM. Fred Luettger, J.N. Dyck, R.C. Edgar, Morris Brager et Terry Murphy, membres du personnel régional de formation, apparaissent ici de gauche à droite dans la salle du réunion du Centre.

La grisaille, l'obscurité et le bruit ont disparu.

Dans le nouvel immeuble du Centre de contrôle régional combiné des radio-télécommunications marines et aériennes de l'aéroport de Vancouver, les contrôleurs de la circulation aérienne bénéficieront des meilleures conditions de travail possibles.

Les contrôleurs auront désormais à leur disposition des appareils très perfectionnés et travailleront dans une ambiance de confort; la construction de ce nouvel immeuble a commencé en 1968 et il sera prêt pour occupation en février.

Le Centre a été conçu par la direction régionale de la construction à Vancouver en collaboration avec le Contrôle de la circulation aérienne, Don Miller étant le responsable du projet de l'ACC. Ron Thompson, de la Direction régionale de la construction, a été l'architecte de la construction. Pendant les premiers stades de planification qui ont précédé la construction de l'immeuble, un comité de contrôle a été formé pour suggérer des idées concernant la conception du groupe de contrôle et la disposition des appareils.

On a apporte le même soin dans la planification, la conception et la construction du reste de l'immeuble de briques de deux étages qui logera plus de deux cents membres du personnel. Un équipement et des locaux très modernes, uniques au Canada, constitueront un changement apprécié par rapport au vieil immeuble (1948), trop petit, situé à seulement 100 verges au nord du nouveau Centre.



Insonorisation

A cause des niveaux élevés de bruit créés par les aéronefs survolant cet emplacement, il a fallu insonoriser l'immeuble à l'aide de matériaux spéciaux. On a utilisé pour ce faire des finitions et des traitements acoustiques internes et externes spéciaux.

Ces traitements et ces finitions comprennent l'usage du béton bitumineux et l'isolation du toit; un plafond suspendu composé de plaques de plâtre avec un revêtement de plomb adhérent, renforcé d'isolant et revêtu de tuiles acoustiques; un revêtement mural en liège, du tapis recouvrant certaines surfaces; des fenêtres doubles, obliques et hermétiques qui ne laissent pas passer le son.

Les précautions spéciales comprennent l'étanchéité et l'isolation sonore de divers murs.

La salle de conférences, mesurant 36 pieds sur 15 peut être divisée pour permettre une réunion du personnel d'un côté et une réunion de formation dans l'autre partie de la salle sans que le bruit dans une partie soit audible dans l'autre. Le mur pliant est suspendu à une haute tringle d'acier transversale sans guidage au plancher.

Salle des operations

Tout l'équipement de la salle des opérations du Contrôle de la circulation aérienne est modulaire; les éléments de cet équipement sont reliés entre eux par un système de fiches et de douilles et cet équipement est assez éloigné des murs pour qu'on puisse aisément y faire des réparations ou des vérifications sur place. Il y a un agent préposé à l'entretien qui est chargé de la liaison et de la coordination dans toute réparation d'équipement défectueux et aussi pour effectuer l'entretien "préventif" c'est-à-dire faire les réparations avant que ne se produisent les pannes.

Tous les raccordements électriques sont dissimulés dans des conduits sous le plancher. On a installé des boîtes de raccordement dissimulées tous les quatre pieds pour faciliter la réparation des câbles, le déplacement des meubles de commande ou l'installation d'un nouvel équipement, etc.

Les pupitres, conçus et construits dans la région de Vancouver, sont conformes au modèle adopté partout au Canada pour ce genre de contrôle et comprennent sept secteurs "en route" en plus d'un secteur "terminal", et trois indicateurs radar horizontaux. Le bureau du surveillant occupe une positions centrale permettant de contrôler les opérations et il est équipé de lignes téléphoniques et d'une télévision en circuit fermé.

Le brun remplace le gris

On a remédié à l'effet psychologique produit sur les contrôleurs radar, plongés dans l'obscurité lorsqu'ils regardent l'écran radar et dont la vue doit ensuite s'ajuster à la distance et à la luminosité lorsqu'ils relèvent les détails sur un écran ordinaire. La salle des opérations est maintenant munie d'un système d'éclairage fluorescent contrôlé. Cette innovation permet aux contrôleurs de traveiller à la lumière du jour. On a aussi changé la couleur de la pièce: du brun foncé au lieu du gris habituel.

Chaque console est équipée d'un projecteur tournant pouvant projeter jusqu'à 80 diapositives différentes fournissant des renseignements pertinents comme les altitudes minimales "en route" et des procédures d'approche à la disposition immédiate des contrôleurs. Cette salle est également équipée d'un système de télévision en circuit fermé qui donne des renseignements météorologiques et des NOTAMS.

Un système d'aspirateur complètement centralisé, avec des sorties dans chaque pièce, élimine presque entièrement la poussière de façon à éviter l'encrassement des appareils électroniques. Le système fonctionne presque silencieusement et ne gêne pas les contrôleurs de la circulation aérienne dans leur travail.

Reduction du travail

Des informations de vol sont maintenant imprimées sur des feuillets dans la salle de l'ordinateur. Auparavant, le contrôleur écrivait ses données pour tout appareil sur des feuillets séparés. Cette tâche prenait un temps considérable; mais avec le nouveau système, le fardeau sera allégé.

Une section d'entretien est situées au rez-de-chaussée de l'immeuble ou les techniciens du ministère des Transports assurent le service de tout l'équipement électronique comme celui de l'équipment, des radars et des enregistreur servant aux communications.

Le système de contrôle de la circulation aérienne a fait l'objet de plusieurs études, et il y a eu récemment une étude sur la profession de contrôleur. Les recommandations faites à la suite de ces études sont actuellement à l'examen et on adoptera celles qui seront jugées appropriées.

Au cours de l'année financière 1970/71, le Contrôle de la circulation aérienne aura employé 300 personnes de plus dont la majorité seront affectées à des postes de contrôle de la circulation aérienne.

Enseignement

Les installations de Centre destinées à l'enseignement sont équipées des aides à l'enseignement les plus modernes, nommément de simulateurs qui montrent aux étudiants les conditions normales aussi bien que tous les genres de situations urgentes auxquelles ils pourraient avoir à faire face plus tard.

Un instrument de commande installé sur le bureau du professeur, relié à celui des étudiants, permet à l'étudiant de choisir les réponses. Le professeur peut en arrêter le mécanisme et corriger immédiatement la mauvaise réponse pour ensuite reprendre le programme après avoir donné les explications nécessaires.

L'équipement et le personnel de l'école permettent de fabriquer sur place la plupart des aides à la formation en tenant compte des besoins locaux et des renseignements les plus récents disponibles.

L'équipement, l'éclairage, etc. sont identiques, permettant ainsi d'éviter les problèmes de changement pour les étudiants.

M. Norman Dyck est le responsable régional de la formation. Les professeurs sont MM. Morris Brager, Ron Edgar, Fred Luettger, Bill Heather, et Terry Murphy.





Glen Dexter receives his scholarship award from H.M. Hutchon, regional director, air services, Atlantic region. Looking on are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reid V. Dexter. Mr. Dexter is with meteorological branch, (DND Attachment), Halifax. Glen is studying at Dalhousie University.

Glen Dexter reçoit sa bourse des mains de M. H.M. Hutchon, directeur régional des services de l'air de la région atlantique, en présence de ses parents, M. et Mme Reid V. Dexter. M. Dexter travaille pour la Direction de la météorologie (détachement du ministère de la Défense nationale) à Halifax. Glen étudie actuellement à l'université Dalhousie.



Gordon E. McDowell, regional director, air services, Edmonton region, made the scholarship presentation to Stuart Stark. From left to right are D.H. Smith, regional meteorologist, C.E. Thompson, superintendent, general weather services, R.G. Stark, Stuart's father, with the meteorological branch, air administration, western region, and Mrs. Stark. Stuart is attending the University of Alberta and following a B. Sc. course in Mathematics.

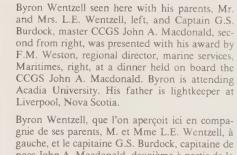
M. Gordon E. McDowell, directeur régional des services de l'air pour la région du Pacifique a remis la bourse à Stuart Stark. De gauche à droite sur la photo, on aperçoit M. D.H. Smith, météorologiste régional, M. C.E. Thompson, surintendant des services météorologiques régionaux, M. R.G. Stark, père de Stuart, qui travaille pour la Direction de la météorologie de l'administration de l'air de la région de l'Ouest et Mme Stark. Stuart poursuit des études en vue de l'obtention d'un diplôme B. Sc. (mathématiques) à l'université de l'Alberta.



Judith Fraser was one of the three Ottawa winners. Miss Fraser is seen here with, left to right, J.E. Devine, director, general administration, her father, Gordon Fraser, general administration branch, Ottawa, R.J.D. Brown, acting chief, purchases and contracts, and J.I. Carmichael, director general of management and administrative services. Miss Fraser is attending Ottawa University.

Judith Fraser est l'une des trois lauréats d'Ottawa. On aperçoit ici Mlle Fraser en compagnie de, de gauche à droite, M. J.E. Devine, directeur de l'administration générale, le père de la récipiendaire, M. Gordon Fraser, direction de l'administration générale à Ottawa, M. R.J.D. Brown, Chef suppléant des Achats et contrats, et M. J.I. Carmichael, directeur général des services de gestion et d'administration. Mlle Fraser est étudiante à l'université d'Ottawa.





Byron Wentzell, que l'on aperçoit ici en compagnie de ses parents, M. et Mme L.E. Wentzell, à gauche, et le capitaine G.S. Burdock, capitaine de ngcc John A. Macdonald, deuxième à partir de la droite, a reçu sa récompense de M. F.M. Weston, directeur régional des services de la marine, à droite, lors d'un dîner à bord du ngcc John A. Macdonald. Byron étudie actuellement à l'université Acadia. Son père est gardien de phare à Liverpool (Nouvelle-Ecosse).



Miss Lynne Daniels in following a four-year honors in Commerce course at Carleton University in Ottawa. Miss Daniels was given the MOT Scholarship cheque by W.M. McLeish, director of civil aviation branch, air transportation administration, Ottawa region. Looking on is her father, John A. Daniels of aeronautical engineering division, air administration, Ottawa.

Mlle Lynne Daniels poursuit un cours spécialisé de quatre ans en commerce à l'université d'Ottawa. Mlle Daniels a reçu sa bourse des mains de M. W.M. McLeish, directeur de la Direction de l'Aviation civile de l'Administration du transport aérien, région d'Ottawa. On aperçoit également sur la photo le père de la récipiendaire, M. John A. Daniels de la division de la technique aéronautique de l'Administration de l'air à Ottawa.



Miss Glenda Jaffray, a first-year student at Western University in London, is studying for a Bachelor degree in Music. Miss Jaffray is seen here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Jaffray and Dr. P. Camu, administrator, marine transportation administration. Her father is with marine finance in Ottawa.

Mlle Glenda Jaffray, étudiante en première année à l'université Western de London, poursuit ses études en vue de l'obtention du diplôme de bachelier en musique. On aperçoit ici Mlle Jaffray en compagnie de ses parents, M. et Mme Duncan Jaffray et M. Pierre Camu, administrateur du transport maritime. Le père de la récipiendaire est à l'emploi du service de la finance à Ottawa.



While his proud parents look on, Roger Knox, receives the MOT scholarship cheque from J.A. Lenahan, regional director, air services, Pacific region. Roger is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J.L. Knox. Mr. Knox is with meteorological branch, air administration, Pacific region.

Sous le regard fier de ses parents, Roger Knox reçoit ici le chèque de sa bourse du ministère des Transports des mains de M. J.A. Lenahan, directeur régional des services de l'air de la région du Pacifique. Roger est le fils de M. et Mme J.L. Knox. M. Knox est à l'emploi de la Direction de la météorologie de l'administration de l'air de la région du Pacifique.

Degrees in music, mathematics and science are the goals of the 1970 Ministry of Transport scholarship plan winners.

The scholarship fund was started in 1963 with money donated by employees who had belonged to the department's group insurance plan prior to the introduction of the comprehensive government surgical medical insurance program.

Surplus money was returned to the department by the insurance company. Contributors were given the opportunity of receiving a refund or contributing it to the scholarship fund. Some \$62,500 was donated and a board of trustees was set up to administer the funds and determine policy.

Sons and daughters of employees are eligible for the \$500 scholarships awarded to first-year students.

Selection is made by an outside agency, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

New idea

In an effort to make the younger people more aware throughout the Ministry of the contributions made to transportation over the years, a plan to establish the scholarships in the names of Transportation Greats who have passed on is being considered.

Policy for the concept and the number and value of Scholarships for 1971 will be determined shortly and will be elaborated on in future editions of Transport.

Application

Students who are interested in applying for a scholarship should obtain forms from Mr. L.G. Cope, Secretary, MOT Scholarships, Ministry of Transport, Hunter Building, Ottawa 4, Ontario, or from any regional or district office of Transport.

Closing date for application is June 1, with selection of the winners taking place in mid-August.

Le ministère des Transports a donné en 1970 des bourses en vue de l'obtention de diplômes en musique, mathématiques et science.

Ce programme de bourses a débuté en 1963, lorsque des fonctionnaires qui avaient été affiliés au régime d'assurance collective du Ministère avant l'entrée en vigueur du programme d'assurance médicale et chirurgicale du gouvernement, ont rassemblé des fonds à cet effet.

La compagnie d'assurance avait alors remboursé l'excédent monétaire au Ministère. Ceux qui avaient participé à ce programme pouvaient choisir de réclamer l'argent au Ministère ou de contribuer au fonds servant à l'attribution des bourses. Les dons ont totalisé quelque \$62,500 et on a nommé un conseil de surveillance pour administrer ces fonds et adopter une politique.

Les enfants des fonctionnaires du ministère des Transports sont éligibles pour les bourses de \$500 attribuées aux étudiants de première année à l'université.

Le choix des lauréats a été fait par un organisme indépendant du Ministère, l'Association des collèges et universités du Canada.

Idee nouvelle

Dans un effort pour rendre les jeunes qui sont à l'emploi du Ministère plus conscients des contributions dont a bénéficié le domaine des transports au cours des années, un projet visant à donner le nom d'un Grand des transports à chacune des bourses est actuellement à l'étude.

On déterminera prochainement une politique portant sur le concept, le nombre et la valeur des bourses qui seront attribuées en 1971; cette politique sera élaborée dans les prochaines éditions de Transport.

Demande

Les étudiants intéressés à faire une demande de bourse peuvent obtenir des formules en s'adressant à M. L.G. Cope, secrétaire, programme de bourses du ministère des Transports, immeuble Hunter, Ottawa 4 (Ont.), ou à n'importe quel bureau régional du ministère des Transports.

Les demandes seront reçues jusqu'au ler juin; le choix des bénéficiaires se fera au milieu d'août.

FORMER WINNERS



James Raker

Howard and James Baker, two of the original recipients of the Ministry of Transport scholarships graduated in their chosen fields and are now employed with the Newfoundland Government Departments of Education and Highways respectively.

Howard was awarded the \$500 scholarship in 1963 and now has B. Sc. and B. Ed. degrees from Memorial University of Newfoundland.

James won the scholarship in 1965 and has a degree in Engineering from the Nova Scotia Technical College.

They are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Baker of Gander.

Letters requesting information from former MOT scholarship winners have been sent out and stories and photographs will appear in future editions of Transport.

The following is a list of winners from 1963 to 1969.

1963

Howard Baker, Memorial, son of Howard Baker, Gander.

Kenneth Hryciw, University of Alberta, son of Emile Hryciw, Edmonton.
Roberta Patterson, University of Saskatchewan, daughter of R.F. Patterson, Toronto.

1964

Denise Stone, Memorial, daughter of Ralph Stone, St. John's, Nfld.

Krystyna Tubiewicz, University of Toronto.

Marilyn Clysdale, University of Western Ontario, daughter of Ivan Clysdale, Toronto.

1965

James Baker, Memorial, son of Howard Baker, Gander.

ANCIENS LAUREATS



Howard Baker

Howard et James Baker, deux des premiers récipiendaires des bourses du ministère des Transports, ont terminé leurs études et sont actuellement à l'emploi du gouvernement de Terre-Neuve, aux ministères de l'Education et de la Voirie respectivement.

Howard a reçu la bourse de \$500 en 1963 et est diplômé (B. Sc. et B. Ed.) de l'université Memorial de Terre-Neuve.

James a obtenu la bourse en 1965 et détient un diplôme en génie de Technical College de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Ils sont les fils de M. et Mme Howard Baker de Gander.

Des lettres demandant des renseignements au sujet d'anciens lauréats de bourses du ministère des Transports ont été envoyées et des photographies accompagnées de leur légende paraîtront dans les futures éditions de Transport.

La liste suivants comprend tous les lauréats de 1963 à 1969.

John Harris, McGill, son of G.C. Harris, Ottawa.

Lois Bateman, Dalhousie, daughter of Chesley Bateman, Moncton.

Catherine Kendall, University of Toronto, daughter of G.R. Kendall, Toronto.

Nancy Dobson, Dalhousie, daughter of Lloyd Dobson, Moncton.

1966

David Potter, Waterloo, son of J.G. Potter, Toronto.

Paul Harrison, University of British Columbia, son of B.S. Harrison, Vancouver.

Henry Mercer, son of L. Mercer,

George Engelberg, son of M. Engelberg, Montreal.

Archie Zariski, son of V. Zariski, Edmonton.

1967

John Walker, University of Manitoba, son of R.H. Walker, Winnipeg.

Paul Knox, University of British Columbia, son of John Knox, Vancouver.

Gwenyth L'Hirondelle, Victoria, daughter of P.D. L'Hirondelle,

Denise Schuetze, Victoria, daughter of E.E. Schuetze, Vancouver.

Cheryl Stewart, Carleton, daughter of R.M. Stewart, Ottawa.

1968

Vancouver.

John Harper, University of British Columbia, son of G.M. Harper, Vancouver.

Gregory MacCoubrey, New Brunswick, son of D.R. MacCoubrey,

Moncton.

Dennis Cook, Alberta, son of Jacob Cook, Edmonton.

Jeffrey Irvine, of North Bay.

Lorraine Bateman, Dalhousie, daughter of Chesley Bateman, Moncton.

Joanna Tilley, Mount Allison, daughter of R. Tilley, Moncton.

Wendy Black, University of B.C., daughter of Duncan Black, Vancouver. Annelies Bertsch, University of Saskatchewan, daughter of Ludo Bertsch, Regina.

1969

Joseph Daniel, Carleton, son of Joseph Daniel, Ottawa.

David Stredulinsky, Alberta, son of S.C. Stredulinsky, Edmonton.

James Davies, Manitoba, son of A.F. Davies, Winnipeg.

John Chrome, Carleton, son of John Chrome, Ottawa.

Maura Gambone, McGill, daughter of Livia Gambone, Montreal.

Regina Hawco, Memorial, daughter of Alphonse Hawco, Goose Bay.

Elizabeth Anderson, Victoria, daughter of Trevor Anderson, Victoria.

Susan Smith, Carleton, daughter of

R.H. Smith, Ottawa. Marcia Williams, Acadia, daughter of Ralph Williams, St. John, N.B.

Patricia Oddy, Carleton, daughter of L.C. Oddy, Ottawa.

Carole Armstrong, Calgary, daughter of V.C. Armstrong, Calgary.

AND WINNERS.... ET D'AUTRES GAGNANTS....







The suggestion, by Wilfred Cameron Jones, flight services, civil aviation branch, Ottawa, that on their return to the terminal area, Viscounts, Jet Stars and King Air aircraft used for VIP service, be towed back to the hangar by servicing crew after passengers deplaned, instead of the engines being re-started to taxi over, resulted in Mr. Jones receiving an award of \$770. O.G. Stoner, deputy minister, left, made the presentation to Mr. Jones at a ceremony in the deputy minister's office at the Hunter Building in Ottawa. On the right is W.M. McLeish, director, civil aviation.

La suggestion de M. Wilfred Cameron Jones, à l'emploi de la division des services de vol de la Direction de l'aviation civile d'Ottawa, proposant que, à leur retour de l'aérogare, les Viscounts, les Jet Stars et les King Air utilisés pour le service des personnalités importantes, soient remorqués jusqu'au hangar par les préposés à l'entretien après la descente des passagers, au lieu de redémarrer les moteurs pour se rendre jusqu'aux hangars, a valu à M. Jones une récompense de \$770. Le sous-ministre des Transports, M. O.G. Stoner, que l'on voit à gauche, a présenté le chèque au lauréat lors d'une cérémonie qui a eu lieu au bureau du Sous-ministre à l'immeuble Hunter à Ottawa. On aperçoit à droite M. W.M. McLeish, directeur de l'aviation civile.

K.G. Nichol, supervisor, examinations office, Civil Aviation branch, Winnipeg, received a \$600 award for his work simplification program suggestion. Attending the presentation, left to right were, J.H. Nyhuus, acting regional controller, civil aviation, J.D. Craton, regional superintendent, air regulations, D.M. Robertson, acting regional director, air services, Mr. Nichol, M. Dimentberg, regional superintendent, aeronautical engineering and W.N. Harvey, acting regional superintendent, air traffic control.

M. K.G. Nichol, superviseur du bureau des examens à la Direction de l'aviation civil à Winnipeg, a reçu \$600 pour son projet de simplification du travail. Assistaient à la présentation, de gauche à droite, MM. J.H. Nyhuus, contrôleur régional intérimaire de l'aviation civile, J.D. Craton, surintendant régional du Règlement de l'Air, D.M. Robertson, directeur régional suppléant des services de l'air, M. Nichol, M. Dimentberg, surintendant régional de la technique aéronautique et M. W.N. Harvey, surintendant régional suppléant du contrôle de la circulation aérienne.

Jean Paul Prevost, centre, supervisor of drafting, electrical drawings and specifications, with construction engineering and architectural branch, Ottawa, is presented a \$120 cheque for his suggestion — economical runway lighting. On the left is E. Daoust, director, and right is J.P. Wilson, chief, electrical engineering division, construction engineering and architectural branch.

Jean-Paul Prévost, au centre de la photo, superviseur des esquisses, dessins et devis de l'électricité, travaillant pour le compte de la Direction de la construction du génie et de l'architecture à Ottawa, reçoit ici un chèque de \$120 en récompense de sa suggestion concernant un balisage lumineux économique de piste. On aperçoit à gauche M. E. Daoust, directeur, et à droite M. J.P. Wilson, division de l'électronique, de la Direction de la construction du génie de l'architecture.

OTHER SUGGESTION AWARD WINNERS WERE....

Francis F. Buck, Winnipeg, \$10. His proposal was relocation of revolving beacons from roof-centre locations on station wagons and pick-up trucks.

Philip G. Aber, Montreal, \$10. Bilingual parking permit stickers.

John N. Bell, Vancouver, \$20. Mr. Bell suggested windows be inserted in doors to the lunchroom in Maintenance Garage at Prince George Airport.

Patrick R. Carstens, Toronto, \$90. An improved method of calibrating the voltmeters in RCA localizer transmitters.

Norman Derworiz, Winnipeg, \$80. Mr. Derworiz proposed the quadrature control on the CRC/FRN1001 PAR console be substituted by one which will decrease the sensitivity of adjustment thereby simplifying the alignment procedure.

Harvey E. Douglas, Whitehorse, \$15. Removal of sealant from runways.

Frank G. Enns, Alert Bay, B.C., \$100. He suggested a zinc strip be put along the ridge of roofs of department buildings to prevent growth of moss.

J.B. Galbraith, Vancouver, \$10. A tape reperforator be placed on the off-net position with a two-way switch so that tape copy of traffic from either Airops or OSP RTTY teletypes can be relayed on either circuit or on Telex, thus minimizing the necessity for hand sending.

Toiva Jaskela, Ottawa, \$40. He proposed installation of permanent shelf racks on all Coast Guard ships carrying helicopters for secure storage of helicopter spare boxes.

Charles Kislig and Gilbert McCallum, Toronto, \$40 (jointly). Their suggestion concerned the centreline lighting system and the lighting device used for removing the lighting fixture cover from its base embedded in the runway. Metro James Koroluk, Fort St. John, B.C., \$50. He suggested attaching writing blades to model 35 printers to prevent teletype paper jamming.

William L. McSheffrey, Ottawa, \$150. He suggested all RF amplifier transistors in pye cambridge VHF AM mobile radiotelephone transceivers be changed from AFZ12 or AFZ12A to GM 378B to improve voice quality and extend the receiver operating range.

Robert E. Murray, Kyuquot, B.C., \$15. Installation of one or more windows in south wall on new Operations Building at Spring Island Loran Station.

Gerald N. Peters, Port Hardy, B.C., \$40. Inclusion of Campbell River and Chatham Point aviation weather in Port Hardy and Comox radio weather broadcasts.

Clyde W. Purchase, Cape Bonavista, Nfld., \$40. His suggestion dealt with asbestos lagging for engine exhausts and with flush fitting of set pins in couplings and pulleys.

Walter H.J. Rehbein, Ottawa, \$80. He suggested a tail stand which provides a maximum of safety when the aircraft is undergoing major maintenance inspection.

Roy H. Richardson, Peterborough, \$40. His suggestion dealt with a fabricated snow plow blade to the Case W7 tractor.

Wm. F. Sault, Winnipeg, \$40. Mr. Sault proposed a wiring change to facilitate replacement of capstan drive motors in dictaphone CRC-FHS-1001 recorders.

Stephèn Scura, Vancouver, \$90. Mr. Scura's suggestion dealt with aircraft identifier aids.

Robert Sim, Prince Rupert, \$40. His suggestion concerned the stocking of tinting tubes — to mix required amounts of paints.

Dennis L. Stossel, Vancouver, \$40. He suggested personnel driving government vehicles attend the Defensive Driving course offered in B.C.

Gerald T. Thompson, Ottawa, \$450. His suggested concerned the manufacture of a tool for testing clutch slippage to King Air and Queen Air aircraft.

J. Lucien Turgeon, Ottawa, \$65. Manufacture of two rigging pins used for the accurate measurement of main landing gear actuators on Jet Star aircraft was Mr. Turgeon's suggestion.

Osman F. (Patrick) Ucar, London, \$40. He suggested entries by exception instead of routine periodic entries.

Walter B. Vincent, St. John, N.B., \$30. His suggestion dealt with providing drainage valves for wharf water supply units to prevent freezing.

AND HEROES.... ET DES HEROS....

"Thanking you for having saved my life at Dorval, November 18, 1970. I wish you and your family a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

This was the warm greeting from Luigi Martucci to Gerard Martin, a construction inspector, construction branch, Montreal International Airport.

The incident occurred while asphalt was being spread on a car park. Mr. Martucci, who was spreading asphalt, walked in front of the rubber roller and was knocked down. Mr. Martin who was watching the work alerted the operator in time to stop the machine.

Mr. Martin, who lives in Dorval, worked with Transport 14 years, resigned in 1965, and returned in July, 1970.

It was the last Monday in July, with the temperature close to 90 degrees, almost clear skies, and a light breeze; a beautiful day to spend at a beach.

Len Blagdon, a briefing technician at the Goose weather office, his wife and children were spending the afternoon at the public beach in Happy Valley, the town near Goose Bay, Labrador. The small beach was crowded, as about 150 to 200 people, mostly children, enjoyed the cool waters of the Churchill River.

Two sisters, Marion and Louise Hillier, were in the water near a plank diving board. They got out too far into the three to four mile-an-hour current of the river.

Len heard some of the children on the shore say it looked like a girl was in trouble. When he first noticed her, she was about 25 feet from the shore. He could see her going up and down and struggling to get back into more shallow water. He entered the water and swam to the girl. "There was no struggle, she just put her arms around my neck and let me bring her to the shore," Len said.

Upon reaching the shore, and getting the girl to the beach, Len asked if she was okay. The girl replied she was fine, but asked if he had seen her sister. This was the first time Len knew that there was another girl in the water.

He returned to the water and dived several times. The current was very swift and the water murkey, he could not find her. Len said that he could only see a couple of inches in the dark water.

The RCMP arrived by this time and dragging operations were begun. About an hour later Marion Hillier's body was located not far from the spot she had gone in.

Fast work by Transport officials, and the fortunate position of a lake survey ship, resulted in the rescue of a Burlington man when his light plane crashed into Lake Ontario.

The man, identified by Trenton Air-Sea Rescue officials as John D. Thomson of Burlington, was flying his light Luscombe aircraft from St. Catharines to Ham Field at Bronte.

Shortly after 7 p.m., radar operators at Toronto International Airport had an unidentified target disappear from their screen at the same time radio transmissions from Mr. Thomson's plane stopped. They estimated the disappearance at six nautical miles south of Port Credit and immediately notified Transport marine radio which relayed a general alert to all ships in the area.

Immediately after hearing the report, crewmen aboard the survey ship Martin Karlsen, doing mapping work in the area, heard Mr. Thomson's cries from the water. They found him sitting on a floating part of his aircraft.

By 10 p.m. Mr. Thomson had been transferred to the Canadian Coast Guard ship Spindrift and then brought to Toronto. He was taken to Toronto General Hospital with slight head injuries.

THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC

A gallant rescue attempt by the chief officer — in the rigging — and the Rev. Angel — swimming to the wreck. The lady died before she could be transferred. As the Atlantic was on her beam ends by this time the incident was probably not as depicted, the rigging then being horizontal and awash.



(Courtesy, Public Archives and Canadian Illustrated News)

by Thomas E. Appleton

When citizens of Halifax opened their Morning Chronicle at the breakfast table on 2nd April 1873 they were shocked to read of a dreadful accident on the previous day;

"Terrible Marine Disaster — the White Star steamship Atlantic wrecked at Prospect with about seven hundred and fifty people....."

"Terrible" was not too strong a word; but awful as it was, this first account of a notable tragedy was but another in a world accustomed to loss of life at sea and it took third place in the newspaper after other matters of the day. The first leading article that morning berated Ottawa for a political appointment while the second complained of the choice of Moncton over Halifax as headquarters of the Intercolonial Railway. As the poignant details of the Atlantic disaster were revealed in the days to follow, rumour and hearsay added to the horror of the facts and the story swept the pages of the Chronicle and eventually the wider world

First accounts were naturally confused but the Chronicle achieved something of a scoop when their reporter

".....having ascertained that one man from the wrecked ship had arrived in town.... found him in an eating house in Upper Water Street."

This was the third officer Mr Brady who, almost speechless from physical

and mental exhaustion, was barely able to gulp out the first eye-witness account.

The stranding had occurred at Mars Head on Mosher Island, some 22 miles west of Halifax, about 3:15 am, on the lst of April. The night had been cold with fine sleet falling from time to time, but visibility had been good in long intervals of starry darkness in which the surf beat unseen on the waiting coast of Nova Scotia. By the time that the government lighthouse steamer Lady Head had arrived at the scene on the following day the sea had begun to go down and a cluster of schooners and dories surrounded the wreck or what could be seen of it. which was very little. The Atlantic lay on her side, her four iron masts and yards submerged to seawards, the hull almost invisible except for the wash of breakers over her smooth sides. As the sea growled through the awful interior in a mass of bodies and wreckage, fountains of spray burst on the morning light through frantically opened portholes. Why did she get there?

As the full magnitude of the disaster began to unfold, the news was telegraphed to Ottawa where William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, at once organized relief. Fortunately the House was in session and Parliament rushed through a supplementary vote for \$3,000 to bury the dead and do all things necessary. The Collector of Customs at Halifax, Mr. E.M. Macdonald, was ordered to preside over a public enquiry as Commissioner; with Captain P.A. Scott of the Marine Department and retired shipmaster George A. MacKenzie as nautical advisers, the court was convened at Halifax on 5th. April 1873, a prompt and timely official response.

The Atlantic had been a splendid ship, then barely two years old but already a firm favourite with passengers because of her reputation for comfort, speed and regularity, making her nineteenth round trip between Liverpool and New York. Built at Belfast by Harland and Wolff, she was an iron vessel of 420 feet in length sub-divided by six watertight bulkheads. Down below, in a veritable coal mine, an

army of firemen shovelled eleven ravenous boilers which supplied steam to a four-cylinder compound engine while above decks, as with all ocean steamers of the period, a full outfit of sails was used to steady the ship from rolling in heavy weather or was available for emergency. The first-class passenger accommodation was superbly furnished in the ornate fashion of the time and her full-width saloon, which was finished with crimson upholstery on panels of white and pink damask, was complemented by private staterooms of unrivalled luxury. The White Star Line was even experimenting with shipboard gas lighting in that era between oil lamps and electricity, a frightening installation which was fortunately abandoned not long afterwards. In less palatial surroundings some 760 emigrants occupied the steerage, the total of those on board numbering 957 men, women and children including crew.

In the quiet of the Custom House that Saturday morning, an expectant court awaited the appearance of the principal witnesses, especially the master of the wrecked ship who was first to be called. Captain James A. Williams, a heavily-built man in his early forties, held the highest qualification the sea could offer, his certificate as Extra Master. A confident professional seaman, arch-type of the new breed of ocean liner commanders, Captain Williams retained his composure as he read a report which he had prepared immediately after the agony of losing his ship and most of her people. The ship had been well manned with four deck officers, all certificated masters, the whole crew numbering 141 men. They had left Liverpool on 20th. March, called briefly at Queenstown the following day to pick up passengers, and had taken a departure in fair weather which had lasted till the 26th. when speed was reduced as it came on to blow. The Atlantic made slow progress against head winds until, at noon on the 31st., the chief engineer reported that bunker coal was down to 127 tons, the ship's position then being 460 miles from Sandy Hook. The Atlantic burned anything from 45 to 70



The liner Atlantic is shown in the classic posture so beloved of marine artists. Small vessels on the horizon are wallowing along by comparison with the White Star flyer.

(Courtesy, Harland and Wolff Ltd., Belfast)

tons each day, depending on the state of the weather and the quality of the coal, and this unsettling news raised serious doubt as to whether they could make New York. After consultation with his officers, Captain Williams decided to shorten the voyage and bear up for Halifax and more coal.

At midnight on the 31st., when the Atlantic was estimated to be 48 miles from the lighthouse on Sambro Island and the entrance to Halifax, the captain retired to his chartroom giving instructions to his servant to call him at 2.40 am., and to the officer of the watch to call him at three o'clock, or sooner if the light were sighted or the weather closed in. The servant made to call Captain Williams as ordered but was stopped by the fourth officer as no land was in sight, and the ship ploughed through the night in charge of the second officer who neglected to call his captain at three.

The elements of disaster were almost complete, but not quite. At three o'clock Captain Williams woke up of his own accord and, in default of a call from the bridge, rested for a moment before calling for his cup of cocoa. As he completed dressing, the axe fell. With an almighty crunch the Atlantic struck square on at twelve knots; in one bound the master was on the bridge but the unforgiving moment had passed.

Within a few minutes, as the more energetic among passengers and crew rushed on deck, the ship had swung broadside to sea, falling rapidly outwards as she went. Suddenly the decks were vertical, access to companions and stairways was cut off by the solid water and, as a surge of sea and debris swept the length of the internal alleyways, the passengers were drowned in hundreds as they clung to berths and stanchions. Families remained together, every woman on board died with her children, every husband died at the side of his wife. The men on deck scrambled as best they could to the high side of the ship, some of those inside were able to force themselves through open ports. It was a grisly scene.

As Commissioner, counsel and public listened spellbound to the unrelent-

ing sadness of the evidence in Halifax, rescue of survivors had long since been completed but the work of recovering bodies continued and an entire cargo of coffins was sent round by schooner.

"The army of the dead still lies on that grass and rock slope, its ranks swelled by new rescues from the sea. Some of the bodies have been put into coffins, most as yet exposed, for volunteers have hitherto been employed."

As was to be expected in a tragedy of this magnitude, numerous rumours were spread in the first confusion, and charge and countercharge swept the back streets of Halifax and among the gossips. Some said that the crew were a bad lot and had plundered the ship; some of the crew, in self defence perhaps, told reporters that fishermen had pillaged bodies as they came ashore. In fact such accusations had little foundation, as had an even more bizarre legend that one of the dead seamen turned out to be a woman in disguise. Then as now, disaster and suffering attracted those who came only to stop and stare.

Accounts of courage were plentiful and, whatever the enquiry might reveal on the cause of the stranding, leadership, coolness and bravery were shown by Captain Williams and his officers afterwards. The master helped some survivors to shore by a lifeline which had been heroically rigged by the sailors, some were picked off by shoreboats notably by the Rev. Mr. Ancient of Turn's Bay, County Halifax, who was later awarded a gold watch and \$500 for gallantry and humanity. The local Justice of the Peace, Mr. Edward Ryan, was also awarded a watch and a sum of money for services rendered to survivors.

Of all the rescues, one by the chief officer, Mr. Frith, typified the sea tradition and received much publicity including a dramatic drawing in Canadian Illustrated News, a magazine which specialised in sketches from artist correspondents — sometimes from life but more often from later narrative — in a period before the introduction of cheap photographic reproduction. Mr. Frith was in the rigging, horizontal and barely above the sea, with 32 survivors including one woman. All except the mate were washed away and drowned eventually but Mr. Frith had managed to lash the woman to the mizzen shrouds in a last desperate attempt to save her. He was rescued by the Rev. Mr. Angel whose crew of fishermen managed to get a line on

"After bearing up with remarkable strength...she died two hours before Mr. Angel arrived. Her half-naked body was still fast in the rigging, her eyes protruding, her mouth foaming, a terribly ghastly spectacle rendered more ghastly by the contrast with numerous jewels which sparkled on her hands."

Thus wrote the reporter of the Canadian Illustrated News.

In Halifax, the Commission of Enquiry met almost daily until, on 18th. April, their findings were announced. From the dusty pages of the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1873, the carefully chosen words demolish the century which has almost elapsed since they were written:

"From a careful review of all the facts of the case, I feel compelled to state my belief that the conduct of Captain Williams in the management of his ship during the 12 or 14 hours preceding the disaster, was so gravely at variance with what ought to have been the conduct of a man placed in his responsible position, as to call for severe censure, and to justify me in saying that his certificate as Extra Master and Master might be cancelled; but in consideration of the praiseworthy and energetic efforts made by him to save life after the vessel struck, the mitigated penalty of suspension of certificate for two years shall be imposed.

I also feel it my duty to state that the conduct of Mr. Brown, the fourth officer, in preventing the servant calling Captain Williams at 20 minutes to three was, under the circumstances, an improper violation of the captain's orders; and further, in the fact that he was one of the officers of the watch after 12 o'clock, ought to have seen the light and did not see it, and ought to have seen the land and did not see it. There is an implied culpable neglect and want of vigilance, which consideration for the public safety demands should be marked with censure and moderate punishment.

I therefore adjudge that the certificate of Fourth Officer John Brown, as Master, shall be suspended for three months."

In the bitterness of the disaster Captain Williams wrote a moving letter to the Editor of the Chronicle in which other factors, such as the effect of current, were given prominence. From the evidence given, which included much expert testimony on tides and currents, an impartial reader can only agree with the Commissioner, for no lookouts had been sent aloft, no soundings taken, as the time of expected landfall drew near. Indeed Captain Williams, in an unguarded early comment to newsmen, had remarked in anguish that he had been over-confident in his estimation of position when 48 miles off and about to make his approach. One ray of hope in the prevailing gloom of the enquiry brought to light that casualties had been less than originally thought - 545 souls including every woman on board and most children.

As the reason why the Atlantic ran out of coal on a routine voyage in the

service for which she had been designed, much controversy reigned. One school of thought, headed by the master, held that the quantity was sufficient but the quality was so bad that all was consumed ahead of normal endurance; another opinion was that there had been errors of measurement or even malpractice on the part of contractor or shipping company officials. Recently the case has been opened anew by a British writer on shipping, C.H. Milsom, in his book "The Coal Was There For Burning."

It will be interesting to follow this appreciation which modern scholar-ship has revealed.

by Jack Shelton Toronto Regional Information Officer

Twice during December and January, and three times during the following four months, a lone four-engined DC-4 drones over Southern Ontario towns in the pre-dawn hours. Most early risers have little interest in the specially-designed craft passing overhead at about 150 knots per hour. Even if they could make out the distinct markings on either side of the fuselage reading — Under Contract to Canada Department of Transport, Meteorological Branch, Ice Reconnaissance — they would likely be none the wiser.

Possibly a few might have some inkling of its role; that it is heading out over the Great Lakes to report on ice conditions along the Canadian shores and that this information provides support to marine activities and scientific studies. Through these observations, predictions can be made as to an early or late spring break-up which is of considerable importance to the shipping industry. Advance information on the build-up of ice floes and their heading could possibly avert potential threats to harbour installations and to the limited winter shipping being carried out on the Great Lakes. Preventative steps might also be taken to avoid flooding in certain low-lying

Few people realize the Ministry carries out similar observations on the Eastern Seaboard from December 15, to June 30; in the Hudson Bay area between June 15 to December 15, in the Eastern Arctic from July 1 to November 1; and in the Western Arctic from June 15 to October 15.

This information is fed into the Meteorological Service's Ice Central at Halifax where it is used to develop facsimile charts. Armed with these charts they can accurately plot the daily ice movements in a given area from weather reports provided by that area.

The normal 10-hour aerial route followed when covering the Great Lakes region counter clockwise, is north from Toronto International Airport to Midland, along the North shore of Georgian Bay through the channel separating Manitoulin Island from the mainland, past Sault Ste. Marie, out along the north shore of Lake Superior until Thunder Bay Harbour is reached where the turn-around is made. A direct route is taken across the middle of Lake Superior, over the northern tip of Wisconsin, south down Lake Huron, the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River, east along the North Shore of Lake Erie, over the Niagara escarpment to the mouth of the Niagara River and then directly across Lake Ontario to home base — Toronto International Airport.

The weather briefing given by Ervind Shah at the airport weather office proved to be most accurate as part of the aerial route had to be aborted. At 0500 hours on Monday, January 25, Jim Montieth, chief pilot of Kenting Aviation, Thomas Kilpatrick, ice supervisor, and the four ice observers hung onto every word of the weather recital covering the entire route. "You can expect a cold front between Toronto and Wiarton and there is a system around Chicago and Wisconsin comprised of snow showers and rain which might create problems in the Windsor area on the return leg of your flight", Mr. Shah warned. The disturbance turned out to be the forerunner of one of the worst storms in London's history. The alternate routes recommended in response to the pilot's enquiry were London, North Bay or Ottawa.

At 0720 hours the modified DC-4 revved up the four power plants to the specified 2000 RPM and requested clearance for take-off. Within minutes it was lumbering down the runway and then with a sudden upsurge rose from the tarmac and was airborne.

With the craft, W.J. Webb, field ice supervisor, with over 3300 hours flying time, and ice observers, T.B. Anderson with 2000 hours. F.C. MacLean with 2200 hours and R.E. Currie on his first flight, all unstrapped themselves to take over their duties up front on an alternating basis. Supervisor Kilpatrick moved over to the operations table to coordinate and record the overall operation as carried out by the six crew members and five ice observers.

The DC-4, provided by Kenting Aviation of Toronto presently under a five-year contract with the Ministry,

AIRCRAFT ON ICE RECONNAISANCE



Jack Shelton, who recently joined Transport as our first regional information officer, wrote this account of his flight with ice observers over the Great Lakes. He works out of the air administration offices in Toronto to develop and maintain public relations services for all MOT operations in southern Ontario.



has been modified in order that it can be employed as an efficient ice observing tool. A closed circuit television has been installed in the nose and the canopy from an F86 Sabre jet mounted on top immediately behind the flight deck. Observation bubbles have also been added to each side of the fuselage toward the tail section. From these positions, ice observers have a superb view of the terrain below and sky above.

The main working areas within the craft are the visual observer's position, the radar/TV observer's position, the navigator's position, the periscopic sextant position, the rest area and the rear observing positions.

At 0805 hours, the craft reached the Georgian Bay area and the first real contact with ice over open water was made. To an untrained eye, the outer ice formations appeared frothy. When clear ice appears bluish in colour, an observer estimates its thickness at about two inches. When greyish white, it is roughly two to six inches thick and when white, from six to 12 inches. The ideal height for ice observing is approximately 3000 feet which, in clear weather, provides an all-round visibil-

ity of up to 30 miles. One thousand feet is considered minimum height for making observations under less ideal conditions.

An observer looks for certain characteristics in the ice such as its concentration, size, stage of development, surface features, stages of melting, forms of fast ice, and openings in the ice. Concentration is the amount of ice present in the total water area under observation and the surface features are the changes appearing on the surface created by motions and pressures.

At 0835 hours, visibility was reduced to 10 miles and Manitoulin Island appeared off the port side. The channel was completely ice bound and appeared to be pock marked by large chunks of ice. To prove just how tenacious ice can be, an unidentified, medium-sized freighter was held completely helpless in its grip a short distance from shore. The island was also locked in winter's vise. A sprinkling of houses and one or two church spires were the only signs that life existed in a land dominated by evergreens and pitted with frozen lakes.

At 0925 hours, a new heading, 340, crackled over the headset and obedi-

ently the craft dipped the starboard wing and altered course. Great fissions, like giant veins, criss-crossed the vast ice field that stretched as far as the unaided eye could see. Dead ahead was Sault Ste. Marie which seemed to drift lazily by on the north starboard side. Twenty minutes later, well out into Lake Superior, forward visibility was temporarily lost and the altitude was lowered to the 1000-foot level in order that observations could be made. Open water appeared, the leaden sky closed in, and turbulence toyed with the craft.

The roughest part of the flight was in the area of Michepicoten Island. Conditions didn't improve until the craft was taken up over the clouds at 3000 feet, about 35 miles northeast of Thunder Bay. At that location small plumes of vapour rose from the lake surface due to the wide variance in water and air temperature. It had all the appearances of a giant cauldron being brought to a boil.

At 1115 hours, Thunder Bay harbour with its large grain elevators and ships held fast at every dock, unfolded below us. Radio contact was made with the CCGS Alexander Henry, berthed di-

rectly below at one of the main wharves. The ice conditions in the Great Lakes found up to that stage in our aerial route were relayed to the ice-preaker, which assists the limited shipping still being carried out on the lakes luring the winter season.

Part of the return leg had to be abandoned due to the predicted poor weather conditions that moved in over he Detroit-Windsor area. The alternate route selected was London via Wiarton.

At 1350 hours, the altitude was increased from 4000 to 5000 feet in order to fly above the snow squall that completely obliterated ground visibility. Shortly after, the weather cleared and the patchwork below was suddenly illuminated in brilliant sunshine. Cruising at 155 k.p.h., the London airport approached us from the south and majestically passed beneath.

CCGS WOLFE AT GOOSE BAY

Last winter was a tough one!

Not too many Canadians will argue that point as they recall the recordbreaking snowfalls and below zero temperatures that resulted in sore muscles and frozen ears.

With thoughts like these in mind, the reader will sympathize with the problems the Coast Guard ships have as they close down the aids to navigation systems and escort the last ships into open water at the end of the season.

The following is a report from the CCGS Wolfe that is representative of any of the 32 ships active in this yearly operation.

The closing of the navigation season in Canadian waters always brings on a race between the Canadian Coast Guard and the weather. Shippers want to keep their vessels moving as long as possible, and, in the kind of weather that occurs at that time of year, aids to navigation are even more important than usual. Consequently, they are left in until the last possible moment, and it is a gamble whether they can be deactivated before the heavy ice sets in. Last year, the medium icebreaking aids ship CCGS Wolfe went to Goose Bay to deactivate the aids and assist the Russian icebreaking cargo ship, Severoles, into and out of Goose. These are extracts from Wolfe's 0800 reports.

At 1445, visibility continued to improve and the descent was made to 2000 feet prior to swinging out over Lake Erie. Being comparatively shallow, freeze-up on the lake appeared to be quite extensive. During the height of winter it sometimes freezes fast from shore to shore.

At 1515, the CCGS N.B. MacLean had just reached open water after having broken a channel through the ice from Port Colborne. Within a matter of minutes, Buffalo and Niagara Falls both slipped by on the starboard side and then a new heading was taken for Toronto.

At precisely 1545 hours, the undercarriage touched down on Runway 23 of Toronto International Airport. Another eight hours and 25 minutes were logged by the ice observing teams in an enviable accident-free total of 30,-000 flying hours since the start in 1950.

December 9

Ice conditions today 10 to 12 inches fast ice to Goose Bay narrows. Heavy rafted ice approx. 3 to 4 feet thick for first mile on west end of Goose Bay Narrows. Russian ship Severoles broke out ahead with Wolfe assisting when she became stuck.

December 10

Escorting Severoles. Stopped in ice awaiting daylight and resumed escorting Severoles towards the Narrows at 0630. Slow progress in heavy rafted ice.

Released Severoles in open water. Impossible to start helicopter or motor boat due to extreme cold, so must leave radio beacons. Proceeding towards Cartwright. Winds S.W. by W. 20 mph. Vapor. Temp. zero.

December 11

At Cartwright Harbour. No way can buoy work be carried out with heavy vapour that prevails. Ice conditions at Cartwright are young and medium heavy floes in channel with some open water. Air temp. zero. Water temp. 29.

December 12

Cartwright Harbour sheltering from northerly gales. When weather improves an effort will be made to pick up remaining two buoys here. Wind northwest by north 30 knots gusting to 35 in the harbour. Driving snow. Air The ice formations plotted on the map for the Great Lakes was transmitted during flight to the CCGS N.B. MacLean by the Collins 618 Facsimile Transmitter aboard the plane, and using the Broad Ban facsimile at the airport a similar report was furnished Ice Central at Halifax.

The information gathered through ice reconnaissance, combined with other meteorological weather reports, provides the total weather picture which is of prime interest to mariners in the Great Lakes, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic Seaboard and in other more remote regions. But in some measure, large or small, all Canadians benefit. It is this, perhaps more than any other compensatory factor, that motivates these specialists in the Canadian Meteorological Service to continue their long vigil over forbidding ice fields along Canada's vast inner and seaboard coastline.

temp. 14. Ice Cartwright Harbour 6/10 coverage.

December 13

Position 53.45 N. 56.52 W. Two anchors down to hold in N.W. gales. Moved from Carwright Harbour 1000 hours yesterday due to heavy ice. Will continue when gales diminish.

December 14

Position anchored 53.45 N. 56.52 W. awaiting N.W. gales to diminish. We must wait for more moderate weather as icing could be a serious problem. Wind N.W. 30 to 40 mph. Cloudly. Temp. 7.

December 16

Position 5210 N. 5541 W. Efforts being made to start helicopter for personel pick up at Camp Island. Think this must be done as ice conditions too severe for launches. Picked up Shinney Rock buoy, red point buoy. Conditions would not allow pick up of Groves Island buoy.

December 17

Managed to pick up personnel using workboat in small patch open water southwest of Camp Island light. Now proceeding towards St. Anthony.

OPENING CEREMONIES OF IMPROVED CHANNEL

The completion on December 1 of a four-year, \$13 million dredging program ended many of the problems that had bothered pilots plying the route to Montreal and the Great Lakes.

The dredging at Trois Rivieres and on Lake St. Peter represented the final segment of a project undertaken by the Ministry to widen the ship channel to 800 feet from Quebec City to Montreal. The previous width was 500 feet over a 35-foot minimum depth.

A secondary project was the creation of four artificial islands on Lake St. Peter to retain ice packs. Up to then, they had drifted into the channel adding to the problem of ice clearing in winter.

In lieu of the traditional ribbon-cutting ceremony, the bow of the Empress of Canada, the largest passenger ship to sail above Quebec City, cut through a 500-foot pennon-draped nylon rope stretched between two Coast Guard vessels.

At the entrance to the port of Trois

Rivieres and in the middle of the channel a shoal — visible at low tide — proved a hazard to ships and a challenge to mariners, especially at periods of poor visibility and while working against the ice floes in winter.

On opening day of the improved channel, the Empress set a course that took her over where the shoal had been. Minutes later, Captain R. Walgate, master of the Empress, wired a congratulatory message to Mr. Jamieson, which stated that there was ample over-the-bottom clearance all the way through the Reach.

Gerard Duquet, parliamentary secretary to Mr. Jamieson, presided at the opening ceremonies and at the press conference which followed.

Mr. Duquet praised the work of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel division, under the leadership of its chief engineer William O'Malley, and conveyed the minister's appreciation to the engineers, draftsmen and technicians of the division.

INAUGURATION DU CHENAL REAMENAGE

Le 1er décembre, les travaux de dévasement du chenal, échelonnés sur une période de quatre ans et au coût de 13 millions de dollars, étaient terminés, mettant ainsi fin aux nombreux problèmes auxquels devaient faire face les pilotes naviguant entre Montréal et les Grands lacs.

Ces travaux de dévasement à la hauteur de Trois-Rivières et dans le lac St-Pierre constituaient la phase finale d'un projet entrepris par le Ministère afin de porter à 800 pieds la largeur de la voie navigable entre Québec et Montréal. Auparavant, le chenal avait une largeur de 500 pieds et une profondeur d'au moins 35 pieds.

Un autre projet de moindre importance fut la création de quatre îlots artificiels dans le lac St-Pierre afin de retenir les banquises. Jusqu'alors, elles descendaient dans le chenal et venaient aggraver le problème de la circulation des glaces.

Au lieu de la traditionnelle coupe du ruban, ce fut l'Empress of Canada, le plus gros paquebot à naviguer à la hauteur de Québec, qui brisa de sa proue une banderolle de nylon d'une longueur de 500 pieds tendue entre deux navires de la Garde côtière.

A l'entrée du port de Trois-Rivières, au centre du chenal, se trouvait un haut-fond, visible à marée basse, qui rendait la navigation dangereuse et les manoeuvres difficiles, surtout lorsque la visibilité était mauvaise et que les navigateurs avaient à lutter contre les glaces au cours de l'hiver.

Le jour de l'inauguration, l'Empress fit route dans la direction dudit hautfond. Quelques minutes plus tard, le capitaine de l'Empress, M. R. Walgate, télégraphisit un message de félicitations à M. Jamieson dans lequel il affirmait que cette partie du chenal avait maintenant la profondeur nécessaire pour naviguer sans encombre.

Monsieur Gérard Duquet, secrétaire parlementaire de l'hon. D. Jamieson, présidait la cérémonie d'inauguration et donnait une conférence de presse par la suite.

M. Duquet a souligné l'importance

RECORD YEAR FOR SEAWAY SHIPPING -Captain Michael O'Dwyer of the M.V. IRISH SYCAMORE receives a special plaque as his ship carried 1970's record 50 millionth ton of cargo in the Montreal/Lake Ontario section of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The vessel, which cleared the waterway on December 10 at St. Lambert Lock, was transporting 12,143 tons of grain from the head of the Great Lakes to Liverpool. The presentation was made by Roger E. Belanger, right, eastern region director of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority of Canada and Brendon T. Jose, second from right, assistant administrator of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation of the U.S.A. Also present was Frederick D. McCaffrey, left, consul general for Ireland in Montreal and president of Shipping Limited, agents for Irish Shipping Ltd. of Dublin. Weather and ice conditions permitting the Montreal-Lake Ontario section of the Seaway will open April 1; the Welland section on March 29.



ANNEE-RECORD POUR LA MARINE MAR-CHANDE SUR LA VOIE MARITIME - Le capitaine Michael O'Dwyer du n.m. IRISH SY-CAMORE reçoit ici une plaque spéciale parce que son navire a transporté la cinquante millionième tonne de marchandises établissant ici un record pour 1970 dans le secteur Montréal-lac Ontario de la Voie maritime du St-Laurent. Le navire, qui a quitté les eaux navigables le 10 décembre à l'écluse de St-Lambert, transportait 12, 143 tonnes de grain, et était parti du haut des Grands Lacs à destination de Liverpool. La remise de la plaque a été faite par M. Roger E. Bélanger, à droite, directeur de la région est de l'Administration de la Voie maritime du St-Laurent du Canada et par M. Brendon T. Jose, deuxième à partir de droite, administrateur adjoint de la Corporation du développement de la Voie maritime du Saint-Laurent des Etats-Unis. Assiste également à la scène monsieur Frederick D. McCaffrey, à gauche sur la photo, consul général de l'Irlande à Montréal et président de Shipping Limited, agents pour le compte de Irish Shipping Ltd. de Dublin. La température et les glaces le permettant, la section Montréal - lac Ontario de la Voie mariti- me ouvrira le ler avril et celle de Welland le 29 mars.

des travaux effectués par la Division de la voie navigable du Saint-Laurent sous la direction de l'ingénieur en chef, M. William O'Malley et a adressé les remerciements du Ministre aux ingénieurs, dessinateurs et techniciens de cette division.



APPOINTMENTS

NOMINATIONS

Andre O. Dumas, chief, airport operations review, was elected first vice-president of the International Aeronautic Federation (FAI), headquartered in Paris. FAI is made up of 67 member nations and is the recognized body responsible for the supervision of all official aviation and space record attempts.

M. André O. Dumas, chef de la revision de l'exploitation des aéroports, a été élu vice-président de la Fédération aéronautique internationale, dont l'Administration centrale est à Paris. FAI est composée de 67 pays et est l'organisme officiel responsable de la surveillance de toutes les tentatives d'établissement de records officiels de l'aviation et de l'espace.



Robert W. Hyndman, formerly Northern Transportation Policy advisor, has taken leave of absence to assume the position of assistant to the president, Northern Transportation Company Limited.

M. Robert W. Hyndman, auparavant conseiller dans le domaine de la politique du transport dans le Nord, a reçu un congé lui permettant d'assumer la fonction d'assistant du président de la Northern Transportation Company Limited.



Stuart T. Grant succeeds Donald A. McDougal, now retired, as executive assistant to O.G. Stoner, deputy minister. Mr. Grant was departmental representative in London, England.

M. Stuart T. Grant succède à M. Donald A. McDougal, maintenant retraité, comme adjoint général à la direction du sous-ministre M. O.G. Stoner. M. Grant était un représentant du Ministère à Londres.



Melvin G. Hagglund has been named regional director of air services in Winnipeg, succeeding W.E. Fenn, now retired.

M. Melvin G. Hagglund a été nommé directeur régional des services de l'air à Winnipeg, succédant à ce poste à M. W.E Fenn, maintenant retraité.



Richard L. Bolduc is now chief of flight standards and regulations in civil aviation branch, succeeding M. M. Fleming, who is now deputy administrator of the Canadian Air Transportation Administration.

M. Richard L. Bolduc est maintenant chef des normes et règlements de vol de la Direction de l'aviation civile; il succède à ce poste à M. M.M. Fleming, qui est maintenant administrateur adjoint à l'Administration canadienne des transports aériens.



C.M. Whiticar, director, personnel policy and review. Mr. Whiticar was formerly director of classification and staff services.

M. C.M. Whiticar, directeur de la révision, autrefois directeur des services de la classification.



M.L. Bolger, director, employee relations was formerly group chief, technical category, staff relations division, Treasury Board.

M. M.L. Bolger, directeur des relations avec les employés, autrefois chef de groupe de la section technique de la division des relations de travail, Conseil du Trésor.



D.G. Black, director, central personnel services. Mr. Black was formerly chief of training and development division.

M. D.G. Black, directeur des services du personnel central, était auparavant chef de division de la formation du personnel.

RETIREMENTS a la RETRAITS



H.J. Williamson, director of telecommunications and electronics, right, presented H.M. (Bert) Murphy, regional supervisor, maintenance, Quebec region, with a scroll at a luncheon held in honor of Mr. Murphy's retirement. Mr. Murphy worked more than 37 years with the Service, joining Transport in 1937.

M. H.J. Williamson, directeur des Télécommunications et de l'Electronique, à droite sur la photo, a présenté à M. H.M. (Bert) Murphy, superviseur régional de l'entretien pour la région de Québec, un parchemin lors d'un dîner tenu en son honneur pour marquer sa retraite. Monsieur Murphy a été à l'emploi de ce service pendant plus de 37 ans, entrant en fonction pour le ministère des Transports en 1937.



Mrs. Virginia L. Vick accepts a gift from John T. Gray, senior ministry executive — legal, Ottawa, on the occasion of her retirement from the Service after 22 years.

Mme Virginia L. Vick reçoit un cadeau de M. John T. Gray, directeur du Service du contentieux d'Ottawa, à l'occasion de sa retraite de la Fonction publique après 22 ans de service.



Donald J. Munro, network planner and analyst, construction, engineering and architectural branch, Ottawa, retired after 31 years service with Transport. Mr. and Mrs. Munro were presented gifts and best wishes from the staff at a farewell party. The couple is seen here with, left, E. Daoust, director and J.K. Brown, chief architect.

M. Donald J. Munro, préposé à la planification et à l'analyse des réseaux pour la Direction de la construction du génie et de l'architecture à Ottawa, a pris sa retraite après 31 ans de service pour le ministère des Transports. Lors d'une réunion d'adieu, les membres du personnel ont présenté à M. et Mme Munro leurs meilleurs voeux et leur ont remis des cadeaux. Nous apercevons à la gauche de M. et Mme Munro, M. J.K. Brown, architecte principal.

J.R. Allen, Halifax — 11 years;

J.A. Asselin, Montreal — 12 years;

J.W. Burry, Bonavista Bay, Nfld., — 10 years;

H.W. Dale-Johnson, Saanichton, B.C. – nine years;

Andrew Dantzer, London — 15 years;

L.F.G. Despres, Montmagny, Que., — 12 years;

A.O. Dixon, Victoria — six years;

W.J. Dooley, Gander — 24 years;

C.R. Dunn, Prescott, Ont., — 43 years.

H.V. Elliott, Grenville, Cushing, Que., – 40 years;

Mrs. D.I. Fisher, Toronto — 25 years;

R.E. Fisher, Victoria — six years;

Albert Harris, Gander - 25 years'

George Hawkins, Warsaw, Ont., - 15 years;

J.L.A. Huot, Hull, Que., — 13 years;

Captain D.R. Jones, Ottawa – 21 years;

Miss M.A. Lalande, Rosemont, Que., –29 years;

Mrs. N.B. Leech, Ottawa — 18 years;

P.E. Legault, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que., – 24 years;

J.E. Lounsbery, Midland, Ont., — seven years;

A.F. MacDonald, Bramalea, Ont., -15 years;

H.L. MacDonald, Prescott, Ont., – seven years;

F.M. MacKenzie, North Sydney – 35 years;

W.J. McLaughlin, Trent River, Ont., — eight years;

H.A. MacLean, Cannington, Ont., — 23 years;

E.A. Mulcaster, Victoria — two years;

F. Ojap, Victoria — 18 years;

J.J. O'Rourke, Sydney — five years;

D.L. Powell, Sebright, Ont., — eight years;

A. Salois, Pointe St-Charles, Que., -26 years;

W. Tailly, Sorel, Que., -22 years;

Ivan Wagg, St. Catharines, Ont., — 10 years;

Presidents' medal

G.Y. Sebastyan, Head, Engineering Division, New Montreal International Airport Project, has won the Presidents' Medal of the Canadian Good Roads Association for his paper on "Interrelation Between Pavement Design, Construction and Material Specifications and their Enforcement in Canada".

The Presidents' Medal was presented by the Minister of Highways of Ontario at the opening of the VI World Highway Conference in Montreal on October 5, 1970.

This is the second time Mr. Sebastyan has won the medal. The first was awarded in 1961.

First sunrise at Isachsen weather station this year (February 18) looked much as last year (above). But the sun rose on a new era. After 25 years' cooperation with the United States in building and maintaining five joint weather stations, the Canadian Meteorological Service has begun a phased takeover of all weather services in the Canadian Arctic archipelago to be completed in 1972.

Ce premier lever de soleil en 1971 (18 février), fort semblable à celui de l'année dernière que nous pouvons voir ci-dessus, marque le début d'une nouvelle ère. Après 25 années d'étroite collaboration avec les Etats-Unis dans la mise sur pied et dans l'exploitation de cinq stations météorologiques, le Service météorologique canadien aura, d'ici 1972, l'entière responsabilité des stations situées dans l'archipel de l'Arctique canadien.





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THE LESS DEST

TRANSPORT CANADA is a staff magazine published by the Information Services Division, Ministry of Transport, Ottawa, Canada, under the authority of the Minister.

Editor Mary Gallant

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Rédacteur Français Jean-Louis Bibeau

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Cover photo. The M.V. Holiday Island, one of the two ferries christened April 17 at the shippard of the Port Weller Dry Docks Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Both the M.V. Holiday Island and the M.V. Vacationland were built for the Ministry of Transport and will go into operation in late May. The photographer was Ben Morris, Port Weller Dry Docks Limited of St. Catharines.

Couverture — Le Holiday Island, l'un des deux traversiers baptisés le 17 avril au chantier naval de la Port Weller Dry Docks Limited à St. Catharines (Ont.), et le Vacationland, seront mis en exploitation par le ministère des Transports vers la fin de mai. C'est une photo prise par Ben Morris, de la Port Weller Dry Docks Limited, de St. Catharines.

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Hon. Don Jamieson

O.G. Stoner

Hon. J.W. Pickersgill

Transportation Council Message

Surface Transportation systems include existing systems such as highways, railways and ferries as well as air cushion systems, solids pipelines and new off-highway transportation systems. With the reorganization of the Ministry of Transport, the responsibility for the planning and administration of programs in all of these areas has been centered in one administration; surface. The modes of transportation covered by the surface administration constitute by far the most significant facilities for the movement of both freight and passengers. Motor vehicles and the road networks constitute the largest surface transportation system. Past federal government involvement in roads has been far from negligible as witnessed by the success of the roads to resources program as well as the construction of the trans-Canada highway. More recently, the motor vehicle safety act has given us a responsibility to develop safety standards for vehicle design and construction. The needed standards are identified through accident investigation, compliance inspection and the testing of vehicles and roads. We have also initiated research on winter tires, traffic control devices, snowmobile design, defrosting systems and alcohol/driver counter measures.

Our ferry links are considered as surface extensions of railways and highways and, as such, have as much national significance as those two modes since they provide the principal links, for both freight and passengers to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The vessels in our coastal services often provide the main or sole link to the outside world for many out ports in Newfoundland and Labrador. The operation of our ferries and coastal vessels is under the management of Canadian National as our agent and this administration is responsible for the program of capital expenditures in vessels and terminals which has totalled some \$200 million to date.

Canada is still a young country with resources to tap and frontiers to push back and this means, most often, new railways and highways developed in tune with other transportation modes, will equal in magnitude the feats of the past. In addition, we have a responsibility to ensure that in the more settled areas of our country, where transportation demand is highest, existing road and rail systems continue to respond adequately to requirements and continue to improve in efficiency through the application of new ideas and technology.



I.C Cornblat

W.F. Nelson

John Gray

C.C. Halton

John Gratwick

Andrew Chatwood

Robert Furner

Andre Laframboise

Stuart I Grant

Message du **Conseil des transports**



Les transports de surface comprennent les moyens déjà existants comme les autoroutes, les chemins de fer et les traversiers ainsi que les systèmes à coussin d'air, les pipe-lines pour solides et les nouveaux systèmes de transport hors-route. Depuis la réorganisation du ministère des Transports, une seule Administration, celle des transports de surface, est maintenant chargée de la planification et de l'administration des programmes. Les moyens de transport dont l'Administration des transports de surface est responsable sont de loin les installations les mieux conçues pour le transport des marchandises et des personnes. Les véhicules automobiles et les réseaux routiers constituent le système de transport le plus important. Le rôle joué dans le passé par le Gouvernement fédéral dans le domaine routier est loin d'être négligeable, comme le prouve le succès qu'a remporté le programme "voies d'accès aux ressources" et la construction de la route transcanadienne. Plus récemment, la Loi sur la sécurité des véhicules automobiles nous donnait la responsabilité de mettre au point des normes de sécurité pour la construction des véhicules. Grâce aux enquêtes sur les accidents, aux examens de vérification, aux tests de route et aux essais de véhicules, on peut déterminer les normes nécessaires à la sécurité. Nous avons aussi lancé des recherches portant sur les pneus d'hiver, les appareils de surveillance du trafic routier, la conception des motoneiges, les systèmes de dégivrage et les mesures propres à favoriser la sobriété au volant.

Nous traversiers sont une extension de nos chemins de fer et de nos routes; en tant que tel, ils revêtent une importance nationale aussi grande que les deux autres moyens de transport, puisqu'ils constituent le principal moyen de transport de personnes et de marchandises entre le continent et Terre-Neuve et l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard. Les navires de notre service côtier sont souvent le principal et seul lien entre plusieurs ports de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador et le reste du monde. Le Canadien-National est notre agent en ce qui concerne l'exploitation de nos traversiers et navires côtiers; cette société est chargée de l'administration du programme d'investissements qui atteint quelque 200 millions de dollars à ce jour, pour les navires et les terminus.

Le Canada est encore un pays jeune, avec des ressources inexploitées et des défis à relever; cela signifie qu'il faut construire de nouvelles lignes de chemins de fer et de nouvelles routes et que cette entreprise égalera, du moins dans son ensemble, les exploits du passé. Par ailleurs, nous devons aussi assurer que, dans les plus importants bassins démographiques du pays, où les besoins de transport se font davantage sentir, les systèmes routiers et ferroviaires continuent à répondre adéquatement aux exigences et améliorent constamment leurs services grâce à l'application de techniques et d'idées nouvelles.

> administrator, Canadian transportation surface administration

J.B.W. Leclerc

administrateur, administration des transports de surface du Canada



Wilbrod Leclere

FERRIES

Eggbeaters and levers are not common jargon to use when describing ships. However, the two new ferries that will ply the nine-mile route between Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick and Borden, Prince Edward Island have design features in advance of other Canadian ferries of this type.

The M.V. Holiday Island and M.V. Vacationland — are the first Government ferries to use a concept such as the Voith-Schneider unit of propulsion.

It consists essentially of a number of spade-shaped blades (eggbeaters) mounted around the periphery of a large disc rotating on a vertical axis. By suitable mechanical arrangements, it is possible to move the centre of eccentricity of the blades while the unit is rotating thus directing the thrust where desired.

By means of a lever, instead of the customary wheel, the paddle floats can be made to "feather" at any point in their revolution and the maximum thrust delivered in any desired direction.

The ferries were constructed at the Port Weller Dry Docks in St. Catharines and following speed and other tests on Lake Ontario in March, were delivered to the crew at Borden for familiarization.

The new ships each has a capacity for 150 cars and are certified for 500 passengers. They complete the run in 40 minutes.

The superstructures of the ships are painted a light green with dark green hulls. The funnels are red with a white maple leaf.

Digby-Saint John

The new Princess of Acadia will replace the 1956 ship of the same name on the 32-mile run between Digby, Nova Scotia and Saint John, New Brunswick. Construction of the new Ministry terminal facilities to accommodate her is underway and will be completed this year.



The specially-designed ferries will ply the nine mile run from Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, to Borden, Prince Edward Island. The vessels are approximately 3,000 tons each with a capacity for 150 cars and 500 passengers

Ces traversiers, de nouvelle conception, franchiront les neuf milles qui séparent Cape Tormentine (N.-B.) de Borden (I.-P.-E.). Jaugeant 3,000 tonnes, ils peuvent transporter 150 automobiles et 500 passagers.

LES TRAVERSIERS

Les deux nouveaux traversiers qui feront la navette sur une distance de 9 milles entre Cap Tormentine au Nouveau-Brunswick et Borden dans l'Îledu-Prince-Edouard sont de conception avant-gardiste comparés aux autres traversiers canadiens de cette catégorie.

Les traversiers n.m. Holiday Island et n.m. Vacationland sont les premiers traversiers du Gouvernement à utiliser l'unité de propulsion de type Voith-Schneider.

Elle se compose essentiellement d'un certain nombre de pales en forme de pelle montées à la périphérie d'un grand disque tournant sur un axe vertical. Par des moyens mécaniques appropriés, il est possible de déplacer le centre d'excentricité des pales en cours de rotation, dirigeant ainsi la poussée dans la direction désirée.

Grâce à un manche, qui remplace la roue traditionnelle, on peut modifier l'angle des pales en tout point de leur révolution de sorte que la poussée maximale peut agir dans la direction désirée

Les traversiers ont été construits aux chantiers de la Port Weller Dry Dock Limited à St. Catharines. Après avoir terminé des randonnées d'essais dans le lac Ontario en mars, ils ont été livrés aux équipages à Borden afin qu'ils se familiarisent avec les navires.

Chacun des nouveaux navires peut transporter 150 automobiles et 500 passagers et faire le trajet en 40 minutes.

Les superstructures des navires sont peintes en vert pâle et les coques en vert foncé. Les cheminées sont rouges avec une feuille d'érable blanche.

Digby — Saint-Jean

Le nouveau "Princess of Acadia" remplacera le navire du même nom construit en 1956 pour la traversée de 32 milles entre Digby (Nouvelle-Ecosse) et Saint-Jean (Nouveau-Brunswick). La construction des nouvelles installations terminales destinées à le recevoir est en cours et sera terminée cette année.

Bells, inscribed to commemorate the christening ceremonies of the two ferries were presented to Mrs. Alex Campbell, left, wife of the Premier of Prince Edward Island, and to Mrs. Otto Lang, wife of the Federal minister of Manpower and Immigration, the Honourable Otto Lang. James McNulty, MP for St. Catharines, centre, represented the Honourable Don Jamieson, and presented the gifts on behalf of the Ministry.

M. James McNulty, député de St. Catharines aux Communes, vient de remettre ces cloches destinées à rappeler le baptême de ces deux traversiers à Mme Alex Campbell, à gauche, épouse du premier ministre de l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard, et à Mme Otto Lang, épouse du ministre fédéral de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration. M. McNulty, représentant M. Don Jamieson, remettait ces cadeaux au nom du ministère des Transports.

Mrs. Lang and Mrs. Campbell were presented bouquets of red roses by Angela Waring, left, and Lynne Woelk, during the christening ceremonies at St. Catharines on April 17. Left to right seated are the Honourable Otto Lang, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Alex Campbell, the Honourable Alex Campbell, Mrs. James McNulty and James Lors de ce baptême à St. Catharines le 17 avril

McNulty.

dernier, Angela Waring, à gauche, et Lynne Woelk, ont remis des fleurs à Mmes Lang et Campbell. Nous voyons assis, de gauche à droite, M. Otto Lang, Mme Lang, Mme Alex Campbell, M. Campbell, Mme James McNulty et M. McNulty.



Replies from a "where are they now" survey are bound to be informative, interesting, and in some cases, surprising.

Letters received from former winners of the Ministry of Transport scholarships filled the bill on all three counts, and since all are young and embarked on studies that will determine their places in society, an element of piquancy is added.

The scholarship fund program was started in 1962 with monies donated by employees who had belonged to Transport's group insurance plan prior to the introduction of the comprehensive government surgical-medical insurance plan. Surplus money was returned to Transport by the insurance company and contributors were given the choice of receiving a refund or donating it to the scholarship fund.

After reading the resumes from the winners apropos to what they have

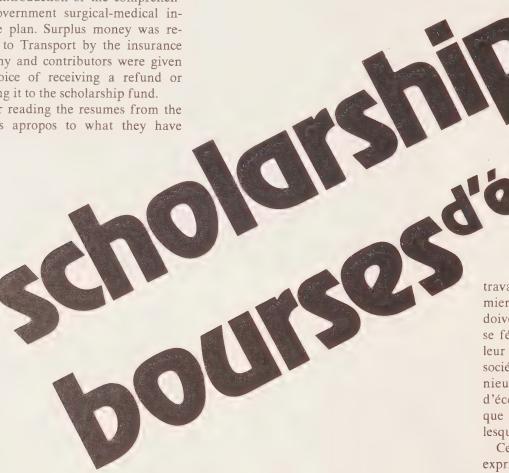
accomplished and are still working towards, a bit of pride and a feeling of knowing for sure that you did the "right thing" should prevail among the early contributors to this plan.

As a result of their interest they have given to society more engineers, doctors, teachers, economists, to name just a few of the fields the students have entered.

The former winners expressed their appreciation for the scholarships and

as one student wrote, "I appreciate the fact there are those who wish to improve the quality of education by providing incentives such as this scholarship. This leads the student to strive for high levels of excellence."

Space does not permit us to reproduce the letters in their entirety. However most expressed a general theme of appreciation to MOT, a keen interest in what other students were doing, and impressions of the university system.



Que sont-ils devenus?" Les résultats d'une enquête sur les anciens bénéficiaires des bourses d'études du ministère des Transports se sont révélés fort instructifs, intéressants et, dans certains cas, remplis de surprises.

Les lettres des boursiers ne le sont pas moins; comme tous ces jeunes poursuivent des études qui nous permettent d'entrevoir la place qu'ils occuperont dans notre société, le rapport de cette enquête revêt un caractère tout à fait spécial.

Les fonds du programme de bourse

ont été constitués en 1962 grâce aux sommes d'argent données par les souscripteurs du Ministère au régime d'assurance collective qui a précédé le régime global d'assurance chirurgicale et médicale du gouvernement. La compagnie d'assurance a remboursé au Ministère les sommes perçues en trop et les cotisants avaient le choix, soit de toucher un remboursement soit de verser ces sommes au fond des bourses d'étude.

A la lecture du curriculum vitae de ces bénéficiaires qui fait état de leurs travaux et de leurs objectifs, les premiers participants de ce programme doivent avoir un sentiment de fierté et se féliciter d'y avoir souscrit. Grâce à leur contribution, ils ont donné à la société un plus grand nombre d'ingénieurs, de médecins, de professeurs, d'économistes, pour ne mentionner que quelques uns des domaines dans lesquels ces étudiants oeuvrent.

Ces anciens bénéficiaires nous ont exprimé leur gratitude et l'un d'eux nous écrivait: "je suis heureux de constater qu'il y a des gens soucieux d'améliorer la qualité de notre formation en nous encourageant au moyen de ces bourses. Grâce à cet encouragement, l'étudiant s'efforce d'obtenir d'excellents résultats."

Malheureusement, l'espace dont nous disposons ne nous permet pas de reproduire ces lettres intégralement. Cependant, la plupart de ces bénéficiaires nous ont fait part de leur gratitude à l'endroit du Ministère, du vif intérêt qu'ils manifestent à l'égard des autres étudiants et de leurs impressions sur le système universitaire.

Mrs. J. Douglas Cook — graduated in 1969 with a Bachelor of Arts with first class honours in French from Dalhousie. Mrs. Cook, the former Nancy Dobson, took education courses in 1969-70 which led to a Bachelor of Education degree. She is teaching physical education in Mount Pearl, Newfoundland, and hopes to teach French next year. She will begin work next year on her Master's degree in French. Mrs. Cook is the daughter of Lloyd Dobson, Moncton.

Mme J. Douglas Cook — Depuis 1969, elle est bachelière es art de l'université Dalhousie avec spécialisation en français du premier niveau. En 1969-1970, Mme Cook, autrefois Mlle Nancy Dobson, a suivi des cours conduisant au baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation. Elle enseigne l'éducation physique à Mount Pearl (Terre-Neuve) et espère enseigner le français l'an prochain. Elle commencera alors une série de cours pour obtenir une maîtrise en français.



John F. Chrome — John is 17 years old and is attending Carleton University in Ottawa. He is in his second year of a four-year Honours Mathematics and Physics course which leads to a degree in Honours Science. He is active in organized competitive chess and bridge. Last summer he was a laboratory assistant on a chemistry research team at Carleton University. He is the son of John Chrome of Ottawa.

John F. Chrome — John est agé de 17 ans et fréquente l'université Carleton d'Ottawa. Il est en deuxième année d'un cours de quatre ans spécialisé en mathématiques et en physique et couronné par un diplôme spécialisé en sciences. Il participe activement à des compétitions organisées d'échecs et de bridge. L'été dernier, il a travaillé comme garçon de laboratoire avec une équipe de recherche en chimie à l'université Carleton.

Paul Knox — is now in his fourth year of Political Science at the University of British Columbia. Paul is not specializing in any branch, but is taking a general course within this field. Mr. Knox found the MOT scholarship a great help towards financing his first year and now works summers and part time as a reporter for the Vancouver Sun. He is interested in journalism, but has

not made up his mind on it as a career. He is considering going into graduate studies after completing his Bachelor of Arts. John Knox of Vancouver is his father.

Paul Knox – étudie depuis maintenant quatre ans les sciences politiques à l'université de la Colombie-Britannique. Paul ne se spécialise dans aucun domaine en particulier, mais suit des cours de culture générale dans cette discipline. La bourse du ministère des Transports a été une aide financière précieuse pour M. Knox au cours de sa première année; au cours de l'été et à temps partiel, il travaille comme journaliste au Vancouver Sun. Il s'intéresse au journalisme sans toutefois avoir décidé d'en faire une carrière. Il prévoit d'entreprendre des études universitaires après avoir terminé son baccalauréat es arts.

Cathy Kendall — of Toronto obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Toronto and took three additional credits in Mathematics. She entered Toronto Teacher's College, but returned to Mathematics studies, and is planning to enter an actuarial career. She is the daughter of G.R. Kendall, Toronto.

Cathy Kendall — après avoir obtenu un baccalauréat es arts de l'université de Toronto, cette torontoise a suivi un cours supplémentaire de trois crédits en mathématiques. Puis elle est entrée à l'école normale de Toronto pour revenir par la suite aux études en mathématiques; elle a l'intention de faire carrière en actuariat.



Evelyn Williams - is in her second year at Acadia University. She entered on a B.A. program, majoring in Music and is presently on a B. Mus (performance) majoring in voice and piano. Miss Williams is the daughter of Ralph Williams of Saint John, N.B.

Evelyn Williams — est en deuxième année d'études à l'université-Acadia. Elle poursuit des études conduisant au B.A. avec option musique et se spécialise actuellement dans le chant et le piano afin d'obtenir un baccalauréat en musique (exécution).

John Harper — is in his third year of a five-year Engineering Physics course at the University of British Columbia. In his letter, Mr. Harper stated, "I am pleased that my marks continue to help me through university, but displeased that they generally force me to put most of my efforts into competing within a rigid system, rather than letting me pursue at greater lengths, subjects of personal interest." John is the son of G.M. Harper of Vancouver.

John Harper — est en troisième année d'un cours de cinq ans en génie physique à l'université de la Colombie-Britannique. Dans sa lettre, M. Harper déclare: "je suis heureux de pouvoir poursuivre mes études à l'université grâce aux résultats obtenus, mais je déplore le système rigide qui m'oblige à concentrer mes efforts dans un domaine en particulier et m'empêche de m'intéresser à diverses autres disciplines."



Regina Hawco — is planning on a teaching career and is in her second year studies (Education) at Memorial University of Newfoundland. Miss Hawco was a 1969 winner and is the daughter of Alphonse Hawco, Goose Bay.

Regina Hawco – se prépare à une carrière dans l'enseignement et termine sa deuxième année d'études à l'université Memorial de Terre-Neuve. Mlle Hawco a obtenu sa bourse en 1969.

Joanna Tilley — is in her third year of studies at Dalhousie University and hopes to graduate next year with a double major in Geology and Biology. She attended Mount Allison in her first year later transferring to Dalhousie. Joanna's father is R. Tilley of Moncton.

Joanna Tilley – étudiante de troisième année à l'université Dalhousie, elle espère obtenir l'an prochain un diplôme spécialisé en géologie et en biologie. La première année, elle a fréquenté le collège Mount Allison pour passer ensuite à l'université Dalhousie.

David C. Stredulinsky — In 1969, he took first year Engineering at the Grande Prairie College, and is now

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taking second year Mechanical Engineering at the University of Alberta. After he obtains his Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, he plans to do further studying in Aeronautical Engineering. He is the son of S.C. Stredulinsky of Edmonton.

David C. Stredulinsky — En 1969, il a commencé sa première année de génie au collège Grande Prairie; il étudie maintenant en deuxième année de génie mécanique à l'université de l'Alberta. Dès qu'il aura obtenu son baccalauréat es sciences en génie mécanique, il a l'intention de poursuivre des études en génie aéronautique.



Roberta M. Pattison - completed two years in Veterinary Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan. In 1967, she decided to enter the College of Arts and Science and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Biology with distinction. The following year she took an honours course and received High Honours in English in 1969. She applied to McMaster University in Hamilton and accepted a Graduate Teaching Fellowship for work towards an MA in English. She has completed her course work and is currently working on her thesis. In the fall of 1970, she returned to Saskatoon and is presently working in the Department of Medicine at the University there as assistant research technician. Her job involves work with animals and her background in veterinary medicine helps a great deal in this respect. "At the moment I live at home with my parents, (Mr. & Mrs. R.F. Pattison of Toronto) and house-sized pets which include - a dog, two cats, and a horse. I am as yet unmarried, probably because no husband would accept the menagerie which would most assuredly come with me.' "The dog in the picture is a Saluki, a rare Egyptian breed of great speed, beauty, and antiquity, though otherwise totally useless.'

Roberta M. Pattison — a terminé deux années d'études en médecine vétérinaire à l'université de la Saskatchewan. En 1967, elle décidait d'entrer au collège des arts et des sciences et obtenait un baccalauréat es arts en biologie avec distinction. L'année suivante, elle entreprenait des études spécialisées en anglais et recevait son diplôme en 1969. Puis, elle s'est inscrite à l'université McMaster d'Hamilton où elle a accepté une bourse de perfectionnement en enseignement universitaire pour des études conduisant à la maîtrise en anglais. Elle a terminé les cours dans cette discipline et travaille actuellement à la rédaction de sa thèse. A l'automne 1970, elle est retournée en Saskatchewan et travaille actuellement au dépar-

tement de médecine de cette université comme aide-technicienne en recherche. Comme les animaux font partie du milieu où elle travaille, ses connaissances en médecine vétérinaire lui sont d'une aide précieuse. "Je vis actuellement avec mes parents dans une maison remplie d'animaux, dont un chien, deux chats et un cheval. Je suis encore célibataire, car aucun époux n'accepterait cette ménagerie qui fera sans doute toujours partie de mes biens. Le chien qu'on aperçoit sur la photo est un Saluki, chien de race égyptienne, très rare, rapide, d'une grande beauté et très ancienne, mais d'aucune utilité.

Joseph M. Daniel — enrolled in 1969 first-year Science program at Carleton University in Ottawa, taking Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, and French. He is presently enrolled in the Honours Chemistry program taking three Chemistry courses, a Mathematics, and a Physics course. To help finance his education, Mr. Daniel works summers at Jasper Park Lodge. He is the son of Joseph Daniel, Ottawa. Following university, he plans to obtain a Bachelor of Education degree and teach high school in Vancouver.

Joseph M. Daniel — s'est inscrit en 1969 en première année de science à l'université Carleton d'Ottawa et suit des cours en géologie, physique, chimie, mathématiques et français. Il suit présentement le programme spécialisé de chimie dont trois cours de chimie, un cours de mathématiques et un cours de physique. Afin de financer ses études, il travaille l'été au Jasper Park Lodge. Après ses études universitaires, il a l'intention d'obtenir un baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation et enseigner au secondaire à Vancouver.



Denise Schuetze — is in her fourth and final under-graduate year at the University of Victoria, and will receive a Bachelor of Science Honours degree in Bio-chemistry this year. She is the daughter of E.E. Schuetze, who is maintenance foreman at Victoria international airport. Following graduation, she plans to work as a research assistant for the summer and also hopes to travel in Canada and overseas for several months.

Denise Schuetze — termine sa quatrième et dernière année d'études pré-universitaires à l'université de Victoria et recevra cette année un baccalauréat es sciences spécialisé en biochimie. C'est la fille de M. E.E. Schuetze, chef de l'entre-

tien à l'aéroport international de Victoria. Une fois diplômée, elle projette de travailler comme assistante en recherche au cours de l'été et de voyager au Canada et outre-mer pendant plusieurs mois.

Lorraine Bateman — Miss Bateman attended Dalhousie University for the 1968-69 term. She did not return to Dalhousie preferring to work for a year as a volunteer, then later as a salaried member of Pollution Probe, a student-founded group at the University of Toronto. In the fall of 1970, Miss Bateman attended Nova Scotia Agricultural College in Truro, but found the course structure too rigid and is now back in Toronto studying ecology, anthropology, and literature. Miss Bateman's father is Chesley Bateman of Moncton.

Lorraine Bateman — Mlle Bateman a fréquenté l'université Dalhousie en 1968-1969. L'année suivante, elle n'est pas retournée à l'université, préférant travailler une année comme bénévole, puis comme membre rémunéré d'un comité étudiant d'enquête sur la pollution à l'université de Toronto. A l'automne 1970, Mlle Bateman s'inscrivait à l'école d'agriculture de Truro (Nouvelle-Ecosse); cependant, comme elle trouvait la structure de ce cours troprigide, elle est revenue à Toronto ou elle étudie l'écologie, l'anthropologie et la littérature.



Carole V. Armstrong — of Calgary, Alberta, daughter of V.C. Armstrong, Calgary was a 1969 winner, who took a Fine Arts program majoring in grammar. In 1970 she took a summer job as a receptionist with a secretarial services firm and decided not to return to university, preferring the regular hours and regular paychecks to what had been, for her, a routine of long hours and financial hardships. She is on staff with the firm, having taken evening courses in shorthand, and is now a qualified and experienced secretary.

Carole V. Armstrong — originaire de Calgary, a été boursière en 1969 et s'est inscrite à des cours d'initiation aux Beaux-Arts. L'été 1970, elle a occupé un poste de réceptionniste dans un bureau. Elle a décidé de ne pas retourner à l'université préférant un horaire et un salaire régulier à ce qui n'avait été pour elle que de longues heures de travail et des tracas financiers continuels. Grâce à des cours du soir en sténographie, elle est maintenant une secrétaire qualifiée et expérimentée.



James Davies — enrolled in 1969 in the Faculty of Science at the University of Manitoba in the Pre-Medicine program. His grade point average was 3.6; the maximum possible was 4. However, he decided he was more interested in studying human society than physical science. He took an introductory course in Economics at summer school and enrolled in his second year in the Faculty of Arts at the University of Manitoba in a double honours Mathematics and Economics program. He is the son of A.F. Davies of Winnipeg.

James Davies — il s'est inscrit au programme de cours préparatoires à la médecine à la faculté des sciences de l'université du Manitoba. Sa moyenne s'établissait à 3.6 sur un maximum possible de 4. Cependant, il s'intéresse davantage à la société humaine qu'à la médecine. Il a suivi des cours d'été d'introduction à l'économie et s'est inscrit au programme de cours spécialisés de deuxième année en mathématiques et en économie à la faculté des arts de l'université du Manitoba.

Gwen L'Hirondelle — Since winning the scholarship in 1967, Miss L'Hirondelle has been attending the University of Victoria and is now in her fourth and final year of Honours English.

Gwen L'Hirondelle — Depuis qu'elle a été boursière en 1967, Mlle L'Hirondelle fréquente l'université de Victoria ou elle est actuellement en quatrième et dernière année de spécialisation en anglais.



Mrs. Annelies Bertsch Wright — is the daughter of Ludo Bertsch of Regina and is presently in the last semester of the Bachelor of Arts program at the University of Saskatchewan, Regina campus, majoring in English. The first two years her interests fluctuated between Biology, Education, and Anthropology — "a rather odd assortment" by her own admission. She is married to Dale Wright, a university student in his third year of study in Geology and has a 10-month-old daughter, Keely Orenda. Next fall she plans to enter the Faculty of Education and by September 1972 hopes to be teaching high school.

Mme Annelies Bertsch Wright — termine actuellement son baccalauréat es arts au campus Regina de l'université de la Saskatchewan avec option anglais. Les deux premières années elle s'est intéressée diversement à la biologie, l'enseignement et l'anthropologie. "Un mélange plutôt bizarre" admet-elle. Elle a épousé M. Dale Wright, étudiant en troisième année de géologie à l'université, et est mère d'une fillette de dix mois, Keely Orenda. L'automne prochain, elle projette de s'inscrire à la faculté des sciences de l'éducation et espère enseigner dans le secondaire en septembre 1972.



Lois Bateman — Lois is presently with CUSO (Canadian University Services Overseas). She has been teaching in Tobago for the past two years and will return to Canada at the end of July. She has an Honours Bachelor of Science degree with a major in Zoology, and hopes to go on for a Master's degree in Zoology. Miss Bateman entered Dalhousie University, Halifax, in 1965 and graduated in 1969. She is the daughter of Chesley Bateman of Moncton.

Lois Bateman — Lois fait actuellement partie du SUCO (Service universitaire canadien outre-mer). Au cours des deux dernières années, elle a enseigné à Tobago et reviendra au Canada à la fin de juillet. Elle détient un baccalauréat spécialisé en sciences avec option zoologie et elle désire poursuivre des études conduisant à la maîtrise dans cette spécialisation. MIle Bateman s'est inscrite à l'université Dalhousie d'Halifax en 1965 et a obtenu son diplôme en 1969.



Paul Harrison — He entered the University of British Columbia in 1966 as a science student in Zoology, switching in his third year to Botany. Mr. Harrison graduated last year with a B Sc degree (Honours) in Botany. He was awarded a National Research Council Science scholarship for graduate studies and is presently studying Biological Oceanography at Dalhousie. Mr. Harrison's father is B.S. Harrison, Vancouver.

Paul Harrison — Il s'est inscrit en zoologie à l'université de la Colombie-Britannique en 1966 et, trois ans plus tard, il optait pour la botanique. M. Harrison a obtenu l'an dernier un baccalauréat es sciences spécialisé en botanique. Il a reçu une bourse d'étude du Conseil national de la recherche pour des études universitaires en sciences et étudie actuellement l'océanographie biologique à l'université Dalhousie.



Harry S. Mercer — attended Memorial University of Newfoundland from 1966 to 1969, and received his diploma in Engineering. In 1969, he went to Nova Scotia Technical College and is now in his final year of a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree program. After graduation, Mr. Mercer will work with the New Brunswick Telephone Company in the engineering department. He plans to do post-graduate work in some aspect of communications engineering. His father is L. Mercer of Moncton.

Harry S. Mercer — a fréquenté l'université Memorial de Terre-Neuve de 1966 à 1969 et est diplômé en génie. En 1969, il est entré au Technical College de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et termine cette année son baccalauréat en génie électrique. Une fois diplômé, M. Mercer entrera au service de la compagnie de téléphone du Nouveau-Brunswick au département du génie. Il projette de poursuivre des études universitaires dans le domaine des communications.

scholarships boursesdetude



John Walker — in 1967 John entered the first-year Science Course at the University of Manitoba. On completing his first year with an A average, he took a year off studies, worked nine months, and took a trip to Europe. He returned to university and is now in his third year in the Honours Psychology program at the University of Manitoba. He will obtain his bachelor's degree in 1972, and is undecided whether to continue in graduate school in psychology or enter law school. His father is R.H. Walker, Winnipeg.

John Walker — En 1967, John s'est inscrit en première année de sciences à l'université du Manitoba. Après avoir terminé sa première année avec une moyenne A, il a abandonné ses études pour une année au cours de laquelle il a travaillé neuf mois et fait un voyage de trois mois en Europe. Il est maintenant de retour à l'université en troisième année du programme spécialisé de psychologie de cette université. Il recevra son baccalauréat en 1972 et n'a pas encore décidé s'il entreprendra des études universitaires en psychoogie ou en droit.



G.S. MacCoubrey – is now in his third year of a five-year course in Chemical Engineering at the University of New Brunswick. Mr. MacCoubrey was a 1968 winner and is the son of D.R. MacCoubrey, Moncton.

G.S. MacCoubrey – est actuellement en troisième année du cours de cinq ans de génie chimique à l'université du Nouveau-Brunswick. M. MacCoubrey a été boursier en 1968.



Jeff Irvine — of Waterloo, Ontario, is now in his third year of an Honours Mathematics course at the University of Waterloo, and is considering going on to do graduate studies at the university.

Jeff Irvine — de Waterloo (Ontario) est actuellement en troisième année des cours spécialisés en mathématiques à l'université de Waterloo et se propose de poursuivre des études universitaires.



David G. Potter — was a 1966 winner. He entered the University of Waterloo and was enrolled in a Mathematics program in the Faculty of Science. The Faculty of Mathematics was created two years later, so when he graduated last year it was with an Honours B. Math. He is presently enrolled in the Master's program in the Department of Pure Mathematics, University of Waterloo and is the son of J.G. Potter, Toronto.

David G. Potter — a été boursier en 1966. Il s'est inscrit à l'université de Waterloo et a entrepris des études en mathématiques à la faculté des sciences. Deux ans plus tard, on créait la faculté des mathématiques; ainsi, lorsqu'il termina ses études l'an dernier, on lui décerna un baccalauréat spécialisé en mathématiques. Il poursuit présentement des études de maîtrise au département de mathématiques pures à l'université de Waterloo.



Maura Gambone — is at McGill University completing the CEGEP program in Arts. In September she will enter the Arts Faculty proper and hopes to obtain a BA in two instead of three years. After this she plans to enter law school and ultimately work in coordination with government agencies that deal with juvenile delinquency and its legal implications. Miss Gambone feels Canada's youth is definitely worth helping. Commenting on the education system, she notes, "Although some courses admittedly require sheer rote, most leave ample room for self-expression." Miss Gambone is 19 years old and is the daughter of Livia Gambone of Montreal.

Maura Gambone — termine des cours du niveau du CEGEP à l'université McGill. En septembre, elle s'inscrira à la faculté des arts ou elle espère obtenir le baccalauréat en deux ans au lieu de trois. Ensuite, elle a l'intention d'entreprendre des études de droit afin de pouvoir travailler en collaboration avec les organismes gouvernementaux dans le domaine de la délinquence juvénile et des lois qui s'y appliquent. Mlle Gambone croit que la jeunesse canadienne a besoin d'être aidée. Au sujet du système d'éducation, elle fait les commentaires suivants: "Quoique certains cours soient de la pure routine, la plupart nous laisse amplement la liberté de nous exprimer." Mlle Gambone est âgée de 19 ans.



Krystyna Tusiewcz — of Willowdale, Ontario, was a 1964 winner who enrolled in Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry at the University of Toronto. After two years she switched to General Science and graduated in 1967, and studied medicine in Toronto. She has finished her fourth and final year of under-graduate work in this field. The real test, she claims, will come next year during her internship at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto. As for marriage, Miss Tusiewcz states, "It is still a question as to whether to avoid it or work on it."

Krystyna Tusiewcz — de Willowdale (Ontario), boursière en 1964, elle s'est inscrite à des cours de mathématiques, de physique et de chimie à l'université de Toronto. Deux ans plus tard, elle optait pour les sciences en général ou elle a obtenu un diplôme en 1967, puis a entrepris des études de médecine à Toronto. Elle a terminé sa quatrième et dernière année d'étude pré-universitaire dans cette discipline. L'épreuve décisive, ditelle, sera l'an prochain, soit l'internat à l'hopital St-Michael de Toronto. Quant au mariage, Mlle Tusiewcz déclare: "J'en suis encore à me demander si je dois y renoncer ou si je peux mener les deux à bien."



Mrs. Denise Stone Andrews — entered Memorial University of Newfoundland in 1964 in an Arts program majoring in French. She graduated in 1968 with a Bachelor of Arts, First Class, and decided to return to Memorial for a Bachelor of Education, First Class degree which she obtained in 1969. She is presently teaching French in the elementary section of the J.R. Smallwood Collegiate in Wabush, Labrador. She is married to Lewis Andrews and is the daughter of Ralph Stone, St. John's.

Mme Denise Stone Andrews — s'est inscrite à l'université Memorial de Terre-Neuve en 1964 où elle a suivi des cours spécialisés en français à la faculté des arts. En 1968 elle était bachelière es arts, premier niveau, et décidait de reprendre des cours à cette université pour obtenir un baccalauréat spécialisé en éducation en 1969. Elle enseigne actuellement le français à la section élémentaire du collège universitaire J.R. Smallwood à Wabush (Labrador). Elle a épousé M. Lewis Andrews.



Cheryl Stewart — attended Carleton University in Ottawa graduating with a Bachelor of Science (with distinction) in Mathematics. During summers Miss Stewart worked with the National Parks Planning Division of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and continues to work for the Department in the research section. Miss Stewart is the daughter of R.M. Stewart of Ottawa.

Cheryl Stewart — a fréquenté l'université Carleton d'Ottawa et a obtenu un baccalauréat es sciences (avec distinction) en mathématiques. Au cours de l'été. Mlle Stewart a travaillé à la Division de la planification des parcs nationaux du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien. Elle travaille toujours pour ce ministère à la section de la recherche.



Wendy Black — won the Ministry of Transport scholarship in 1968, entering first-year Sciences at the University of British Columbia. She is now in third year Honours Computer Science and will graduate next year with a Bachelor of Science degree. She is the daughter of Duncan Black, Vancouver.

Wendy Black — a bénéficié d'une bourse du ministère des Transports en 1968 et a entrepris des études en sciences à l'université de la Colombie-Britannique. Elle est maintenant en troisième année de cours spécialisés en informatique et obtiendra un baccalauréat es sciences l'an prochain.



George Engelberg — will graduate this year from a five-year course in Electrical Engineering at McGill. Mr. Engleberg plans to do graduate work and obtain a PhD. He is the son of M. Engelberg, Montreal.

George Engelberg – terminera cette année un cours de cinq ans en génie électrique à McGill. M. Engleberg a l'intention de poursuivre ses études jusqu'au doctorat.

Dennis J.A. Cook — is now in his third year of Honours Geology at the University of Alberta. Mr. Cook was a 1968 winner.

Dennis J.A. Cook — est maintenant en troisième année de spécialisation en géologie à l'université de l'Alberta. M. Cook a été boursier en 1968.



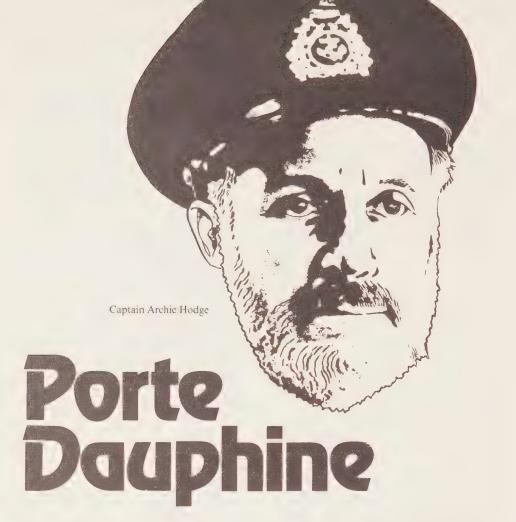
Dr. Marilyn Ekins — will be completing the internship requirement for general medical practice in June and hopes to specialize in internal medicine. Dr. Ekins, the former Marilyn Clysdale, entered the University of Western Ontario in 1964 in Honours Science. She received her degree of Doctor of Medicine with First Class standing in 1970, and accepted to intern at St. Joseph's Hospital in Hamilton, Ontario. She was married in 1970 to John Ekins of Woodstock. Dr. Ekins is the daughter of Ivan Clysdale, Toronto.

Docteur Marilyn Ekins — terminera en juin son internat en médecine générale et désire se spécialiser dans les maladies internes. Docteur Ekins. autrefois Mlle Marilyn Clysdale, a commencé sa spécialisation en sciences à l'université Western de l'Ontario en 1964. Elle a obtenu son doctorat en médecine du premier groupe en 1970 et a fait son internat à l'hôpital St-Joseph de Hamilton (Ontario). En 1970, elle épousait M. John Ekins de Woodstock.



Archie M. Zariski — entered the University of Alberta in a five-year combined program leading to the Arts and Law degrees (BA and LLB). He received a BA degree in 1970, and will graduate from law this year. He intends to study for a Master's degree in Law at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He is the son of V. Zariski of Edmonton.

Archie M. Zariski – a entrepris un cours de cinq ans à l'université de l'Alberta qui conduit au baccalauréat en arts et en droit. En 1970, il obtenait le B.A. et il recevra son diplôme en droit cette année. Il a l'intention de poursuivre ses études en droit au London School of Economics and Political Science afin d'y obtenir la maîtrise.



The CCGS Porte Dauphine is not a large ship by marine standards, but as a floating laboratory involved in a scientific study on the Great Lakes, her contribution will ultimately benefit some 36 million people living around the lake system.

Under the command of Captain Archie Hodge, the 125-foot vessel has been engaged in geophysical research programs in all the Great Lakes for the past 13 years. First by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests and then by the Great Lakes Institute, University of Toronto, which is currently carrying out research work.

The purpose of the experiments is to put a scientific finger on the pulse of this great inland freshwater body of water in order to learn all that can be known about the system. "Before anything significant can be done to improve the condition of the water in the lakes, which everyone knows is in bad shape, we have to know what's going on out there before scientists can prescribe an effective cure", Captain Hodge stressed.

The 347-ton former gate vessel and mine sweeper, with a complement of

17 crew members and varying numbers of scientists aboard, logged 14,034 nautical miles during the 1969 season. Seasonal activities generally start in early March and continue until about mid-December. Throughout this period last year, the Porte Dauphine made 472 station stops in Lake Ontario; 82 in Lake Erie; 339 in Lake Huron; 98 in Georgian Bay, and 80 in Lake Superior. At each station a series of observations are made and recorded, such as weather conditions. which are relayed to the Malton weather office each hour; water temperatures; a PH analysis of the water to test its acidity or alkaline content; and a turbidity reading. Samples of water at various depths, of plankton and of sedimentation from the bottom, are also taken.

Moving at an average cruising speed of 10 knots per hour, the ship follows a pattern rigidly maintained since the study began. In Lake Ontario the course followed is on a north and south pattern starting from the west end of the lake. Commencing from the north shore of the lake to the south side, stops are made about every five miles.

When the ship reaches the south shore it then proceeds to the north side again for the start of another sweep, thus working a saw-tooth pattern. By holding to these fixed stations to within a quarter of a mile, comparisons of each year's samplings and readings can then be made with some degree of accuracy. In this way, the scientists can determine whether, the condition of the water has changed significantly over the years and whether or not plankton growth is being killed off by pollution, maintaining a balance or multiplying. Any decrease in the oxygen level or plankton growth caused either by pollution or bacterial growth could have a disasterous effect on the fish and vegetation life in the lakes. The ecology, or more correctly, the limnological balance of the whole water system could be seriously upset.

Water samples are taken at predetermined depths by trapping the water in spring loaded cylinders. The cylinder caps, both top and bottom, are triggered by a messenger sent down from the ship.

At the same time, water temperatures are obtained by an electro-bathythermograph, an instrument capable of recording on a chart the water temperatures at given depths.

Samples of about a gallon of sediment from the bottom of the lakes are taken at each station. These samples are obtained by an instrument called a "bottom grab". Perhaps the most significant find made by the bottom grab was the discovery of some "horrible looking" red worms about 114" long and roughly a 1/4" thick. They were found near sewage outlets both at Hamilton and Toronto. Being poisonous and part of a fish's diet, they were a potential danger to man should he consume any quantity of the affected fish. "The situation was cleared up within a month or two after the discovery", Captain Hodge hastily added.

To measure water clarity, a spectophotometer is towed alongside the vessel at a depth of from five to six feet.

According to Captain Hodge, there are still a number of strange things going on in these waters. About five years ago a most interesting phenomenon was discovered in Lake Ontario; the existence of a thermal bar which appears each year towards the end of winter or early spring and continues to

re-appear until about the end of June. Viewed from above and in the proper light, it has all the appearances of a falls, several yards wide and running possibly several miles in length. Temperature variations of up to four degrees fahrenheit create this division or bar in the water. The circulation of water on either side of the bar catches debris of every description; boxes, driftwood and cans which makes the bar relatively easy to spot. It has never been sighted in any other lake.

From March until about mid-June, the Porte Dauphine is anchored in Lake Ontario and used by members of the Meteorological branch for launching weather balloons aloft. The balloons carry instruments for measuring wind speed and direction as well as the temperature and humidity at an altitude of 1000 feet.

In June, the vessel will be moved up into Lake Erie for about a week where the full series of tests and samples will be repeated. This data will be relayed through Sarnia back to the Great Lakes Institute in Toronto to be processed. The Porte Dauphine will then move on to Lake Huron where the same studies will be conducted before finishing up the week at Goderich, Ont.

A good deal of time, possibly as long as two months, will be spent near the Douglas Point hydro generating station on Lake Huron. The tests in this area have been in motion some three years in advance of the stations opening. In this way a comparison can be made of the fish and plant life before and after the plant has been operative. For the eighth consecutive season, a series of gillnets of graded mesh have been set at 15 permanent locations ranging from five miles south of the station up to a similar distance to the north. By examining the fish caught in the nets, the scientists can determine what effect, if any, the warm water being pumped into the water from the nuclear generating plant is having on the marine life.

Late in August or early September, the Porte Dauphine moves up to Lake Superior where virtually the same tests done in the other lakes are carried out.

Scientists from the Lakehead University will board the ship at Thunder Bay. Last year quite extensive coring was done in the vicinity of Thunder Bay which entails forcing a four inch steel pipe through the sediment at the bottom of the lake in order to reach bed rock. The sausage-like core is then hauled out and forced onto the deck where it is wrapped in cellophane and taken to the University for analysis. A piece of wood found in one sampling several years ago, proved to be about 14,000 years old.

At the close of the Lake Superior experiments, the Porte Dauphine is then returned to Lake Ontario to complete some further studies which will take until about the end of November

to conclude. With the exception of last season, the vessel was also required to move back up into the Lakehead for the removal of lighthouse keepers from Michipicoten Island, Caribou Island, Otter Island, and Parisienne Island. The ship must then proceed at maximum speed, roughly 12 knots per hour, back to Lake Ontario before the Welland Canal closes for the winter early in December.

Apart from the vessel that belongs to the University of Chicago and operates in the southern end of Lake Michigan, there are no others conducting any research in the Great Lakes on a scale comparable to that performed by the Porte Dauphine.

A number of universities, both in Canada and the United States, send scientists to the ship to undertake a particular study. For example, last year both Syracuse University and Columbia University of New York both made use of the ship for study purposes.

Papers prepared by scientists and students alike are collected by the Great Lakes Institute and combined with their own findings. Since the experiments were started the lakes have gone through a complete cycle which takes about seven to eight years to complete. Lake levels oscillate radically during these periods.

A"bottom grab", an instrument used to obtain samples of sediment from the bottom of the lakes is hoisted aboard the Porte Dauphine.





On the ground floor of the Hunter Building in Ottawa sits a machine that rents for over \$26,000 a month and it can only count as far as one!

It is an IBM System/360 Model 50 computer. Although it can count only as far as one it could read the complete three-volume set of War and Peace from punched cards in less than half an hour. It could remember 20 copies of the book on just one 2400-ft. magnetic tape and could recall the whole book from magnetic disc in about 10 seconds. If you happened to lose your original copy of Tolstoy's masterpiece, fear not; the computer could print it for you in just over 10 minutes.

Impressive, but how does this one machine affect the lives and work of Ministry of Transport employees?

To answer this question it is necessary first to take a look at what commercial computers do, and how they do it.

Most people are vaguely aware that computers process numbers by an obscure method called binary arithmetic. This is true, but is only half the truth. Binary arithmetic is simple to understand, but not necessary, since computers can simulate decimal arithmetic and thus appear to be working in the same manner as human beings. By grouping sets of binary digits together a computer can simulate not only a decimal number but also a letter of the alphabet or a character such as a comma.

Thus, with the ability to accept and process letters and characters, as well as the ability to convert numbers into binary and manipulate and process them with blinding speed, the computer becomes a powerful tool for processing information. The only problem now is how to get this information into the computer, and how to get it out once it has been processed. Cards are produced on a machine whose keyboard looks much like that of a typewriter. When the operator depresses a key a hole is punched in the card instead of a letter being stamped on a piece of paper.

In 1965 the Department of Transport's data centre employed 23 people operating these card punches. Today only seven girls perform this job. Why? The reason is because newer, more efficient, more reliable ways of feeding the computer are constantly

being developed, and Transport now uses two of these.

In the first, information is keyed directly onto magnetic tape, and in the second, information is keyed directly onto a magnetic drum.

Thus it is that users of the Ministry's computer can send completed forms to the data centre where one of the above methods will be used to get the infor-

mation from the forms into the computer for processing. Once in the computer the information will be manipulated exactly as specified by the program which the computer is obeying.

The program is much like a detailed recipe. It tells the computer, step by step, what to do with information it receives. Unlike a recipe, a program does not tell the computer the actual

Storybool **IDDOE**

By Revett Eldred Project Leader Computer Services



Paul Brisson at the console, the command post of the IBM 360/50 computer. In the background is the heart of the system, the central processor.

Paul Brisson à la console, le poste de commande de l'ordinateur IBM 360/50. A l'arrière-plan on voit l'unité centrale qui constitue l'âme du système.

Brian Blair, junior computer operator, mounts a reel of magnetic tape onto an IBM 2401 tape drive unit.

M. Brian Blair, assistant de l'opérateur de calculatrice, monte un rouleau de bande magnétique sur un entra î neur de bande IBM 2401.





Gerard Kruger, senior computer operator, loads the disc pack into the IBM 2314 disc drive.

M. Gérard Kruger, opérateur principal de calculatrice, charge le paquet de disques dans un entraîneur de disque IBM 2314.

information it is to process, it merely tells it where to get that information. "Open the fridge door. Open the butter compartment. Take out what is in that compartment. Spread it on some toast. Eat the toast." If this was the recipe you followed, and if you happened to be in the habit of keeping yogurt in the butter compartment of your fridge, you would finish up with an extremely soggy piece of toast. So it is with the computer program. "Garbage In", as data processing people say, "Garbage Out". Almost every popular story of computer goofs hinges around people who eat yogurt. In other words, the computer rarely makes a mistake; the programmer who tells the computer what to do makes mistakes.

While data is being processed in the computer, it may utilize master files which have been input previously and are now resident on a magnetic tape or a magnetic disc.

The computer program, because computers are basically simple-minded and have to be told everything, would probably require more than a thousand instructions to do the same job. This is why computer programming is such a fast-growing career field; many programmers are needed to tell the computer what to do in sufficient detail for it to operate accurately.

In 1965 the Department of Transport employed six programmers to write programs for its \$5300-a-month IBM 1401 computer. Today there are over 50 analysts and programmers keeping our \$26,000-a-month System/360 running.

In those days our computer had a memory capacity in its processor of 8,000 bytes (groups of bits, or binary digits). Today our computer has a main memory of over 250,000 bytes. More than 500 million characters of





Jobs are introduced into the system at this IBM 2540 card reader. Here, Dennis Richot, shift leader, arranges for optimum job mix.

Le lecteur de carte IBM 2540 permet d'introduire dans le système les différentes fonctions. On voit ici Dennis Richot, chef d'équipe en train de chercher la meilleure distribution possible des fonctions.



Mert Brown, supervisor of scheduling section, checks a point with Mrs. Alice Cousineau, foreground, and Mrs. Joanne Bailey, tape librarians.

Mert Brown, chef de la section du calendrier de la production, vérifie un détail avec les bibliothécaires Mme Alice Cousineau, à l'avant-plan, et Mme Joanne Bailey.

An overall photo of the main keypunch room at the Hunter Building with supervisor, Mrs. Ann Melvin, standing right.

Photo d'ensemble de la salle principale de perforation de l'immeuble Hunter. Debout, à droite, Mme Ann Melvin, chef.

information are accessible to the computer at any given time. Today the computer can produce printed reports at a rate of more than two thousand 132-character lines every minute. A staff of nearly 40 keeps the computer operating and supplied with data and a staff of more than 50 provides analytical and design services to users. A job which utilized the 1401 computer for half an hour in 1965 would now tie up our System/360 for less than a minute.

From a unit record installation dedicated to two tasks in 1953, to a thirdgeneration computer system processing hundreds of jobs in 1971, the growth of data processing in the Ministry of Transport has been astounding. In addition to the System/360 which is available to any division within the Ministry there are other computers in use throughout Transport. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority has a Burroughs B2500 in Cornwall. Four IBM 1800s are used for air traffic control in Gander, Moncton, Montreal and Toronto. The other four are used for airport operations, marine traffic control, and research and development.

With all this computing power at work for us, where do we go next? Your guess is as good as anybody's, but remember one thing. No matter how sophisticated Transport's computers may become, and no matter how many terminals start appearing on desks throughout the country, the computer — the most sophisticated piece of machinery ever built by man — is more dependent on one thing than probably any other machine ever made. That one thing?

People.

Miss Barbara Davidson, foreground, and Miss Annette Lalonde, enter the source data through NCR tape encoder.

Mlle Barbara Davidson, à l'avant-plan et Mlle Annette Lalonde, insèrent des données de source dans un codeur de bande NCR.





So who in the ministry can use this number cruncher, who is using it, how does it benefit them, and how does a manager request and get service?

First of all, any MOT section or division is entitled to make use of the computer and the professional skills of computer services personnel. The branch acts as an internal service bureau to Ministry users and as such processes a large variety of different types of work. The computer produces aircraft crew schedules and statistics concerning the volume and types of traffic using airports. It produces statistics on aircraft cargo and passengers, on air-miles and hours flown by Canadian aircraft, on passenger traffic between cities throughout the world. It maintains up-to-date information on the characteristics of every type of aircraft flying in Canada. It produces reports containing comprehensive details about lightkeepers and lightstations, railway crossings, items kept in Ministry stores depots across the country, Ministry-owned vehicles, telecommunication equipment, and a host of other subjects. It stores and processes information concerning Ministry employees, all positions in the Ministry, and training courses taken by Ministry personnel. The computer maintains constant statistics concerning Canadian ports and harbours. And, in addition to this work and a multitude of other tasks which it performs for dozens of different divisions, the computer still finds time to schedule itself, time how long it spends on every different job, and produce the appropriate bills!

To get the computer to the point where it is producing regular reports and statistics is an involved, complicated process requiring a great degree of cooperation between user and computer personnel. A manager wishing to make use of the computer normally contacts Martin Eades, the director of computer services, who then assigns a senior project leader to meet with the manager and discuss the matter in general terms. The main task of the project leader at this stage is to familiarize himself as much as possible with the manager's area of operation, to understand the manager's function and organization and appreciate problems.

The scope of this preliminary survey can vary enormously. Some managers are already experienced computer users, and know exactly what they want. Others have never used computers, and are perhaps even a little wary of them, but are determined to find out if there is some way in which computers can help them to operate more efficiently. Some want to automate an already existing manual system while others want reports or statistics that only a computer can produce. Whatever the case, the project leader works very closely with the manager and his personnel and together they identify problem areas and define their objectives. The project leader also explains the way in which the computer services branch operates, how projects are controlled and charged, and what the user involvement is at each stage.

At the conclusion of this preliminary study, which typically takes about five days, the project leader produces a short report, outlining a number of possible alternative systems, not all of them necessarily involving computerization. The report shows design schedules and costs, both of development and operation.

The manager then has time to read the report and discuss it with both his own staff and with the project leader. There normally follow a number of meetings to determine the merits of various alternatives, and the effects of possible sophistication or corner-cutting in the system design.

Then, if the manager feels that it is in his interests to make use of the computer, an agreement is signed by him and by computer services branch to initiate the project.

At this point the project leader calls on the services and skills of one or more systems analysts, These people then study the problem in detail and formulate detailed design proposals. which are then translated into specifications from which programmers produce working computer programs. The programs are individually tested for accuracy by inputting dummy data and checking the output against a known, expected result. When each program has been individually tested, all the programs are tested together as a unit.

During this time, the client is working together with the project leader, preparing for the new system. This might involve such changes in his organization as upgrading staff skills, replacing old forms with computer compatible ones, and so on. The client is also kept informed of the status of the project, and progress meetings are held at regular intervals.

Finally, live data is fed to the computer programs, and for a few weeks the new computer system runs in parallel with the old system. When the client is satisfied that the automated system has been thoroughly checked out and proven, he then discards the manual system. The project leader and development staff then move to other work, and the system becomes an ongoing production job on the computer.

All production systems are regularly checked by a skilled maintenance staff and these people are available at any time to make improvements to the system or to clear up any gestating "bugs" which might have escaped the original testing process.

Because of the complexity of this

task and the number of different people and machines involved, the path of a system's design rarely runs smoothly. To minimize design problems a rigid set of standards has recently been introduced into the branch. Adherence to these standards, a constant program of professional training, client education, and a dynamic environment mean that computer services branch can do the best possible job for their clients.

The one major criterion, however, which determines whether a system will be a success or a failure is client involvement and participation. Without this, the project will usually end up as an exercise in theory, a system which works, but which is of no earthly use.

Fortunately most clients do get involved and so the vast majority of work performed by your million dollar computer is freeing you, as a Ministry employee, from a large amount of drudgery, and is saving you, as a taxpayer, a large number of dollars.

Quil

Qui, au Ministère, peut utiliser ce dévoreur de chiffres, qui s'en sert, quels en sont les avantages, et comment un directeur obtient-il ses services?

D'abord, toute section ou division du Ministère a le droit d'utiliser l'ordinateur et le personnel qualifié en informatique. Cette direction constitue un service interne à l'usage du Ministère et effectue une grande variété de travaux différents et de toutes sortes. L'ordinateur prépare les horaires du personnel navigant et établit les statistiques du volume et du type de trafic aux aéroports. Il donne également les statistiques du fret aérien et des passa-

gers, le nombre de milles et d'heures de vol effectués par les appareils canadiens, le nombre de passagers transportés entre certaines villes dans le monde entier. Il tient des renseignements à jour sur les caractéristiques de tous les types d'avions en service au Canada.

Il prépare des rapports complets et détaillés sur les gardiens de phare, les phares, les passages à niveau, les articles emmagasinés dans les entrepôts du Ministère un peu partout au Canada, le parc automobile du Ministère, l'équipement de télécommunication et une foule d'autres sujets. Il emmagasine et traite les données relatives aux employés du Ministère, leurs postes et les cours de formation qu'ils suivent. L'ordinateur tient des statistiques permanentes sur les ports et les quais du Canada. En plus de ce travail et d'une foule d'autres tâches qu'il accomplit pour une douzaine de divisions différentes, l'ordinateur a encore le temps de se programmer lui-même, de déterminer le temps qu'il consacre à chaque tâche et de préparer les factures correspondantes.

Pour faire produire à l'ordinateur des rapports et statistiques régulières, il faut utiliser une programmation complexe et précise qui demande une grande collaboration de la part de l'usager et du programmeur. Un directeur qui désire se servir de l'ordinateur s'adresse à M. Martin Eades, directeur de l'informatique, qui désigne un surveillant de projet dont la tâche sera d'aller voir le directeur pour discuter du sujet en termes généraux.

A ce stade, le surveillant de projet a pour tâche principale de se familiariser dans le mesure du possible avec l'activité du directeur, de ce directeur et de la structure des services qu'il dirige, et d'évaluer les problèmes auxquels il fait face. La portée de cette étude préliminaire peut varier considérablement. Certains directeurs ont déjà eu recours aux ordinateurs et savent exactement ce qu'ils veulent. D'autres n'ont jamais utilisé ce service et sont peut-être un peu méfiants à ce sujet, mais ils voudraient savoir comment l'ordinateur peut les aider à améliorer le rendement et l'efficacité de leurs services. Certains désirent automatiser le système manuel qu'ils utilisent, alors que d'autres veulent obtenir des rapStan Slaby, manager, data centre, discusses the control data of the key-edit with Mrs. Bernice Gallant, assistant supervisor.

Stan Slaby, directeur des opérations de calculatrice, discute des données de contrôle du système avec Mme Bernice Gallant, chef-adjoint.



ports ou des statistiques que seul l'ordinateur peut préparer. Quel que soit l'objectif, le surveillant de projet travaille en étroite collaboration avec le directeur et son personnel afin de déterminer les problèmes et les buts fixés. Le surveillant de projet s'occupe également d'expliquer le fonctionnement des services d'informatique, la réglementation et le financement des projets et la participation de l'usager à chaque étape.

Ûne fois cette étude préliminaire d'environ cinq jours terminée, le surveillant de projet rédige un bref rapport dans lequel il propose un choix des systèmes qui ne font pas tous nécessairement appel à l'informatique. Le rapport comprend un tableau et le coût de l'élaboration et du fonctionnement du projet.

Puis on laisse au directeur le temps de prendre connaissance du rapport et d'en discuter avec ses employés et le surveillant de projet. Il s'en suit une série de réunions au cours desquelles on étudie les avantages des divers systèmes et les répercussions possibles qu'entraînerait un système plus simple ou plus élaboré.

Alors, si le directeur est toujours intéressé à se servir d'ordinateurs, une entente est passée entre ce dernier et la Direction de l'informatique afin de mettre le projet sur pied.

Le surveillant de projet retient alors les services d'un ou plusieurs analystes qualifiés de systèmes. Ces derniers étudient le projet en détail et proposent diverses façons de le réaliser qui servent à établir les spécifications que les spécialistes utiliseront pour la programmation. Ces programmes font l'objet d'essais individuels afin d'en déterminer la précision; on alimente l'ordinateur de données fictives et l'on vérifie les résultats à partir de ceux que l'on connait et auxquels on s'attendait. Une fois chaque programme vérifié

individuellement, c'est l'ensemble des programmes qui subit cette opération.

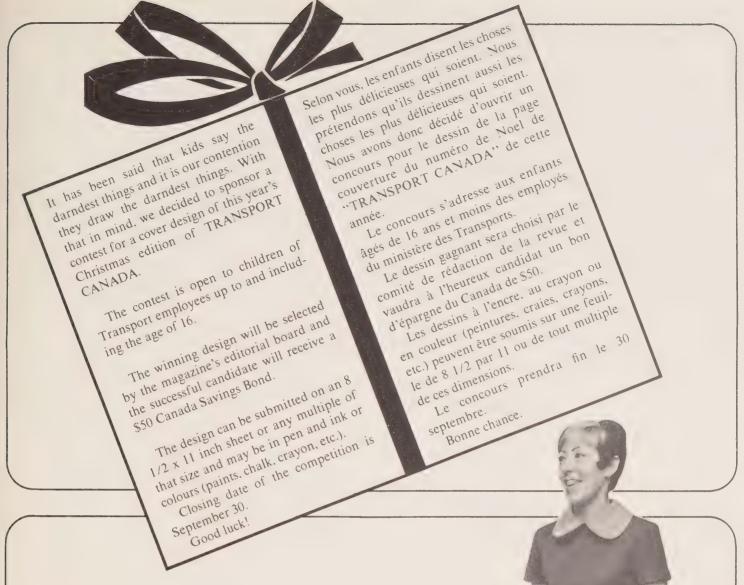
Pendant ce temps, le client, en collaboration avec le surveillant de projet, se prépare à utiliser ce nouveau système. Cette utilisation peut entraîner des transformations dans l'organisation du service dont le relèvement des qualifications du personnel, l'adaptation des imprimés au traitement électronique, etc. Le client est tenu au courant de l'état et des progrès du projet et des réunions à ce sujet ont lieu à intervalles réguliers.

Enfin, on établit les programmes au moyen de données réelles et, pendant quelques semaines, le système d'informatique fonctionne parallèlement à l'ancien système. Lorsque le client est satisfait de ce système automatisé, que ce dernier a été complètement vérifié et adapté, on supprime l'ancien. Le surveillant de projet et l'équipe de mise en place accomplissent d'autres travaux et le système commence à produire de facon continue.

Tous les systèmes de production sont vérifiés régulièrement par un personnel d'entretien qualifié disponible en tout temps afin d'apporter des améliorations au système ou d'éliminer les défauts que n'ont pas révélés les premiers essais. Vu la complexité de cette tâche et le nombre de personnes et d'appareils divers en cause, un tel système est rarement exempt de problèmes de conception. Afin de réduire ceux-ci à leur minimum, une série de normes rigides a été établie au sein de la Direction de l'informatique. Le respect de ces normes, un programme continu de formation du personnel, l'éducation du client et un milieu dynamique aideront la Direction de l'informatique à fournir les meilleurs services possibles à ses clients.

Cependant, la participation du client constitue le facteur principal de réussite ou d'échec d'un système. Sans cette participation, ce projet demeure un exercice théorique; le système fonctionne, mais il n'est d'aucune utilité pratique.

Heureusement, la plupart des clients participent pleinement à la mise en place du système et, ainsi, la somme considérable de travail effectuée par l'ordinateur vous libère, comme fonctionnaire, d'une foule de tâches ingrates, et, comme contribuable, vous épargne beaucoup d'argent.



Coquetterie ou economie

Dans la région de Montréal, nos secrétaires étaient placées devant un dilemne qui, certes, causait des tiraillements psychologiques profonds: devaient-elles succomber à la coquetterie au détriment de l'économie ou vice-versa?

Elles ont choisi: la sagesse semble, pour le moment, l'avoir emporté et la coquetterie devra en faire une partie des frais. Nos dames et jeunes filles, par un choix judicieux, ont décidé de porter l'uniforme. C'est moins coûteux, ça évite l'embarras du choix le matin, et ça diminue la compétition vestimentaire.

La coquetterie n'est toutefois pas

complètement éliminée, puisque notre personnel féminin s'est fait un devoir de se diviser par groupes et que chaque groupe a apporté à son uniforme une variété plaisante.

Mais... mais..., elles demeurent des femmes et la question maintenant est de savoir pour combien de temps encore la raison sera la plus forte. Présentement, la coquetterie doit bien se débattre pour reprendre sa place prédominante. Qui gagnera? Je laisse à chacun et à chacune le soin de répondre.

Félicitations pour cette initiative qui prouve que parfois la tradition peut être bousculée au profit de l'évolution.



At 1:38 a.m. the crash horn sounded, the fire hall doors opened to the -21 degree temperature and a surprise drill was initiated at Winnipeg international airport.

The duty controller routed all crash vehicles to the Canadian armed forces C47 on the button of runway 13. The vehicles were positioned and size-up started within two and a half minutes. The aircraft motors had been turned off and there was no sign of a fuel spill.

The door of the aircraft was opened and the moans of the injured could be heard. The beams from the hand lamps revealed the entangled bodies of five personnel in the galley and cockpit.

The city of St. James Assiniboia fire department arrived and began removing the least injured first and assisted in the evacuation. They helped to load the stretchers into the Canadian armed forces ambulance and the MOT station wagon which was pressed into service. The injured were taken to the casualty clearing building for sorting. This was manned by the Canadian armed forces medical team.

The MOT fire and snow removal equipment, the CAF aircraft crane and the fire department returned to their respective stations after the aircraft was secured and a final search of the area was completed. Stretchers and blankets were collected and counted.

Then a two hour review of the operation was held to find out where improvements could be made. Several officials of Transport, including the superintendent, airfield and mobile services, airport emergency services officer, airport fire chief, air traffic control and the CAF representatives appraised the complete operation.

Through the efforts and cooperation of many people and agencies, a unique concept in procedure evaluation and personnel training took shape at Winnipeg international airport. It started about a year before the surprise drill, when officials from Transport, CAF, Emergency Measures Organization, local hospitals, morgue and ambulances and many local and municipal police/security forces and fire departments decided to effect emergency procedures and set objectives for methods should an actual emergency occur.



Many questions were raised.

How would air traffic control personnel handle the situation? Would the airport emergency services react quickly and effectively? Would the municipal fire departments respond rapidly enough to be of any assistance? How about security precautions of the incident? Would sufficient ambulances respond? What procedures would be used for the transportation of a large number of casualties?

These questions and others were answered after the emergency crash horn sounded. Other than minor discrepancies, the drill and procedures were termed a success. At Winnipeg the simulated aircraft crash was all in a day's work for officials of the many organizations which take part in the effective control of an emergency rescue operation — should an aircraft accident occur at the airport or in the Winnipeg metro area.

Several times during the next year, day or night, simulated accidents will be staged. Each time members will start action in their own special area. Working as a highly organized and effective unit, the officials concerned are concentrating on their efficiency and effectiveness as a unit to make Winnipeg one of the best-run rescue organizations in Canada.

FIRE DRILL

Eighty-three Canadian air transportation administration establishments, a record number, entered the 1970 fire prevention contest. Each one actually entered three contests: one for the Canadian air transportation administration; one for the Government of Canada; and the third for international government contestants.

The purpose of fire prevention programs and contests is to stimulate the fire safety consciousness of CATA personnel at all levels and it has paid off in dollars. In 1955, before the international government division contest was established, CATA public and nonpublic fire losses reached a high of \$5,079,745. In 1963, after eight years of participating in the contests, losses dropped to \$194,259. For 1970, total fire losses are down to \$8,460. The international competition, sponsored by the national fire protection association (international), provides recognition for excellence in the field of fire safety education and performance. Its basic philosophy parallels that of CATA.

To participate, it is mandatory that all fire prevention activities be summarized on an official entry form. Such items as fire inspection procedures, organizational activities and employees' fire control education, in addition to program highlights during the Christmas season, spring clean-up period, and fire prevention week, are included. Where possible, documentary evidence and photographs of all fire activities prevention should provided.

Government organizations, other than military, compete in three groups:

Fire Prevention **Awards**

A - single building units; B - multibuilding facilities; and C - district administrative operations. The winning entry in each group is awarded a plaque and is judged against the other winners for a grand award plaque.

The Canadian federal government department with the best annual fire prevention program is eligible to win the prime minister's trophy. In Canada, the winners in each group compete for the following trophies and shield:

group C - the minister of Public Works trophy

group B - the Howard Green trophy

group A - the Dominion fire commissioner's shield

In the three contests, in addition to plaques, there are place certificate awards for those coming first, second, third, or winning an honourable mention. In both the international government division and the CATA contests. there is a grand award winner certificate.

In the 1970 contest, 815 entries competed in the international government division. Of the 295 of these from Canada, 83 were from the Canadian air transportation administration.

Ministry of Transport results for the three contests were:

International contest - government division

- Honourable mention to Winnipeg international airport in group B
- * Honourable mention to Edmonton international airport in group B Government of Canada contest
- Second place Ministry of Transport (out of nine departments competing for the prime minister's trophy)
- Second place group C Atlantic region
 Second place group B Winnipeg international airport
- Honourable mention to Edmonton international airport in group B
- Honourable mention to Moncton airport in group B
- Honourable mention to Saskatoon airport in group B

Canadian air transportation administration contest (classified according to size and staff)

| * Grand awa | rd winner - V | Vinnipeg internati | onal airport |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| ENTRIES | CLASS | STANDING | SITE |
| 7 | A | 1 | Winnipeg international airport, Manitoba |
| | | 2 | Edmonton international airport, Alberta |
| | | 3 | Halifax international airport, Nova Scotta |
| | | honourable mention | Montreal international airport, Quebec |
| 16 | В | 1 | Moncton airport, New Brunswick |
| | | 2 | Saskatoon airport, Saskatchewan |
| | | 3 | Fort St. John airport, British Columbia |
| | | honourable mention | Prince George airport, British Columbia |
| 14 | C | 1 | The Pas airport, Manitoba |
| | | 2 | Sandspit airport, British Columbia |
| | | 3 | Deer Lake airport, Newfoundland |
| | | honourable mention | Yarmouth airport, Nova Scotta |
| 15 | D | 1 | Cambridge Bay airport, Cambridge Bay, Northwest Territories |
| | | 2 | Fort Nelson airport, Fort Nelson, British Columbia |
| | | 3 | Kapuskasing airport, Kapuskasing, Ontario |
| | | honourable mention | Fort Chimo airport, Fort Chimo, Quebec |
| 4 | F | I | Ottawa international airport, Ottawa, Ontario |
| | | 2 | Victoria international airport, Victoria, British Columbia |
| | | 3 | North Bay airport, North Bay, Ontario |
| 26 | ŀ | 1 | Big Trout Lake meteorological station, Ontario |
| | | 2 | Wynyard surface weather station, Wynyard, Saskatchewan |
| | | 3 | Armstrong surface weather station, Armstrong, Ontario |
| | | honourable mention | Fort St. John aeradio station, Fort St. John, British Columbia |

Suggestion Awards



A man with ideas

Keith Wray of airports and properties branch, Toronto international airport, has the distinction of being the first Transport employee to receive five suggestion awards simultaneously.

Mr. Wray's suggestions were — panel installation in Westinghouse 730D537G01 runway selector cabinet consisting of four toggle switches connected in series with the relay coils labelled "remote-off-manual".

- modifications to airport field lighting control panels to simplify operation of panel and give the controller a positive indication of which visual aids are available until such time as load limiting is no longer required in the distribution system of Toronto international airport.
- wooden stand for storing the spare panel and a test board to facilitate the checking and maintenance work on airfield lighting control panels.
- modification to generating sets supplied with Lister model JP-3 engine for telecommunications radio navigation aid sites.
- installation of disconnect switches in telecommunications radio navigation aid sites by which the transfer panel may be by-passed until repairs

can be made or replacement parts obtained.

Mr. Wray received a total of \$260 for his suggestions.

Maurice O. Christink, Toronto, \$235. He proposed replacing the plug valves on the higher temperature hot water mains in the service tunnel at Toronto International Airport with Posi-Seal butterfly valves.

E.N.C. Tilander, Toronto, \$210. His suggestion concerned a proposed new maintenance procedure which accurately and quickly permits assessment of the AN/GRN 501 Tacan receiver sensitivity and alignment.

R.M. Hibbard, Ottawa, \$200. Mr. Hibbard's proposal concerned an oil filter removal tool for use on United Aircraft PT6A-20 turbine engines consisting of a sleeve assembly and T-handle puller.

John Robillard, Ian B. Duncan, S.S. Sirna and Clarke A. Warwick, Victoria, \$120. They suggested the installation of a hydraulic pump on the dolly provided to manoevre helicopters at Victoria.

P.H.S. Tang, Montreal, \$90. As the result of his suggestion to provide front-of-panel test points instead of underneath the chassis of the GRC FRN 1006 ILS (glide path), voltage checks can be carried out with equipment operating thereby reducing the down time.

Barry Robert Hastings, Vancouver, \$40. He proposed the inclusion of an emergency lighting switch at the marine operator's console aboard the CCGS Vancouver and Quadra. Mr. Hastings was also awarded \$40 for his suggestion that Ocean Station Papa be included in the list of stations designated to solicit OBS messages.

D.G. MacKenzie, Whitehorse, NWT, \$50. He recommended standardization of the work order forms used in the Ministry.

J.A.G. Kirouac and W.R.B. Letellier, Sept-Isles, \$40. They suggested using a scraper supported by wheels for the removal of mechanical foam after and between training exercises.

G.N. Peters, Victoria, \$40. Installation of windsock at Bull Harbour.

Josef Szkopiec, Winnipeg, \$20. He suggested that hourly weather reports from Island Lake be included in Thompson Aeradio broadcasts.

C.B. MacDonald, Moncton, \$40. His suggestion concerned a piece of equipment he designed to assist controllers when estimating aircraft control times.

Gordon Whitehead, Moncton, \$40. Mr. Whitehead proposed that flight progress (data) boards be provided with bay dividers.

R.G. Hallonquist and Howard Bondaroff, Kyuquot, B.C. \$15. They suggested installation at Spring Island Loran Station of proper incinirators for disposal of combustible materials.

G.P.J. Richard, Regina, \$10. He proposed that smaller and cheaper envelopes be used for mailing.

Neil G. MacPhail, Toronto, \$10. Mr. MacPhail suggested a flag pole be installed at street level instead of on the roof of the MacKenzie Building in Toronto.

John M. MacDonald, Charlottetown, \$40. Mr. MacDonald proposed a form

to be used in conjunction with marine aids service contracts.

Armand Begin, Quebec, \$20. His suggestion dealt with a new method of repairing rungs of ladders at Ile Blanche lighthouse.

Donald R. Hamblin, Peterborough, \$30. Mr. Hamblin suggested that the original copy of form 07-0065, recommendation for write-off, be produced in color.

Pierre Brisebois, Montreal, \$75. His suggestion was the use of an Auto-Head in conjunction with teletype CCT 993 accurate taping of long messages.

Jacob Wiens, Calgary, \$50. Mr. Wiens proposed a revision of form 25-0121 field maintenance surface condition report.

Miss June D. Schmidt, Abbotsford, \$40. Miss Schmidt suggested circuitry changes between Vancouver area control centre and outlying stations.

R.L.J. Laliberte and M.W. Smith, Hamilton, \$40. Suggestion submitted jointly concerning a modification to I.L.S. monitor control, type 0-004-114-A.D. Bayly Engineering Ltd., to provide a buzzer alarm to indicate failure of any part of I.L.S. system.

Hendrik H. Bruinenberg, Toronto, \$485. He proposed a modification to Cossor VHF transmitter type 7520C. His proposal improves the service to aircraft operators and saves maintenance time by providing greater reliability of the transmitters.

B.H. Rose, Enderby, B.C., \$75. Mr. Rose suggested a modification to the TACAN memory lamp test modification 3035BA-10GRN501-6A/96 to permit memory lamps to remain illuminated. This is an improvement to the existing DND modification.

J.O. Martin, Toronto, \$20. He suggested each airport control tower, airway traffic control centre, and aeradio station be provided with a convenient table of local sunrise and sunset (Standard) times, calculated for the exact geographical location of each airport.

E.J. Harvey, Carp, Ont., \$30. One colour paint for all MOT airport buildings.

F.E. Montseny, Ottawa, \$480. The anti-ice de-icer machine for aircraft surfaces he suggested was constructed and is in use at flight services hangar, Ottawa Airport.

J.M. Hinchliffe and H.C. Moore, Terrace, B.C., \$20. They proposed a modification to the aeradio console to provide a fuse failure indicating lamp for all fuses in the equipment room.

G.H. Powell, Timmins, Ont., \$20. His suggestion concerned the inclusion of Moosonee weather reports in scheduled weather broadcasts by Timmins

and Kapuskasing aeradio stations.

A.A. Ewanchuk, Whitehorse, \$50. Mr. Ewanchuk proposed the installation of test jacks on monitor power supply to facilitate voltage measurements on Litton Monitor CA-5010, part of RCA FRN1003 localizer equipment.

Roger Perrier, Ottawa, \$125. Pressurization chart — Mr. Perrier suggested a new method for training on difficult problems on pressurization — King Air aircraft.

Allan D. Smith, Prince Rupert, B.C., \$40. Mr. Smith proposed installing an Answertel Service at Prince Rupert to provide a marine forecast and weather service.

S T R E T C H the CMTA dollar campaign launched

To give more impetus to suggestion award plan contributions from the Canadian marine transportation administration sector of Transport, CMTA administrator, Dr. P. Camu, initiated the campaign "stretch the CMTA dollar"

The campaign is based on the premise that there is always a better way of doing a job, and that the search for the better way is part of every employee's job.

What is particularly unique about this campaign is that supervisors at all levels are being asked to specify particular problems in respect of which they want better solutions, and secondly to designate areas in their respective units in which they want cost cutting suggestions. Only suggestions dealing with economy and efficiency in unit operations are being sought.

While suggestions are wanted from individual employees, group suggestions are being encouraged. CMTA is not looking for earth-shaking suggestions, simply sound results-producing, well worked-out ideas applicable to operations in the unit in which the suggester works.

Lancement de la campagne "ETIREZ le dollar" de l'ATMC

Afin de donner plus de vigueur au programme des primes à l'initiative et aux suggestions qui viennent des employés de l'Administration du transport maritime du Canada, l'Administrateur, M. Pierre Camu, a lancé la campagne de l'ATMC "Etirez le dollar"

La campagne repose sur le fait qu'on peut toujours mieux faire son travail et que la recherche d'une meilleure solution fait partie du travail d'un employé.

Cette campagne est unique parce que les contremaîtres à tous les niveaux doivent déterminer certains problèmes qui pourraient avoir de meilleures solutions et, deuxièmement, certains secteurs de leur division où les coûts pourraient être réduits. Seules les suggestions traitant d'épargne et d'efficacité dans l'exploitation sont demandées.

Bien que nous demandions des suggestions des employés en particulier, nous encourageons les suggestions collectives. L'ATMC ne veut pas de suggestions fracassantes, mais des idées simples, efficaces et intelligentes, applicables à l'exploitation de la section de l'employé qui suggère. The years from 1936 to 1971 span only a moment in the continuing story of human progress. In contrast, those same 35 years represent a gigantic leap forward in the application of technology to meet modern man's need for safe, rapid and efficient transportation.

Since the inception in 1936 of the Department of Transport, the Canadian meteorological service has been one of its main components. The colourful and diverse relationship that has marked these years will continue even though government reorganization will soon place the service under the Department of the Environment.

The Canadian meteorological service was established in 1871 as a federal government agency and matured under the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Thus, the current year marks the 100th anniversary of the service.

When the meteorological service officially came under the control of the Dominion Government in 1871, the collection and dissemination of weather information was primarily concerned with marine navigation and safety. In the initial years, observing was limited to records kept by lighthouse keepers and railway station agents in Upper and Lower Canada. By 1900 two forecast centers were operational in Victoria and Toronto preparing weather information for all of Canada until the beginning of World War II.

In 1936 the period of explosive growth was just beginning in the transportation field and MET was developing the experience, knowledge and capability to handle the information requirements. The first expansion of the Service was immediate and involved the establishment of a weather office at Botwood in 1936 to brief flying boats on trans-Atlantic flights from Newfoundland.

The establishment of Trans Canada Airlines was in 1937 and soon forecast offices were organized across the southern part of Canada to enable crews to receive weather briefings for all their routes.

Professional recruitment and training was expanded to meet the demand placed on the service by aviation; the permanent staff grew from 57 to 800 in the short 10 year period after 1936.

The growth of aviation and the complementary growth of meteorological services could be seen in the enlargement of the surface and upper air observing networks. Today more than 250 first order stations and 34 upper air stations span the country. When aeradio stations were set up along new airways, training in meteorological observing and reporting was given by CMS instructors. In the early days of flying, short hops at low altitudes required weather briefings covering short time intervals. As aircraft design became more advanced, longer flights at higher altitudes became more frequent. The Meteorological service kept pace by providing high level forecasts and drawing prognostic charts valid for longer time ranges. This was possible only through the research and development work carried out by CMS scientists using the latest techniques of

analysis, prognosis and rapid processing of data by computers. These in turn were only achieved by more basic advances in the theoretical aspects of meteorology.

Co-operation between meteorologists and the aviators they serve has become a day-to-day occurrence, but in the early days this was the most rapid form of research. When air routes were flown at low levels pilots would estimate the tops of cumulonimbus clouds to tower to the heights of 6000 and 8000 feet. As meteorological instrumentation improved and aircraft flew higher, tops of these clouds were always being judged higher than previously expected. Today we know that thunder clouds commonly reach 35,000 and 40,000 feet and sometimes even 60,000 feet. Weather radar in the cabin

Adieu "MET"



is now standard equipment in most larger aircraft and allows advance warning of thunder cloud systems when they occur on or near flight paths.

Even as aviation was providing the expansion stimuli for MET's growth, other sections of the Ministry were realizing benefits. In the 40's and 50's the service's capability in marine and weather forecasting was growing. In 1957 the Canadian Government initiated its own ice reconnaissance service and the responsibility for this and related ice services was given to the CMS to support an increasing Canadian involvement in the northern resupply. Marine operations were aided by placing trained ice observers on board CCG ships to interpret ice charts received by radio facsimile and to observe local ice conditions. The ice forecast central in Halifax was established in 1961 and staffed by specially-trained meteorologists to round out the complete Canadian ice program in support of all marine activity in Canadian territorial waters.

The telecommunications and electronics branch of the Canadian air transportation administration has played an important role in the development of meteorology in Canada. The Meteorological service leases over 35,000 miles of telecommunications lines. Research and advice from T & E has enabled the system to function efficiently and to develop the best type of network to serve the diverse Canadian requirements. Land line computer controlled teletype and facsimile links form the largest part of the system but

these are complemented by radio teletype and radio facsimile to stations and ships in the Atlantic and far north.

In 1971 the full cycle will be completed. The Canadian meteorological service will return to an old parent under a new guise. MET has grown under the Ministry of Transport to a strong, well-established and respected national service and has the international responsibilities of a full partner in the world meteorological organization. Under the Department of the Environment, MET will continue to have a vital involvement in land, sea, air and arctic transportation, and research will continue to advance the frontiers of meteorology to enable better service to be provided to all facets of transportation.



Appointments Nominations

More than 50 people, including a number of airport managers, attended a social evening and dinner recently in the Lord Simcoe Hotel, Toronto, for the former regional airports and properties manager, Robert (Bob) Belisle. Mr. Belisle now holds the same position in the Quebec regional office, Montreal.

Airport manager, Ron Harris, of Toronto international presented a two-suiter travelling bag on behalf of Mr. Belisle's many friends and co-

workers in the Toronto region.

Mr. Belisle's successor, Hugh Devitt, also spoke briefly, wishing him well in his new assignment. Superintendent of airfield and mobile services division, Hans Fisher, acted as master of ceremonies.

Plus de 50 personnes, parmi lesquelles se trouvaient plusieurs directeurs d'aéroport, ont récemment assisté à l'hôtel Lord Simcoe de Toronto, à un souper suivi d'une soirée offerts en l'honneur du responsable régional des Services et biens des aéroports, Robert (Bob) Bélisle. Monsieur Bélisle remplit maintenant les mêmes fonctions au bureau régional du Québec à Montréal.

Le directeur de l'Aéroport international de Toronto, Ron Harris, au nom de tous les amis et anciens compagnons de travail de M. Bélisle, lui a remis un sac de voyage pouvant contenir deux complets

Le successeur de M. Bélisle, M. Hugh Devitt, a également prononcé une courte allocution dans laquelle il a souhaité bonne chance à M. Bélisle à son nouveau poste. M. Hans Fisher, Surintendant de la Division des terrains d'aviation et de l'équipment mobile, était le maître des cérémonies.

Don Chilibeck did a double take when he opened one of the gifts presented to him at a luncheon held in his honor at the R.A. Centre Ottawa. The inside walls of the bag were covered with dollar bills, giving the appearance of being filled with bills. Mr. Chilibeck was transferred to the Edmonton regional office as regional superintendent of telecommunications design and construction. He was formerly engineer-in-charge of a group specializing in marine traffic control, meteorological and harbour radars, for the radar and special devices section of the design and construction division, telecommunications and electronics branch, Ottawa. H.J. Williamson, director of telecommunications and electronics branch, made the presentation on behalf of the guests.

M. Don Chilibeck a été doublement surpris en ouvrant l'un des cadeaux qu'il avait reçu lors d'un goûter en son honneur au Centre de l'association récreative à Ottawa, car l'intérieur du sac de vol était couvert de billets de banque qui donnaient l'impression que le sac en était plein. M. Chilibeck a été transféré au bureau régional d'Edmonton, au poste de surintendant régional des études et de la construction, Direction des télécommunications. Il avait été jusqu'alors ingénieur responsable d'une équipe spécialisée dans le contrôle de la circulation maritime et des radars à la Direction des télécommunications et de l'électronique, Ottawa. M. H.J. Williamson, son directeur lui a remis un cadeau au nom des invités présents.



Captain J.E.R. Seck with the concurrence of the Ministry was appointed by the Canadian International Development Agency as manager of the Port of Kingstown, St. Vincent, W.I., for a period of one year. Captain Seck was formerly superintendent of field operations, harbours and property division, Canadian marine administration, Ottawa, and will return to the division upon completion of his duties. He served with the British and Canadian Merchant Navy and the St. Lawrence Stevedoring and Canadian Import, Montreal, prior to joining Transport in 1966. As manager, Captain Seck will be responsible for updating the marine administration of St. Vincent and its territorial waters.

En accord avec le ministère des Transports, l'Agence canadienne de développement international a nommé le capitaine J.E.R. Seck au poste de directeur du port de Kingstown, Saint-Vincent (Antilles britanniques) pour une période d'un an. Le capitaine Seck était surintendant de l'exploitation, Division des ports et biens, Administration du transport maritime du Canada, Ottawa, et il retournera à cette Division à la fin de son mandat. Il a servi dans les marines marchandes canadienne et britannique, et à la St. Lawrence Stevedoring and Canadian Import, Montréal, avant de se joindre au ministère des Transports en 1966. A titre de directeur, le capitaine Seck sera chargé de remettre à jour l'administration maritime de l'île Saint-Vincent et de ses eaux territoriales





25-year pin

Miss H.I. Marshall, pilotage accountant, maritime region, was presented a 25-year pin by Captain A.D. Latter, superintendent of pilotage, Ottawa, at a ceremony in the Halifax office. Among those present were Captain B.G. Irving, regional superintendent, pilotage, maritimes; Captain C. Ball, pilotage standards and training officer, Ottawa; D.R. MacKenzie, pilotage engineer; V.J. Carr, secretary; P.W. Harding and E.V. Croft, clerks, pilotage maritimes. Miss Marshall joined the Public Service in 1946 and Transport in 1957.

Le capitaine A.D. Latter, surintendant du pilotage, Ottawa, a remis un bouton de 25 années de service à Mlle H.I. Marshall, comptable pour le pilotage, région des Maritimes, lors d'une cérémonie qui a eu lieu au bureau d'Halifax. Parmi les personnes qui assistaient à la cérémonie, mentionnons le capitaine B.G. Irving, surintendant régional du pilotage, région des Maritimes, le capitaine C. Ball, normes de pilotage et agent de formation, Ottawa, MM. D.R. MacKenzie, ingénieur, pilotage; V.J. Carr, secrétaire, P.W. Harding et E.V. Croft, commis, Pilotage, région des Maritimes. Mademoiselle Marshall est entrée à la Fonction publique en 1946 et travaille au ministère des Transports depuis 1957.

A joint farewell party for M.G. Hagglund, former chief, airports planning and research in the airports and field operations branch, Ottawa and for H.E.A. (Hugh) Devitt, former chief, mobile support services of the same branch, was held at the R.A. Centre in Ottawa. Mr. Hagglund was appointed regional director, air services, Winnipeg, and Mr. Devitt is now regional manager of airports, Toronto. Eric Winsor, director of airports and field operations branch, made the presentation on behalf of the more than 200 well-wishers. In the photo from left to right are Mr. and Mrs. Devitt, Mr. and Mrs. Winsor, and Mr. and Mrs. Hagglund.

Une fête a été donnée au Centre de l'association récréative d'Ottawa en l'honneur de MM. M.G. Hagglund, ancien chef de la planification et de la recherche en matière d'aéroports, Direction de l'exploitation des aéroports, Ottawa, et H.E.A. (Hugh) Devitt, ancien chef des services du soutien mobile au sein de la même Direction, M. Hagglund vient d'être nommé directeur régional des Services de l'Air, Winnipeg, tandis que M. Devitt occupe maintenant le poste de directeur régional des aéroports à Toronto. M. Eric Winsor, directeur de l'exploitation des aéroports leur a remis un cadeau au nom des quelque 200 amis réunis pour cette occasion. Sur la photo, de gauche à droite: M. et Mme Devitt, M. et Mme Winsor et M. et Mme Hagglund.



Retirements À la retraite



Gil F. Bradbury, formerly superintendent, vehicles and maintenance requirements, airports and field operations branch, accepts the best wishes and a gift from colleagues across Canada, at a presentation held in RCAF officers club in Ottawa. Mr. Bradbury retired in March after 10 and a half years service with Transport. Eric Winsor, director, airports and field operations branch, made the presentation.

M. Gil F. Bradbury, ancien surintendant de la dotation en véhicules et de leur entretien. Direction de l'exploitation des aéroports, accepte les bons souhaits et un cadeau de collègues du Canada à l'occasion d'une fête d'adieu au club des officiers du RCAF, à Ottawa. M. Bradbury se retire après 10 ans et demi de service auprès du ministère des Transports. M. Eric Winsor, directeur de l'exploitation des aéroports, présidait la cérémonie.



Gordon Brooke, left, and Howard Edwards.

Howard Edwards and Gordon Brooke, two longtime employees of the Vancouver weather office, retired from the Canadian meteorological service and were guests of honor at a party attended by more than 150 friends and colleagues.

Mr. Edwards was one of the first forecasters at Vancouver Airport and at his retirement was senior shift supervisor at the Pacific weather centre.

Mr. Brooke joined Met in 1940 and in recent years was a briefing officer in the new airport terminal office.

David Strachan, OIC of the Pacific weather central, made the presentation on behalf of the staffs at the Vancouver airport and former associates.

MM. Howard Edwards et Gordon Brooke, deux employés de longue date au Bureau météorologique de Vancouver, qui ont pris leur retraite, étaient les invités d'honneur à une fête qui regroupait plus de 150 amis et collègues.

M. Edwards a été l'un des premiers prévisionnistes à l'aéroport de Vancouver et au moment de sa retraite il était surveillant principal d'équipe au Centre météorologique du Pacifique. M. Brooke entrait au Service météorologique en 1940 et au cours des dernières années il a été agent de renseignement au bureau du nouvel aéroport.

M. David Strachan, responsable du Centre météorologique du Pacifique, a présidé à la remise de cadeaux au nom du personnel de l'aéroport de Vancouver et des anciens collègues.



Mr. and Mrs. C.H. (Conn) Sutherland accept a duplicate plaque from Dick Nelis, officer-incharge meteorology office, Gander, commemmorating the addition of the Neil Sutherland Memorial Art Section of Gander's library. The new section is in memory of their son, Neil, killed last year in a car accident and was donated by meteorological employees and friends from across Canada. Mr. Sutherland is scientific advisor, regional meteorology headquarters, Moncton.

M. Dick Nelis, agent responsable du bureau météorologique de Gander, remet à M. et Mme C.H. (Conn) Sutherland une réplique de la plaque commémorant l'ouverture de la section des arts Neil Sutherland Memorial de la bibliothèque de Gander. Cette section a été mise sur pied grâce aux dons d'employés des services météorologiques et d'amis de partout au Canada et perpétue la mémoire de Neil, tué l'an dernier dans un accident d'automobile. M. Sutherland est conseiller scientifique au bureau régional des Services météorologiques à Moncton.



Walter L. Larson, office manager, real estate branch, Edmonton, left, who retired after 26 years with Transport, was presented a gift by F.S. Currie, former regional manager, real estate at Edmonton, now in Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Larson were honored at a retirement party held at the home of P.T. Lypowy, acting regional manager and Mrs. Lypowy. Among the more than 30 well-wishers attending was D.H. MacLeod, regional manager, real estate of Vancouver and Mrs. MacLeod.

M. Walter L. Larson, (à gauche), chef de service Direction de l'immobilier Edmonton, a qui prend sa retraite après 26 années au service du Ministère, a reçu un cadeau de M. F.S. Currie, ancien gestionnaire régional de l'Immobilier à Edmonton et maintenant établi à Ottawa. A cette occasion, une fête a été donnée en l'honneur de M. et Mme Larson chez M. P.T. Lypowy, gestionnaire régional suppléant, et son épouse. Parmi les 30 amis réunis pour cette fête se trouvaient M. D.H. MacLeod, gestionnaire de l'Immobilier pour la région de Vancouver, et son épouse.



Harry Benham, formerly mechanical engineering technologist with aids to navigation division, marine works branch, Ottawa, shows his pleasure with the wishes and the all-wave portable radio he received at a presentation made at his retirement after 23 years with Transport. At his immediate right is J.N. Ballinger, associate director, marine works, and on the right in the photo is Mrs. Benham.

M. Harry Benham, ancien technologue en génie mécanique à la Division des aides à la navigation, Direction des travaux maritimes. Ottawa, semble très heureux des souhaits et du poste de radio portatif toutes ondes qu'il a reçu à l'occasion de sa retraite après 23 années de service au ministère des Transports. A sa droite, on reconnaît M. J.N. Ballinger, directeur adjoint, travaux maritimes, et à sa gauche, Mme Benham.

R.H. Blagdon, Quebec, - 15 years.

Henry M. Burnham, Digby – 8 years.

John E. Curry, Yarmouth, N.S., -23 years.

Richard F. Joudrey, Digby – 20 years.

C.M. Baker, Peterborough – 15 years;

G.C. Blank, Dartmouth – 45 years;

N.G. Bowles, Halifax — 18 years;

R.D. Derochie, Summerstown, Ont., – 15 years;

J.W. Dufour, Quebec, P.Q., - 35 years;

G.L. Dwindle, Parry Sound – 19 years;

F.R. Ireland, Gander -23 years;

J. Latour, Sorel, P.Q., -41 years;

H. Page, Victoria – 17 years;

C.H. Schwartz, Nanoose Bay, B.C., five years.

Labour/Management Committee



Dr. A. Sullivan, chairman of the Joint Consultative committee, discusses an employment report with Ed Rhonane, assistant operations manager, Port-aux-Basques. Seated at his left is Esau Thoms. At his right is H.S. Peet, employee relations superintendent, St. John's, Nfld. Stewart Wellman, MOT, stands at his left shoulder.

The old picture of labour and management framed in discord has no place in an unusual committee set up by the Minister of Transport.

In Newfoundland, a joint committee representing the Canadian National Railway and its employees has been co-operating over the past two years to lessen the impact of unemployment at Port-aux-Basques, the province's ferry terminal.

The situation developed through the termination of the island's rail passenger service and changes in shipping modes and techniques. It was made worse by the sinking of the ferry Patrick Morris last year which reduced freight handling capacity drastically until alternative arrangements could be made.

Rather than cut off large numbers of personnel, resulting in a major dislocation of not only stevedores, but the

whole Port-aux-Basques area, the Minister decided that all affected parties should work together as a committee to ensure that conditions would not deteriorate too fast for remedial action.

Chairman of the committee is Dr. A. Sullivan, Professor of Psychology at Memorial University, St. John's. Chief employee representative is Esau Thoms, general chairman of the Railway Brotherhood's system board of adjustment for the Newfoundland division. Principal representative of the railway is R.T. Tingley, Newfoundland area manager. Stewart Wellman of the Canadian surface transportation administration attends most meetings as the Ministry's observer.

Port-aux-Basques is built on solid rock, with almost no level arable land in the vicinity. It owes its development almost wholly to its excellent harbour, which is the nearest in Newfoundland to the mainland. Ferries form an essential daily link with the mainland. Canadian National owns the railway system and operates the ferries as an agent of the Ministry of Transport.

As Dr. Sullivan explained, the main emphasis was on retraining employees

for other work, relocating them, or both. Employees tended to view such proposals with reluctance. Adults who had finished their schooling years did not want to go back to studies unless there was no other choice. Neither did they wish to leave behind the community which was their home.

The committee also explored various possibilities of finding alternative employment outside the railway and improving the employment picture in other ways.

All three of these programs met with some success. In addition, the attention brought to the situation through the efforts of the committee had some effect in increasing port activity and improving the labour situation.

Board members met with the Minister last March to assess longterm prospects. It was agreed that improvements in the ferry service and increased summer activities would improve the situation to a gratifying extent and that most of the men concerned no longer face imminent unemployment.

This does not solve the problems of the community, however, for there seems little prospect of increasing the CNR workforce. As a result, some preparations must be made for the community's young people, who at present have few employment prospects. The committee is concerned with the entire community, not just railway employment, and Dr. Sullivan sees this as his committee's next area of attention.

This unusual form of union-management relations in government is an excellent example of joint efforts for a mutual aim. In setting up this process for solving problems outside the normal pattern of management-employee negotiations, the Minister has inaugurated a program, unusual in government operations, which may well set a pattern for others to follow.

"The more it changes, the more it does not stay the same" — with apologies to Jean Baptiste Alphonse Karr for taking editorial liberties with his well-known phrase. It seemed apt to describe this 1953 photograph of J.R. Belcher, chairman, air transport committee, left, J.R. Baldwin, president, Air Canada and O.G. Stoner, deputy minister, Transport, The photo was taken at Brighton during a conference of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

"Plus ça change, plus ça ne reste pas la même chose" — Jean Baptiste Alphonse Karr ne nous pardonnerait peut-être pas cette déformation de sa pensée...Néanmoins, elle décrit fort bien cette photo prise en 1953 à Brighton lors d'une réunion de l'Organisation de l'aviation civile internation nale où nous voyons, à gauche, J.R. Belcher, président du comité des transports aériens, J.R. Baldwin, président d'Air Canada, et O.G. Stoner, sous-ministre aux Transports.





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transport canada

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Artist's Aerial View, of the 300-acre site of Transpo 72.

Vue à vol d'oiseau d'un artiste de l'emplacement de 300 acres de Transpo 72.

transportation council message







John Gratwick



W.H. Huek



I.C. Cornblat



W.M. Gilchrist



Hon. J.W. Pickersgill



Gerard Duquet



John Gray



Andre Latramboise



RobertTurner



Andrew Chatwood



Stuart T Grant

The Ministry of Transport and its predecessors have been pioneers in Canada's Arctic. Our radio operators and weather observers were amongst the first public servants to serve year round in the high north. Resolute, now the central base of all major operations in the Archipelago, was first established and manned by Transport personnel along with their American colleagues. And before that, the story of our operations from Aklavik to Arctic Bay and Clyde River is well worth retelling; and so the saga of Arctic resupply.

Today, we continue to increase our operations in the North but we are also pioneering in a different way. Our Ministry has organized a unit within itself dedicated to the development of its role in the Northern Territories. Because the Ministry's operations are so diverse, the new Arctic Transportation Agency is involved in every problem of northern transport, whether it is the disposal of old fuel drums, a survey of the depth of water in the Liard River, the construction of an airport at Rankin Inlet or the maintenance of an ice free port at 75°2ES north latitude. We therefore look forward to working closely with all sections of the Ministry, not only at Headquarters but in the Regions as well.

Because there is so much happening "North of 60" the Agency also will work closely with a number of other departments. In these endeavours we intend to represent the Ministry effectively and with your help to shape a transport system that will respond to all their needs.

It is trite these days to speak of the vast resources in the far north but the promise of new sources of energy and minerals beneath the tundra comes closer to reality every month. The key to their value to our country and continent is their efficient transport southward and the Ministry of Transport must find that key and thus help open the door to a new era for Canada. The Arctic Transportation Agency will seek and rely on your cooperation in meeting this challenge.



Dr I G How

Administrator Arctic Transportation Agency

message du conseil des transports















C.C. Halton W.F. Nelson

Le ministère des Transports et les organismes dont il est issu ont été les pionniers de l'Arctique canadien. Nos opérateurs radio et observateurs météorologiques ont été parmi les premiers fonctionnaires à servir toute l'année dans le grand Nord. La base de Resolute, devenue maintenant centre principal des grandes opérations pour l'archipel, a été établie et exploitée au début par le personnel du ministère des Transports et leurs collègues américains. Main bien avant cela, les activités du Ministère avaient conduit son personnel d'Aklavik à Arctic Bay et à la rivière Clyde. De plus, lorsqu'on parle des réalisations du ministère des Transports dans le Nord, on ne peut faire autrement que de mentionner cette aventure magnifique qu'a de tous temps représenté le ravitaillement des régions arctiques.

Aujourd'hui nous continuons à accroître notre activité dans le Nord, mais nous faisons oeuvre de pionniers de façon différente. Le Ministère a organisé un service dont la seule fonction est d'étendre son rôle dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. A cause de la grande diversité des activités du Ministère, la nouvelle Agence des transports dans l'Arctique s'occupe de tous les problèmes que posent les transports dans le Nord qu'il s'agisse de l'élimination de vieux barils de pétrole, de l'étude du cours de la rivière Liard, de la construction d'un aéroport à Rankin Tulet ou de l'entretien d'un port ouvert toute l'année au nord du 75° parallèle. Nous envisageons avec plaisir de travailler en étroite collaboration avec tous les services du Ministère, non seulement au niveau de l'Administration centrale mais aussi au niveau régional.

Tant de choses se passent au nord du 60° parallèle, que l'Agence sera appelée à collaborer étroitement avec plusieurs autres ministères. Nous nous promettons de représenter dignement le Ministère dans ces entreprises et, avec votre aide, de mettre au point une infrastructure des transports qui répondra à tous leurs besoins.

C'est de nos jours un lieu commun que de parler des vastes ressources du Nord, mais le jour est proche où la mise en exploitation de nouveaux gisements pétrolifères et minéraux cachés sous la toundra sera une réalité. Pour que ces ressources aient une valeur quelconque pour notre pays et notre continent, il va falloir que nous disposions de moyens de transport efficaces vers le sud; c'est à notre Ministère que revient ce rôle de mettre en place ces moyens de transport et ainsi entrouvrir de nouveaux horizons pour le Canada. L'Agence des Transports dans l'Arctique compte sur votre collaboration pour l'aider à relever ce défi.

transpo '72



The old saying "if it has wheels it moves" is now passe. Transpo'72 now taking place, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. May 27 – June 4th, 1972, upholds the modern day science and technology theory.

Magnetic Levitation Trains, Tracked Air Cushion Vehicles, (PRT'S) Personal Rapid Transit, Dashaveyor Rapid Transit, Dunlop Brain Child, people travelling on a belt system through environmentally controlled tubes, Monocab system, others coming off the drawing boards all with the same thought in mind, pollution free, environment controlled movement of people and goods.

Transpo'72 offers air minded visitors the old and the new. Sharing top billing — and the air space above Dulles International Airport, will be the British Royal Air Force Red Arrows, the Venezuela Air Force Las Jaguares, the U.S. Air Force's Thunderbirds and the

Navy's Blue Angels, plus wing walking with a Super Stearrman and the Confederate Air Force Ghost Squadron, bringing back memories of World War 2.

Conferences are bing held in conjunction with Transpo'72 open to delegates world wide, with 40 professional transport related conferences and symposiums to accommodate domestic and international transport oriented organizations.

Ministry of Transport Participation

Ministry of Transport Participation Transpo'72, is four octagonal modules to house the Ministry's exhibit, featuring Air, Surface, Marine, and Intermodal Canadian Transportation systems.

The challenge of extreme climatic, geographic variations that make up Canada and the innovation of Canadian Transportation systems is the ba-

Personal Rapid Transit, the vehicle shown on its test track travels on air cushions in elevated "guideways"; at ground level; suspended alongside building structures or even included in buildings so passengers may travel directly to interior destinations. Propelled by linear induction motors, the cars are quiet, comfortable and safe.

Nouveau type de véhicule de transport en commun rapide sur sa voie d'essai. Le véhicule à coussin d'air glisse sur une voie soit surélevée ou située au niveau du sol. De plus, comme sa voie pourrait être suspendue le long des édifices et pourrait même y pénétrer, ce véhicule permettrait ainsi aux usagers de se rendre à destination sans sortir à l'extérieur. Mus par des moteurs à induction linéaire, les voitures sont silencieuses, confortables et sûres.

sic theme of the exhibit.

The Air, Surface and Marine modules presents maps of Canada with photographs superimposed. The fourth module features an audiovisual presentation stressing transportation systems. All modules have photographs and illustrations which portray possible Canadian modes of transportation in the near future.

The world's largest railway system, the CN is depicted in its every day operation of moving goods to 21,000,000 Canadians. The CN continually updates its facilities thus permitting the most rapid and efficient mode of transport for all goods.

Photographs will also demonstrate the vastness and extent of the Trans-C Highway which was completed a few years ago and assures Canadians of a common link in the Western hemisphere.

Canada maintains a fleet of vessels assuring ferry services on both East and West Coasts. These facilities in most cases are operated for the Ministry by the CN.

A developing research field is that of solids pipelines to transport coal, potash and similar resources. The Alberta Development Council in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport is developing this new and fascinating technology. Experimental facilities have been built in Alberta and are being field tested.

The Marine Module shows actual ship movements in and out of the locks of the Welland Ship Canal via slow scan TV transmission from the St. Catharines Control Centre. A time shared computer provides vessel transit and channels status information at Transpo'72. Other Marine aspects available at Transpo'72 will be the other ten principal harbours administered by the National Harbours Board, the extensive container terminal facilities on the East and West Coasts and the biggest seaport of the Americas the Roberts Bank Superport — is also depicted.

Operations at 123 international,

domestic and seaplane airports are maintained by the Ministry of Transport. Canada plays a key role in the maintaining of Northern Air Routes, plus search and rescue and traffic control over this enormous territory. Gander has developed a major role in the Technical Operations Stops (TOPS) for aircraft flying from the North American West Coast to Europe and for its control over Air Traffic on the Western half of the North Atlantic.

Air Research will be illustrated by recent developments in Air Traffic Control; alpha-numerical radar fed by digital computers and air traffic control aids by satellite.

Exhibits

More than 300 exhibitors will mount nearly 500 exhibits displaying equipment, products, technologies and concepts, covering the full transportation spectrum — land, sea, air and space.

Expected attendance for the 9 day exposition is one and one quarter million. Join the flow — Transpo'72.

transpo '72

On a toujours pensé qu'il fallait des roues pour rouler. Eh bien ce n'est plus vrai Transpo'72, une exposition qui se tient à l'aéroport international Dulles, (Washington D.C.), du 27 mai au 4 juin 1972, est consacrée aux toutes dernières réalisations scientifiques et techniques dans le domaine des transports.

On peut y voir des trains à coussin magnétique, des véhicules guidés à coussin d'air, des services de transport en commun rapide, des wagons guidés Dashaveyor, l'invention originale de la Dunlop (il s'agit de tubes à air conditionné à l'intérieur desquels les piétons sont transportés sur des courroies en mouvement), des monorails suspendus, et d'autres moyens de transport encore à l'état de projet, ayant tous pour souci d'éviter la pollution et d'intégrer le mouvement des passagers et des marchandises dans l'environnement.

Transpo'72 offre aux visiteurs qui s'intéressent à l'aviation de l'ancien et du nouveau. En tête de programme et évoluant au-dessus de l'aéroport international Dulles, il y a les Red Arrows de la Royal Air Force britannique, les Las Jaguares de la Force aérienne du Venezuela, les Thunderbirds de la Force aérienne et les Blue Angels de la Marine des Etats-Unis, un spectacle de casse-cou évoluant sur les ailes d'un Super Stearrman et le Ghost Squadron de la Confederate Air Force, évoquant des souvenirs de la Deuxième grande guerre mondiale.

Des conférences à l'intention des délégués venus de partout dans le monde portent sur les pièces d'exposition présentées à Transpo'72. Quarante conférences et colloques ont lieu pour accommoder les organisations nationales et internationales oeuvrant dans le domaine des transports.

Participation du ministère des Transports

Le ministère des Transports présente à Transpo'72 quatre modules octogonaux consacrés aux systèmes de transport aérien, de surface, maritime et intermodal.

Les difficultés que posent aux Canadiens les grandes variations climatologiques et le relief très accidenté du pays ainsi que les innovations apportées aux systèmes de transport canadien constituent le principal thème développé par le Ministère à cette exposition.

Les modules du transport aérien, de surface et maritime présentent des cartes du Canada sur lesquelles sont disposées des photographies. Sur le quatrième module on trouve un montage audiovisuel sur les systèmes de transport. Des photos et des illustrations sont exposées sur tous les modules et illustrent des modes de transport avantgardistes qui seront en usage au Canada dans un proche avenir.

Les opérations quotidiennes des Chemins de fer nationaux qui desservent 21 000 000 Canadiens et qui constituent le plus grand réseau ferroviaire au monde sont également décrites. Grâce à ses efforts continuels de modernisation, le Canadien National offre un service de transport des plus rapides et des plus efficaces.

Des maquettes feront également prendre conscience de l'étendue et de l'importance de la route transcanadienne parachevée il y a quelques années, route qui relie les Canadiens de l'Atlantique à ceux du Pacifique. Le Canada possède une flotte de navires qui offre un service de traversiers sur les côtes de l'Atlantique et du Pacifique. Dans la plupart des cas, ce service est exploité par le Canadien National pour le compte du ministère des Transports.

La mise au point de pipe-lines à solides en vue du transport du charbon, de la potasse et de produits de cette nature, constitue un programme de recherche digne de mention, programme auquel le ministère des Transports et l'Alberta Development Council collaborent. Des installations expérimentales construites en Alberta permettent actuellement des recherches à ce propos. Le module de la Marine décrit les mouvements des navires lors de leur entrée et de leur sortie des écluses du canal Welland grâce à un système de télévision à balayage lent installé au centre de contrôle de St. Catharines. Un ordinateur à temps partagé communique à Transpo'72 des informations sur le passage des navires et l'état des chenaux. On y représente aussi les dix principaux ports administrés par le Conseil des ports nationaux, les immenses installations terminales pour containers aménagées sur la côte est et ouest et du plus grand port de mer des deux Amériques, le port de Roberts Bank.

Le ministère des Transports maintient des activités dans 123 aéroports internationaux, nationaux et aéroports pour hydravions. Le Canada joue un rôle clé pour assurer la permanence des routes aériennes du Nord, des opérations de recherche et de sauvetage, et du contrôle de la circulation aérienne au-dessus de ce vaste territoire. Gander a acquis une importance considérable en tant qu'aéroport d'escale fournissant les services techniques aux aéronefs volant de la côte ouest de l'Amérique du Nord à destination de l'Europe et assurant le contrôle de la circulation aérienne dans la partie ouest de l'Alantique nord.

Un radar alphanumérique alimenté par des ordinateurs numériques et les aides du contrôle de la circulation aérienne par satellite sont les progrès récents effectués dans le contrôle de la circulation aérienne et serviront à illustrer les recherches en aéronautique.

Pièces d'exposition

Plus de 300 exposants présenteront près de 500 pièces d'exposition portant sur du matériel, des produits, des techniques et concepts couvrant tout le domaine des transports de surface, maritime, aérien et spatial.

On estime à un million et quart le nombre de personnes qui visiteront l'expostion dont la durée est de 9 jours. Faites comme eux et ne manquez pas d'aller voir Transpo'72.



People Mover — Experimental Activity Center Transportation System developed by Ford Motor Company, automated "people mover" designed to move people in and around congested areas.

Nouveau véhicule de transport en commun — L'automotrice guidée de transport de passagers créée par la société Ford Motor a été conçue pour transporter les voyageurs à l'intérieur et autour des secteurs encombrés.



magnetic levitation train



Woosh. Will that be the inter-city sounds of the 80s?

It could be, and should be, says Professor David Atherton of Queens University of Kingston Ontario.

Prof. Atherton a professor of applied physics, is excited about a high speed inter-city transport that uses the idea that scientists call magnetic levitation.

Magnetic levitation? That means using magnets to lift a car off a track and speed it on its way. Professor Atherton said, "Magnetically-lifted cars should be able to charge along at 300 miles per hour."

At that speed, he said they should be practicable, pollution free alternatives to airplanes for inter-city travel hops of up to 500 miles.

Cost of this mode of transportation has been estimated that, a magnetic lift transport system can be built on a narrow gauge rail for about \$1 million dollars per mile in Canada.

Fares

Prices would depend on how heavily the system is used, and would have to be competative with air travel. "We must work out how much a mile it will cost, the income side of the picture is much more difficult to assess".

A Montreal-Toronto inter-city trip would take just about two hours downtown to downtown. Flying time between the two cities is that now, but when you add on the time it takes to get to the centre core of the city, it's much more time consuming.

In Canada

Research is now being done by a group of a dozen scientists and engineers assembled by the Canadian Institute For Guided Ground Transportation. The institute which is about two years old receives \$60,000 a year from the federal transport department.

The basics of the magnetic lift system seem comparatively straight forward. The central elements are tracks and cars. The tracks would be aluminum and the electric current would pass through them constantly, the cars would look like railway cars, and would have eight super magnets running along their bottom edges.

The current in the track would get the train started on wheels, once it was moving the magnets on the cars would lift the train and the wheels to six or eight inches off the track.

"Lift"

The field throw out by the cars magnets would start small currents in the track and those currents would "repel" the train causing it to lift off the tracks. Once the train has gathered speed, it could be increased up to 300 miles per hour, depending on weather and wind conditions.

How would you stop the train? The current in the track propelling the train would be reversed. The principle, said Prof. Atherton, is the same as reversing the pitch on a propeller. We may have some problems ahead in selling the concept, but, to survive the future is the key.

train à coussin magnétique

300 mph Tracked Air Cushion Research Vehicle the first of its kind to be built in the United States, the TACRV built by the Grumman Corporation, rides on a thin layer of air instead of wheels, and is guided by air cushions blowing against the sides of its specially constructed concrete guideways.

Le train guidé expérimental à coussin d'air, pouvant atteindre une vitesse de 300 m/h, est le premier du genre aux Etats-Unis. Construit par la Grumman Corporation, il glisse sur une mince couche d'air qui tient lieu de roues et est guidé au moyen de coussins d'air qui exercent une poussée sur les parois de voies spéciales en béton.

Whoosh! Serait-ce là le bruit que l'on entendra entre les villes au cours des années 80?

Le professeur David Atherton de l'université Queens de Kingston (Ontario) croit à cette possibilité et la souhaite ardemment. M. Atherton, professeur de physique appliquée, se passionne pour ce moyen de transport rapide interurbain basé sur un principe que les scientistes appellent le coussin magnétique.

Coussin magnétique? C'est l'utilisation d'aimants en vue de soulever une voiture de sa voie pour la faire ensuite avancer. M. Atherton dit: "Les voitures à coussin magnétique devraient être capables d'atteindre une vitesse de 300 milles à l'heure".

A cette vitesse, ces voitures constitueraient un moyen de transport pratique, non polluant, qui pourrait être utilisé à la place des avions pour les voyages interurbains d'une distance allant jusqu'à 500 milles. On a estimé le coût de ce mode de transport à coussin magnétique sur rail étroit à environ un million de dollars le mille au Canada.

Tarifs

Les prix dépendraient du potentiel

d'utilisation du système et devraient faire concurrence au transport aérien. "Nous devons établir le coût d'exploitation au mille; l'aspect profit est plus difficile à évaluer". Un voyage interurbain Montréal-Toronto prendrait près de deux heures, de centre-ville à centre-ville. Le temps de vol entre les deux villes est environ de cette durée en ce moment, mais lorsqu'on ajoute le temps qu'il faut pour se rendre au centre-ville, il faut en compter encore beaucoup plus.

Au Canada

Un groupe d'une douzaine d'hommes de science et d'ingénieurs réunis par le Canadian Institute for Guided Ground Transportation fait présentement des recherches dans ce domaine. L'Institut, fondé il y a environ deux ans, reçoit une subvention de \$60 000 dollars par année du ministère fédéral des Transports. Les principes de base du système à coussin magnétique semblent relativement simples. Les éléments centraux sont les rails et les voitures.

Les rails en aluminium seraient soumis à un courant électrique constant. Les voitures ressembleraient à des voitures ferroviaires ordinaires et seraient munies de huit énormes aimants aux kongerons inférieurs. Le courant passant dans les rails ferait démarrer le train sur ses roues; aussitôt qu'il serait en marche, les aimants placés sous le train le souleveraient, avec ses roues, à une hauteur d'environ six à huit pouces du rail.

"Coussin magnétique"

Le champ des aimants des voitures ferait démarrer des courants plus petits dans le rail et ces courants "repousseraient" le train, le suspendant ainsi audessus des rails. Une fois lancé, le train pourrait accélérer jusqu'à 300 milles à l'heure, selon les conditions météorologiques.

Comment arrêter le train? Le courant du rail servant à propulser le train serait inversé. Selon M. Atherton, c'est le même principe que l'inversion de traction des hélices d'un avion. Nous aurons peut-être des difficultés pour convaincre les gens de l'efficacité de ce système, mais pour survivre, il faut bâtir l'avenir.

"speedway"

voie rapide

Dunlop brain child

A novel way of moving people around cities, travelling on a belt at 10 miles per hour through environmentally controlled tubes, has been developed by Dunlop Ltd., the tire people.

Moving sidewalks are already in use at air and bus terminals, fairs and shopping centres, noise and pollution free, easy to build and maintain, and capable of moving 30,000 people an hour at very low cost.

John W. Kyle, the Dunlop engineer in charge of developing the speedway, described it as "a breakthrough that can reduce traffic and pollution in our cities".

With the help of an architect commissioned by Dunlop, plans have been drafted for a speedway across London Bridge, another one for Paris to run the length of La-Defense, and the third for Liverpool England.

Dunlop has solved the problem of passengers boarding the speedway by adding a variable speed intergrator that works the same way as an access road to a high speed highway.

It takes passengers aboard at two miles per hour and then accelerates then until they are moving about ten miles per hour. For getting off, the system works in reverse. The passengers step onto the exit integrator and are slowed down until they can walk off.

The Dunlop estimated cost of building an elevated two-track speedway one and a half miles long with six stations would be approximately 10 million dollars, with operating cost about 340,000 dollars a year. With the daily traffic of 58,000 persons, a fare of five cents would cover all operating and maintenance costs and realize a profit on capital invested.

pour pietons

La société Dunlop Ltée, célèbre par ses pneus, a inventé un nouveau moyen de transport urbain pour piétons. Il s'agit d'une courroie se déplaçant à 10 milles à l'heure à l'intérieur d'un tube dont l'air ambiant est conditionné. On emploie déjà des trottoirs roulants dans les aérogares et les terminus d'autobus, dans les grandes expositions et les centres commerciaux. Silencieux, non polluants, faciles à construire et à entretenir, ils permettent de transporter à prix économique 30 000 personnes à l'heure.

L'ingénieur chargé de la mise au point de cette "voie rapide", M. John W. Kyle, considère que "cette innovation réduira la circulation et la pollution de nos villes".

Avec l'aide d'un architecte engagé par la Dunlop, des plans furent élaborés pour l'installation de tels tubes sur le pont de Londres, à Paris (La Défense) et un troisième à Liverpool (Angleterre).

La Dunlop a résolu le problème de l'embarquement des passagers sur la courroie rapide en utilisant un régulateur de vitesse qui fonctionne sur le principe des bretelles d'une autoroute.

Au moment où les passagers montent sur la courroie, celle-ci se déplace à deux milles à l'heure, puis elle accélère jusqu'à dix. Au moment de la descente, le contraire se produit. Les passagers passent sur une courroie de sortie dont la vitesse diminue jusqu'à ce qu'ils puissent en descendre en marchant à vitesse normale.

Le coût prévue par la societe Dunlop de la construction d'une voie rapide élevée, d'une longueur d'un mille et demi, et de six stations coûterait environ 10 millions de dollars et les frais d'exploitation s'élèveraient à près de 340 000 dollars par année. Avec un trafic passager quotidien de 58 000 personnes, et en fixant le prix d'un passage à cinq cents, on pourrait couvrir les frais d'exploitation et d'entretien et réaliser des bénéfices sur le capital investi.



developing tomorrow's transport

by C.A. Vallee • public affairs officer • quebec region

To many Canadians, the fiction story concept of the future should be what the Federal Ministry of Transport is aiming for. A world of high-speed stainless steel trains linking the country. In some respects this dream world is a mere decade or two away. In most respects, however, the future of transport is a promise of steady, practical and manageable development.

"Very few developments", says John Gratwick, Chairman of the Ministry's Transportation Development Agency, "are rational, expecially in the transport field. Demand almost always follows development".

It was perhaps to rationalize development in the transport field or to attempt it in any case, that the Transportation Development Agency was formed a little less than a year and a half ago. "The Canadian Transportation Act", says Mr. Gratwick, "in its opening paragraph can be taken as the Ministry's mandate to identify problem areas and imbalances in transport and to seek remedies and solution." He states there must always be a balancing of interest – a balance between people and goods movement, a balance between regions in Canada, and a balance between research efforts and support for the various modes of transport.

All Shapes and Sizes

It is for this reason one finds dozens of projects of all sizes, shapes and costs in TDA's files. These projects, such as research in air cushion vehicles, solids pipelines, Short-take-off-and-landing aircraft and related systems, demandactivated bus systems, urban goods movements and a myriad others occupy the staff of forty or more specialists working within the framework of TDA, whose headquarters are located in Montreal. Problems and ideas come from all quarters. They come from provincial authorities, municipal governments, the Ministry, other federal departments, from developers in commerce and industry and from individual Canadians.

Among the hundred or more projects on the books at TDA, less than two dozen stand out as long-term, hardware-oriented projects. These include the evaluation of the Voyageur Air Cushion Vehicle; the experiment in STOL aircraft movements between Montreal and Ottawa; the Dial-a-Bus project which started in Regina about nine months ago; two pipeline projects in conjunction with provincial research councils for moving solids across lengthy expanses of terrain, and the Urban Vehicle Design Competition sponsored by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in which are entered 11 Canadian Universities, supported by TDA. TDA projects also include various analytical studies like the Mackenzie River Study and the Canadian Highway System Study.

These tasks are but a few of the projects being sponsored, funded, researched or coordinated by TDA. Much of the actual study work involved in the projects is handed out to commercial and industrial consultant companies. Some studies go to universities in Canada such as the current project on magnetic levitation for use in highspeed ground tracked transport.

Studies Being Prepared

The magnetic levitation study is being researched at the Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transport, Queen's University and a series of manuals being compiled on the Diala-Bus system recently begun in Regina is going ahead at the Ecole Polytechnique of the University of Montreal. The manuals will be a compilation of facts and figures on the demand-responsive bus system and will be of great help to town and city administrators who wish to consider this type of system for their locale. The manuals will be an aid to evaluating and implementing Dial-a-Bus technology.

Among the larger and most costly experiments are the trials of the Canadian built Bell Voyageur Air Cushion Vehicle (ACV) and the STOL demonstration service between Montreal and



DETROIT – GM'S MODULAR CONSTRUCTION CONCEPT makes it possible to build attractive, roomy and durable transit coaches that could be available with today's technology. Interchangeability of module side and roof panels and windows simplifies manufacturing and maintenance and cuts repair and replacement part costs.

DETROIT — Grâce à la construction modulaire de GM, il est maintenant possible de construire des voitures-coach attrayantes, spacieuses et durables. L'amovibilité des panneaux latéraux, du toit et des fenêtres en simplifie la construction et l'entretien, et réduit les coûts de réparation et de remplacement des pièces.

developing tomorrow's transport (cont'd.)

Ottawa. The ACV program has involved the purchase of the second prototype air cushion vehicle for trials in Canada and particularly in northern regions where transport is difficult and the establishment of roads is damaging to the environment if not impossible to construct.

The STOL experiment is a project which will establish the feasibility of regular STOL service between cities. If successful, this experiment will provide centre-city to centre-city service with the "ease" that one takes a city bus at the street corner.

Pipeline Research

Slurry and capsule pipelines are another hardware oriented project which TDA is funding through the provincial research councils of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Capsule and slurry pipelines are not new by any

means, states John Gratwick. Slurry or solids pipelines have existed for some time. A garbage shute is in effect a solids pipeline. "The problem we are dealing with," he says, "is getting it into a horizontal plane and adding power to it." Capsule pipelines also have existed for some — like the vacuum tube systems in older department stores. The problem lies in enlarging the systems, stretching them over large expanses of terrain and powering them at an economical rate.

Many of the studies undertaken by TDA deal with software, the statistical side of transport, such as the Canadian Highway System study, and the study on the Mackenzie River and on Transport Safety and many more.

"At the present time", stated Mr. Gratwick, "the major area for improvement is not on the hardware side of the house but on the administrative



Research Council of Alberta Capsule Pipeline Project, showing the laboratory test line.

Pipeline expérimental à capsule, projet du Conseil de recherches de l'Alberta.

Research Council of Alberta Capsule Pipeline Project, test line control circuitry.

Circuits de commande du pipeline expérimental à capsule du Conseil de recherches de l'Alberta.

side. Software hasn't kept up with the hardware technology", he pointed out.

Documentation and trade procedure simplification does not sound a very glamorous project, but it is one with very significant after-effects in dollar savings and improvements in transportation service performance.

John Gratwick feels that many apparent transport problems can be resolved by social and organizational changes. "We must look", he says, "at travel habits and work habits rather than building highways". He noted that if there were a price on public highways wwhich varied according to the time of day and the type of traffic, then people could make more rational choices in their use of transport, and in seeking alternatives. There would be a more sensible flow of people and goods as a result.

Competition Aids Students

One of the areas receiving TDA assistance which falls into line with such use of transport is the Urban Vehicle Design Competition (UVDC). Sponsored by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and involving dozens of American Universities, the competition is encouraging groups of students to design a private vehicle for urban use taking into account all the various problems which are plaguing the automobile in cities today. The entries will be evaluated in terms of pollution, size, manoeuverability and economy. Eleven Canadian Universities have entered the competition with some Transportation Development Agency funds to assist them. "The average North American car," says Mr. Gratwick, "is twenty times too powerful, ten times too large for the job it does. On the average it carries 1.3 people at about 15 miles an hour, and spends ninety-seven percent of the time standing still, occupying expensive space. Personal transport in cities is still the greatest single problem we have, and there is a need for a sensibly designed vehicle. The UVDC is looking for just that."

Universities play a large part in TDA's continuing program of applied and practical research in the field of

transport. Funds are granted to universities annually for those who involve themselves in what Mr. Gratwick calls "mission-oriented" research in this domain. TDA now manages the program initiated by the Canadian Transport Commission which supports the university centres, and also grants of fellowships to post graduate students taking advanced degrees in fields appropriate to transportation.

Allocation of Funds

Of the funds spent during 1971-72 on scientific activities, some 30% has been used by TDA for in-house activities. However, more than one-half of this represents purchase of the Bell Voyageur ACV which will undergo tests and evaluation trials. About 50% of the total expenditures are allocated to the capital budget of the STOL program of MOT. The remaining 20% which actually accounts for nearly 60% of the current expenditures was distributed between business enterprises, universities and provincial research councils for work under contract with TDA.

Although TDA is a prime promoter of research and development in the transport field, similar activity is carried on for the Ministry by other organizations, such as work being done on experimental catamaran hulls by the National Research Council for ships in the St. Lawrence. Ice experiments are being carried out by Laval University in cooperation with St. Lawrence Ship Channel officials. Research and development by industry includes development of the Turbo train and the LRC train, hovercraft, and VTOL aircraft systems.

On all this transport research and development activity TDA will continue to maintain its position of generating and providing information on transport systems across the country and will continue to be an organization through which specific problems areas are tackled for Canadians.

les systèmes de transports de demain

par M. C.A. Vallée • agent des affaires publiques • région de Québec

Pour de nombreux Canadiens, les visions futuristes devraient correspondre à celles du ministère fédéral des Transports qui envisage d'établir à travers le pays tout un réseau de trains en acier inoxydable à haute vitesse; c'est un rêve qui pourrait très bien se réaliser d'ici dix ou vingt ans. De façon générale, toutefois, le développement futur des transports promet d'être constant pratique et réaliste.

Voici ce que dit à ce propos M. John Gratwick, président du Centre de développement des transports du Ministère: "Le développement n'est que rarement rationnel, particulièrement dans le domaine du transport, car la demande ne se fait sentir qu'après la réalisation".

C;est sûrement pour rationaliser le développement dans le domaine du transport, ou du moins essayer de le faire, que le Centre de développement des transports a été créé. il y a moins d'un an et demi. "Le premier paragraphe de la Loi sur les Transports, souligne M. Gratwick, peut être considéré comme le mandat conféré au Ministère pour déceler les problèmes et les inégalités dont souffrent certaines régions dans le domaine du transport et y apporter des solutions". Il déclare également, qu'il doit toujours y avoir équilibre entre les centres d'intérêt, entre la population et le transport des marchandises entre les diverses régions du Canada et finalement dans les efforts de recherches et d'aide déployés pour les divers moyens de transport.

Une diversité de projets

Pour ces raisins, on retrouve dans les dossiers du CDT un très grand nombre de projets de recherche tous différents quant à la dimension, la forme et le coût; il s'agit des véhicules à coussin d'air, des pipelines servant au transport des solides, des avions à décollage et atterrissage courts et des instruments connexes, des services d'autobus mieux adaptés à la demande, du transport urbain des marchandises et quantité d'autres qui retiennent l'attention de plus de quarante spécialistes travaillant dans les cadres du CDT, dont le bureau

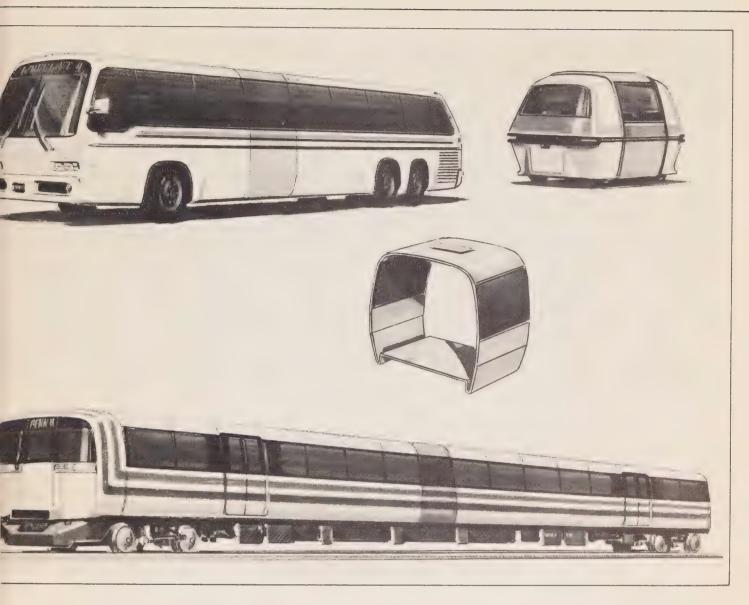
principal se trouve à Montréal. Les problèmes et les idées surgissent de toutes parts, par exemple, des gouvernements provinciaux, des autorités municipales, du Ministère et des autres ministères fédéraux, des chercheurs dans l'industrie et le commerce, et des Canadiens en général.

Parmi les cent projets et plus sur les listes du CDT, une vingtaine d'entre eux environ porte sur du nouveau matériel. Ces projets comprennent l'étude du véhicule à coussin d'air "Voyageur", le service de démonstration ADAC entre Montréal et Ottawa, le télébus mis en service à Regina, il y a neuf mois, deux pipelines pouvant transporter des matières solides sur de longues distances, projet auquel participent les conseils de recherche provinciaux, et enfin, le Urban Vehicle Design Competition dirigé par la Massachusetts Institute of Technology auquel participent 11 universités canadiennes appuyées par le CDT. Les projets du CDT comprennent également des études analytiques telles que celles qui portent sur le fleuve Mackenzie et le système routier du Canada.

Ce ne sont que quelques-uns des projets de recherche que dirige, finance et coordonne le CDT. La recherche est en grande partie confiée aux sociétés d'experts-conseils en commerce et en industrie ou parfois aux universités canadiennes comme par exemple, dans le cas du projet de transport guidé et à haute vitesse sur coussin magnétique.

Etudes en préparation

La Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transport de l'Université Queens poursuit présentement des recherches sur les transports sur coussin magnétique, et l'Ecole Polytechnique de l'Université de Montréal continue une compilation d'une série de textes sur le système Télébus inauguré récemment à Regina. Ces manuels formeront un ensemble de statistiques sur un système de transport par autobus à la demande et constituera une aide précieuse pour les administrateurs urbains qui désirent l'étudier pour leurs villes



ou cités. Ces textes constitueront une aide pour l'évaluation et la mise à exécution de la technique du Télébus.

Les essais du véhicule à coussin d'air de construction canadienne Bell Voyageur et le service de démonstration STOL entre Montréal et Ottawa sont les essais ayant le plus d'envergure et aussi les plus coûteux. Le programme portant sur les véhicules à coussin d'air a entraîné l'achat d'un deuxième prototype pour des essais au Canada, surtout dans les régions du nord où le transport constitue un problème difficile à résoudre et où la construction de routes. lorsqu'il est possible de les construire, endommage l'environnement.

Le projet ADAC établira la possibilité d'un service ADAC régulier interurbain. Si l'essai réussit, il fournira un service de centre-ville à centre-ville aussi "facile" d'utilisation que de prendre l'autobus au coin de la rue.

Recherche sur les pipelines

Le Centre canadien de développement des transports finance aussi par l'entremise des provinces de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan un autre projet de recherche sur le matériel; il s'agit de pipelines pour le transport de matières semi-solides et de capsules. Les pipelines pour capsules ou matières semisolides ne sont pas nouveaux, a déclaré M. John Gratwick. Ils existent depuis déjà un certain temps. En fait, une chute à déchets est un pipeline à solides. "Le problème qui nous concerne, BUILDING BLOCK FOR AN ENTIRE FAM-ILY OF MODERN TRANSIT VEHICLES is the vehicle section — or module — illustrated in the center. This steel-framed module is five feet in length and can be varied in height and width. It is the key to General Motors modular construction concept. Fitted with front and rear end modules, the flexible building block becomes a people-mover, upper right. Seven modules welded together build a bus, upper left. Sixteen modules welded in series form a rail transit car.

DERNIER CRI EN TRANSPORT – LES VE-HICULES MODULAIRES (au centre). Ce module d'acier de 5 pieds de longueur peut varier en hauteur et en largeur. C'est l'élément de base de la construction modulaire conçue par General Motors. En y ajoutant deux extrémités, le module se transforme en véhicule de transport en commun (en haut à droite). Sept modules soudés ensemble forment un autobus (en haut à gauche) et seize, une voiture de voyageurs.

les systèmes de transports de demain (suite)

précise-t-il, est de la poser à l'horizontale et de lui donner une force de pompage." Les pipelines à capsules existent aussi depuis déjà un certain temps, comme les systèmes d'envoi de capsules par tube à vide dans les vieux grands magasins. Le problème qui se pose, c'est d'agrandir ces systèmes, les faire parcourir de longues distances, sur tous terrains et de les doter d'un mode de pompage économique.

Plusieurs des études entreprises par le Centre canadien de développement des transports sont tournées vers la programmation; il s'agit du côté statistique des transports, comme l'étude sur l'infrastructure routière du Canada, sur le fleuve Mackenzie, sur la sécurité des transports et d'autres encore.

"En ce moment", a ajoute M. Gratwick, "le besoin principal d'amélioration ne réside pas du côte du matériel destiné aux transports mais du côté de l'aspect administratif de la question. La planification n'a pas suivi d'assez près les progrès d'ordre technique", a-t-il souligné.

La simplification de la documentation et de la procédure d'achat ne parait sans doute pas un projet très excitant, mais c'en est un qui a une grande portée à long terme sur l'épargne et les améliorations du rendement d'un service de transport.

M. Gratwick croit que plusieurs des difficultés apparentes du transport peuvent se résoudre par des changements sociaux et d'organisation. "Nous devons nous pencher sur les habitudes de travail et de transport plutôt que de construire des routes", a-t-il dit. Il a noté que si on imposait pour l'utilisation des routes publiques un prix qui varierait selon l'heure de la journée et selon le genre de circulation, les gens pourraient alors faire un choix plus rationnel dans l'utilisation du transport et essaieraient de découvrir d'autres possibilités. Il en résulterait un flot plus raisonnable dans le transport des gens et des produits.

Un concours pour les etudiants

L'"Urban Vehicle Design Competition"(UVDC) est un concours qui reçoit l'aide du Centre de développement

des transports et qui a pour thème ce type de transport. Parrainé par le Massachussetts Institute of Technology et touchant des dizaines d'universités américaines, ce concours a pour but d'encourager des groupes d'étudiants à concevoir un véhicule privé destiné à être utilisé en ville et qui tienne compte de tous les problèmes auxquels se heurtent les voitures circulant de nos jours dans nos villes. Les projets seront évalués en fonction de certains critères de pollution du véhicule, de sa taille, de sa maniabilité et du point de vue économique. Onze universités canadiennes participent au concours; elles sont aidées par des crédits octroyés par le Centre de développement des transports. D'après M. Gratwick, "la voiture moyenne nord-américaine est vingt fois trop puissante et dix fois trop grande pour le rôle qu'elle joue. Elle transporte en moyenne 1.3 personne à 15 milles à l'heure environ, et reste 97% du temps immobilisée, occupant alors une place qui coûte très cher. Le transport individuel dans les villes est encore le problème le plus important que nous ayons; il nous faut par conséquent concevoir un véhicule plus rationnel. C'est ce que l'UVDC cherche à faire."

Les universités jouent dans le domaine des transports un rôle important dans le programme permanent de recherche appliquée et pratique du Centre de développement des transports. On attribue chaque année aux universités des crédits destinés à ceux qui se consacrent à ce que M. Gratwick appelle la recherche " par objectifs" dans ce domaine. Le Centre de développement des transports dirige désormais le programme établi par la Commission canadienne des transports qui parrainait les centres universitaires et qui accordait des bourses aux étudiants gradués prenant des sujets de recherche avancée dans des domaines concernant les transports.

Répartition des dépenses

Sur les fonds dépensés en 1971-1972 pour la recherche scientifique, quelque 30% ont été utilisés par le Centre de développement des transports pour ses activités internes. Toutefois plus de la moitié de cette somme a été consacrée à l'achat du véhicule à coussin d'air Bell Voyageur qui va être soumis à des essais. Par ailleurs, 50% des dépenses totales sont consacrées à l'important budget du programme ADAC du ministère des Transports. Le reste, 20% qui en réalité justifie pratiquement 60% des dépenses courantes, a été distribué aux entreprises commerciales, aux universités et aux conseils provinciaux chargés de la recherche pour acquitter le montant des travaux effectués sous contrat avec le Centre de développement des transports.

Bien que ce Centre soit le principal promoteur de la recherche et du développement dans le domaine des transports, d'autres organismes se livrent à ce même type d'activité pour le compte du Ministère. Citons par exemple les travaux effectués par le Conseil national de la recherche sur les coques catamaran destinées aux navires naviguant sur le Saint-Laurent. L'université Laval en collaboration avec les représentants de la Voie maritime du Saint-Laurent se livre actuellement à des expériences reproduisant les conditions de navigation en eau glacée. La recherche et les mises au point effectuées par l'industrie comprennent la mise au point du Turbo-train, du train LRC (léger, rapide et confortable), de l'aéroglisseur et de l'ADAV.

Le Centre de développement des transports continuera, dans le domaine de la recherche et du développement des transports, à fournir des renseignements sur les moyens de transports de notre pays, et il continuera à être l'organisme dont le but est de résoudre pour les canadiens certains problèmes précis.



"People Mover" Dashaveyor Personal Rapid Transit, computer-controlled vehicle moves on its guideway, press a station select button and move along at 20 mph.

Grâce aux voitures guidées Dashaveyor, contrôlées par ordinateurs sur des voies qui lui sont réservées, vous n'aurez qu'à presser un bouton de votre choix pour voyager à vingt milles à l'heure.

Cap des Rosiers

by T.E. Appleton • historian • marine administration

Cap des Rosiers is one of four important lighthouses which were completed in 1857 for the Commissioners of Public Works of the Province of Canada, the others being Belle Isle, Pointe Amour and the West Point light on Anticosti. At that period the supply and administration of lighthouses in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was carried out by the Trinity House of Quebec.

Designed to the specification of John Page, Chief Engineer to the Commissioners, the work was carried out under the supervision of M. Gavreau the site engineer for Public Works. The contractor was Francois Baby who operated steamers for the supply of St. Lawrence lights under contract to Trinity House at Quebec and who landed men, horses and equipment to construct the Cap des Rosiers light and buildings. The lighting and optical apparatus was made in Paris by Barbier, Bernard & Turenne and erected by French technicians who remained to train Canadian mechanics and to establish and outfit of tools and spare

Although the work was completed in the Fall of 1857 shipping authorities had to be informed before the light could be established and it was lit for the first time 15 March 1858 for operation between 1 April and 15 December each year. The cost of the entire lighthouse was about \$75,000.

The overland route down the South Shore was then of no use in sending supplies and local roads were almost non-existant. A Public Works report of 1859 described the rough trail to the lighthouse as:

"... a winter road nearly 20 feet in width, impassable in summer for carts, being neither stumped nor grubbed, although passing through an almost continual line of settlements."

Construction was therefore a slow and tedious operation as everything had to be landed by ship. Despite this difficulty work was carried on energetically and the tower was built of welldressed closely-jointed stonework faced with two tiers of English firebrick. The tower, which is 112 feet from the base to the vane and 90 feet to the lantern chamber, is 27 feet in diameter at the bottom and 21 feet at the top. The walls taper in thickness from 7'-3' at the ground to 3'-0' at the top and there are nine stories. In 1856 after inspecting the work in hand John Page reported that:

"... greater care and attention have been bestowed on the respective structures to render their stability more certain than I ever expected, when there were so many difficulties to contend with; and in may opinion the contractor is not only entitled to credit for the manner in which the work has been performed, but should be allowed a fair and reasonable profit on the expenditure, as the prosecution of the work has been far more onerous and perplexing than any human foresight could possibly have anticipated."

The original source of illumination, with a focal plane 136 feet above high water level, was described as a "First-order, cata-dioptric, fixed white light." This means that it is of the most powerful classification for brightness and range, and that it then gave a continuous beam which was intensified by reflectors and prismatic lenses. When first established the source of illumination was an Argand wick burner which used porpoise oil. This was changed to coal oil in 1868.

The first fog signal, which was replaced after a few years by a compressed air horn, was a nine-pounder cannon which fired cartridge bags filled with black powder which was detonated by a firing tube. This gun was fired every hour in fog and snow, averaging 236 shots in a season, mostly in April, November and December.

The station was manned by a keeper and two assistants. The first lightkeeper was Eugene Trudeau who was paid \$800 a year out of which he had to pay his assistants \$200 each. As the light burned 360 gallons of oil every season, a total weight of perhaps a ton and a



Cap des Rosiers, Gaspe Gulf of St Lawrence, completed in 1857 for the Commissioners of Public Works of the Province of Canada.

Cap-des-Rosiers, Gaspé, golfe du St-Laurent, achevé en 1857 pour la Commission des Travaux publics de la province du Canada.

half, it was continuous work to carry it up the stairs. The lamp was trimmed several times a night, the optical apparatus was kept well polished, and the gun or fog signal was kept in a state of instant readiness. In 1871 Cap des Rosiers was established as a signal station for reporting the arrival of ships, and in 1879 this service was connected directly to Quebec by electric telegraph. The lightkeeper was paid extra for attending to these duties.

Oil was then more expensive than it is today, \$1.25 a gallon which would be much more in present day values. In 1861 the fog gun used gunpowder to the value of \$369.03 which was by far the most expensive item apart from oil. General maintenance was the least expensive item unless major alterations were made.

The Quebec Trinity House was discontinued in 1871 when the St. Lawrence lights came under the jurisdiction of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. In 1930 Marine and Fisheries was divided into two separate Departments of which Marine was absorbed into the Department of Transport in 1936. Throughout these administrations Cap des Rosiers was supplied from the Quebec Marine Agency.

Although the light is now electrified the orginal French optical apparatus is still in use. The character of the light has been changed from fixed to occulting, flashing for 15 seconds and eclipsed for 5 seconds, visible for the original range of 17 miles. The compressed air foghorn has been replaced by an electrical type which gives three quick blasts every minute.

Cap · des · Rosiers

par M. T.E. Appleton • historien • administration des transports maritimes

Le phare du Cap-des-Rosiers fait partie des quatre grands phares construits en 1857 pour le compte des Commissaires des Travaux publics de la province du Canada. Les autres sont ceux de Belle Isle, Pointe-Amour et Pointe-Ouest sur l'île d'Anticosti. A cette époque les phares du golfe du Saint-Laurent dépendaient pour leur ravitaillement et leur administration de la Trinity House of Quebec.

Conçus selon les spécifications de M. John Page, ingénieur en chef au ministère des Travaux publics, les travaux furent entrepris sous la direction de M. Gavreau, ingénieur au même ministère. M. François Baby, entrepreneur du chantier sous contrat avec la Trinity House of Quebec se chargeait de ravitailler par bateaux a vapeur les phares du Saint-Laurent et de débarquer des hommes et des chevaux destinés à la construction du phare du Cap-des-Rosiers et des bâtiments. Le dispositif optique et d'éclairage fabriqué à Paris par Barbier, Bernard et Turenne, fut mis en place par des techniciens français qui devaient rester au pays pour former des mécaniciens canadiens et installer une réserve d'outillage et de pièces détachées.

Terminé à l'automne 1857, le phare ne put être allumé avant l'assentiment des autorités maritimes que le 15 mars 1858 pour une période de service allant du ler avril au 15 décembre de chaque année. Le phare avait coûté approximativement \$75 000 au total.

La route intérieure qui menait à la

côte sud ne pouvait être utilisée pour envoyer du ravitaillement, et les routes locales étaient pratiquement inexistantes. En 1859, un rapport au ministère des travaux publics décrivait ainsi le rude chemin qui menait au phare:

"... une route d'hiver pratiquement de 20 pieds de large, inutilisable pour les charettes en été, ni essouchée ni débroussaillée, bien que passant par une suite presqu'ininterrompue de lieux de colonisation."

Comme il fallait tout transporter par bateau, la construction a donc été lente et difficile Malgré ces problèmes, le travail a été mené de façon énergique. La tour, faite de maçonnerie uniforme et aux joints étroits et parée de deux rangées de briques réfractaires anglaises, possede une hauteur de 112 pieds et de 90 jusqu'à la lanterne, et un diametre de 27 pieds à la base et de 21 au sommet. L'épaisseur des murs passe de 7 pieds 3 pouces à la base à 3 pieds au sommet; l'ouvrage possède 9 étages. En 1856, John Page après avoir inspecté le chantier, déclare:

"... on a accordé une grande attention et un grand soin aux structures pour leur conférer une stabilité encore plus grande que celle que je prévoyais, alors qu'il y avait tant de difficultés à affronter. J'ajoute, qu'à mon avis, on doit non seulement rendre hommage à l'entrepreneur pour la façon dont le travail a été réalisé, mais aussi qu'on devrait lui verser une bonne part sur les dépenses engagées, car le travail a été

beaucoup plus onéreux et difficile que n'importe quel être humain aurait pu le prévoir."

La première source de lumière, avec un plan focal de 136 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer,était décrite comme une "lumière blanche catadio-optrique fixe de première classe". Autrement dit elle avait une classification des plus élevées en raison de sa brillance et sa portée, et elle donnait un faisceau continu intensifié par des réflecteurs et des lentilles prismatiques. La lumière était donnée au départ par une lampe Argand à méche fonctionnant à l'huile de marsouin qui fut remplacée en 1868 par du pétrole lampant.

C'est un canon de neuf livres tirant des cartouches de poudre noire (mise à feu par chambre) qui constitua le premier signal de brume; il fut remplacé plus tard par une sirène. En cas de brouillard ou de neige, le canon était tiré toutes les heures, en moyenne 236 coups par saison, surtout en avril, novembre et décembre.

Un gardien et deux assistants s'occupaient du phare. Le salaire du gardien — le premier fut Eugène Trudeau — s'élevait à \$800 par an avec leguel il devait payer ses assistants \$200 chacun. La consommation du phare s'élevait à 360 gallons de pétrole chaque saison (poids total d'une tonne environ), qu'il fallait monter au sommet de la tour. La lampe était mouchée plusieurs fois par nuit, le dispositif optique régulièrement entretenu, et le canon ou le signal de brume toujours prêt

à fonctionner. En 1871, le phare de Cap-des-Rosiers servait de station pour signaler l'arrivée des navires, et en 1879, il était directement relié à Québec par télégraphe. Le gardien touchait une indemnité pour l'accomplissement de ce travail supplémentaire.

Le pétrole était à cette époque, plus cher que maintenant, \$1.25 par gallon ce qui fait beaucoup plus comparativement. En 1861, le canon de brume employait pour \$369.03 de poudre de loin la dépense le plus importants après le pétrole. C'est l'entretien qui revenait le moins cher sauf quand il y avait d'importantes modifications à faire.

La Trinity House of Quebec a cessé ses activités en 1871 lorsque les phares du Saint-Laurent furent confiés au ministère de la Marine et des Pêches qui devait être restructuré en 1930 les services de la Marine au ministère des Transports en 1936. Sous ces diverses administrations, le phare de Cap-des-Rosiers fut ravitaillé par l'Agence de marine de Québec.

Bien que le phare fonctionne désormais à l'électricité, le dispositif français original sert encore. Le caractère du feu a changé, de fixe il est devenu à occultations, avec des périodes de lumière de 15 secondes et d'obscurité de 5 secondes; il est visible à 17 milles. La sirène de brume à air comprimé remplacée par un dispositif électrique donne trois coups brefs toutes les minutes.

primes à l'initiative

new high achieved "thinks" \$2500

une "idee" de \$2500



A new high for the Ministry of Transport in the suggestion awards program, goes to Mr. Thomas Smith, employee of Transports Telecommunications and Electronics Branch Vancouver. Mr. Smith suggested that, because of the reliability of present day equipment that the policy extablished some years ago of 100% back up for V.H.F. emergency air ground frequency 121.5 be discontinued. A survey of all Regions confirmed the availability of the main equipment to be better than 99.5% the back up equipment could be eliminated without reduction of safety standards.

The award was based on estimated first year savings of \$100,000 in capital and maintenance costs.

Think cheque in the amount of \$2,-500 was presented to Mr. Smith by Mr. J.A. Lenahan, (Left) Regional Administrator, Canadian Air Transport Administration, Vancouver.

Dans le cadre du programme des primes à l'initiative, la récompense la plus élevée accordée à un employé du ministère des Transports va à M. Thomas Shimt, un employé de la Direction des télécommunications et de l'électronique de Vancouver. A cause de la fiabilité de l'équipement actuel, il a suggéré d'annuler une ligne de conduite établie il y a quelques années et qui concerne le maintien à 100 pour cent de la très haute fréquence de 121.5 dans les communication air sol. Une étude de toutes les régions a confirmé que la fiabilité de l'équipement principal était de plus de 99.5 pour cent et que l'équipement de secours pouvait être éliminé sans pour cela diminuer les normes de sécurité.

La prime a été fondée pour la première année, sur une épargne, d'environ 100 000 dollars en immobilisations et entretien.

Le chèque de la prime au montant de \$2 500 a été présenté à M. Smith par M. J.A. Lanahan (à gauche), administrateur régional de l'Administration canadienne des transports aériens à Vancouver.

primes à l'initiative

(cont'd.)

2366 KHZ.

Robert Edward Schwab, Port Hardy B.C. \$15. Proposal was to equip the HF?MF Eddystone Model 830/4 receiver at Alert Bay Radio with crystals for crystal operation on 1630, 2182, 2292, 2340, and possibly 2318 and

Charles Ellis Hearn, Winnipeg Manitoba, \$20. Suggested S-T-792A concerned the installation of a seperate telephone line in the diesel room of the powerhouse at Winnipeg International Airport.

Roger Lyn Abraham, Princeton B.C. \$20. Proposed the Princton Aeradio include Kelowna aviation weather report in their scheduled weather broadcasts.

Otto Johannes Schilling, Saskatoon, \$40. Proposed the installation of a "Jet Blast" caution sign at Saskatoon Airport observation platform.

Gary Noel Joseph Cullen, Edmonton Alberta \$200. Mr. Cullen proposed rewiring the test jacks on the front panel of the AASR-1 Synchroscope to facilitate maintenance checks.

Alexander Thurber, Edmonton Alberta, \$20. Suggestion was to include Inlet, B.C. and Deadtree, B.C. Aeronautical Non-Directional Beacons in Radio Aids to Marine Navigation.

C. Robert Cromwell, St. John New Brunswick, \$20. Proposed the rescheduling of times of Marine broadcasts, at Poste de la Baleine to avoid confliction with the time of Aeradio broadcasts.

(suite)

M. Robert Edward Schwab, Port Hardy (C.-B.), \$15. Proposition pour équiper le récepteur HF/MF Eddystone, modèle 830/4 à la station radio de la baie Alert avec des cristaux pour service sur cristal sur 1630, 2182, 2292, 2340 et possiblement sur 2318 et 2366 KHz.

M. Charles Ellis Hearn, Winnipeg (Manitoba), \$20. Suggestion concernant l'installation d'une ligne téléphonique séparée à la chambre diesel du bâtiment d'alimentation de pouvoir à l'aéroport international de Winnipeg.

M. Roger Lyn Abraham, Princeton (C.-B.), \$20. A proposé d'inclure le bulletin météorologique d'aviation de Kelowna à l'horaire d'émissions de météorologie de la station radio aéronautique de Princeton.

M. Otto Johannes Schilling, Saskatoon, \$40. Proposition d'installer une affiche de danger "Souffle de réacteurs" à la plate-forme d'observation de l'aéroport de Saskatoon.

M. Gary Noel Joseph Cullen, Edmonton (Alberta), \$200. M. Cullen a proposé de refaire le câblage des fiches de vérification du tableau avant du synchroscope AASR-1 de manière à aider aux vérifications d'entretien.

M. Alexander Thurber, Edmonton (Alberta), \$20. Suggestion pour cesser de fournir et d'entretenir des pistes de ski à tous les aéroports canadiens (publics) du ministère des Transports lorsqu'une piste en dur est entretenue en tout temps.

M. C. Robert Cromwell, St-Jean (C.-B.), \$20. Proposition de changer l'horaire des émissions maritimes à Poste-de-la-Baleine pour éviter d'entrer en conflit avec les émissions de radio aéronautique qui ont lieu au même moment.

primes à l'initiative

(cont'd.)

Ronald Douglas Shingles, Ottawa Ontario, \$60. Suggested that specification TED-13 be amended to require that all schematic and wiring diagrams and assembly drawings to be drawn to conform to CGSB 72-GP-1A "35 MM microfilming of Engineering and Architectural Drawings".

Charles Hubb MacDonald, Moncton, \$20. Proposed the addition of an 8.2K resistor in series with the microphone lead to eliminate the problem of RF feedback squeal in the Johnson JSN 6901 Transceiver.

John Douglas Kiloh, Regina Sask., \$80. Suggestion to mark Schematic diagram test points with red circles to make them easier to locate for circut training and troublt shooting.

Vernon Russel Hardingham, Lazo B.C., \$40. His suggestion was not approved for adoption, but, since Mr. Hardingham's suggestion brought attention to a deficiency in provisioning, the Committee agreed that an award was merited.

Charles Hubb MacDonald, Fredericton, N.B. \$40. Investigation determined that the modification to the RCA Glice Path Type 626 proposed by Mr. MacDonald provided a means of calibrating HV meter 2M3.

Tomomi Saka, Calgary Alberta, \$50. Suggested replacing the Comca VHF transmitter relay contacts (K301) with a solid state switching device to solve the problem of contacts pitting, burning and eventually sticking.

Daniel Miller, Port Hardy B.C. \$360. As a result of Mr. Miller's suggestion, pre-printed log sheets are now available in stationary stores, and all Regions

(suite)

- M. Donald Douglas Shigles, Ottawa (Ontario), \$60. Suggestion pour modifier la norme TED-13 de façon à exiger que tous les diagrammes schématiques et de câblage de même que les dessins d'assemblage soient dessinés conformément à la norme ONGC 72-GP-1A "35mm microfilming of Engineering and Architectural Drawings".
- M. Charles Hubb MacDonald, Moncton, \$20. Proposition pour déplacer les fusibles F201-204 comprises dans le contrôle du radiophare d'alignement de piste de type CA-1474 de Smuckler.
- M. John Douglas Kiloh, Regina (Saskatchewan), \$80. Suggestion d'encercler les points de vérification du diagramme schématique en rouge de façon a les mieux dépister pour les besoins de la formation ou du dépannage.
- M. Vernon Russel Hardingham, Lazo (C.-B.), \$40. Sa suggestion n'a pas été approuvée comme telle, mais étant donné qu'elle a mis en lumière un défaut dans l'alimentation, le Comité a été d'accord pour lui décerner un prix.
- M. Charles Hubb MacDonald, Frédéricton (N.-B.), \$40. Une enquête déterminé que la modification proposée par M. MacDonald au trajectoire de descente RCA de type 626 fournissait un moyen de calibrer le voltmètre haute intensité 2M3.
- M. Tomomi Saka, Calgary (Alberta), \$50. Suggestion en vue de remplacer les contacts de relais (K301) de l'émetteur VHF Comca par un dispositif interrupteur à semi-conducteurs pour résoudre le problème de formation de trous, brûlures et éventuellement du coincement des contacts.

M. Daniel Miller, Port Hardy (C.-B.), \$360. A la suite de la suggestion des feuilles déjà imprimées de journal de bord sont maintenant disponibles aux have been advised to implement the use of Form 40-0113.

Barry Waldon Barnes, Montreal Quebec, \$100. Suggestion concerned the Northern Radio Scan Control System Type 1390, and proposed mounting a Caravel Fan Rotron C12T flow R in the door of the rack holding the scan system.

Phillips Pawlivsky, Grand Prairie Alberta, \$40. His modification to the Power Amplifier section of FRN-1003 Localizer Transmitter.

Louis Walton Colpitts, Winnipeg Man., \$75. In the interest of safety, Mr. Colpitts proposed that all theodolites and tripods be painted with DA-GLO paint to make them more readily seen by aircraft captains and ATC controllers, should they be left unattended.

Peter F. Sampson, Vancouver B.C., \$40. Proposed the addition of an 8.2K resistor in series with the microphone lead to eliminate the problem of RF feedback squeal in the Johnson JSN 6901 Transceiver.

James Moreton, Spring Island, Kyuquot, B.C. \$20. Proposed that a Loran alarm be placed outside the Operations Building at Spring Island for the purpose of alerting the radio operator to Loran malfunction during the times he is out for weather observations.

Edwin George Burleigh, Gore Bay, Ontario, \$30. Proposed that Pilot Weather Reports (PIREPS) less than one hour old be positioned at the beginning of scheduled Aeradio Weather Broadcasts.

magasins de fournitures et on a averti toutes les régions de voir à ce qu'on utilise la formule 40-0113.

M. Barry Waldon Barnes, Montréal (Québec), \$100. Suggestion concernant le système de contrôle de balayage radio Northern, type 1390, et proposition de monter un ventilateur de type Caravel, Rotron C12T à débit R dans la porte du support du système de balayage.

Phillips Pawlivsky, Grande Prairie (Alberta), \$40. Modification à la section de l'amplificateur de puissance de l'émetteur du radiophare d'alignement de piste FRN-1003.

Louis Walton Colpitts, Winnipeg (Manitoba), \$75. Pour des raisons de sécurité, il a proposé de peindre tous les théodolites et les trépieds à la peinture DA-GLO pour qu'ils puissent être plus rapidement aperçus par les commandants de bord d'avions et les contrôleurs de la circulation aérienne s'ils sont laissés sans surveillance sur le terrain.

M. Peter F. Sampson, Vancouver (C.-B.), \$40. Proposition pour ajouter une résistance de 8.2k en série au fil du microphone pour éliminer les bruits parasites de fréquence radio dans l'émetteur-récepteur Johnson JSN 6901.

M. James Moreton, Ile Spring, Kyuquot (C.-B.), \$20. Proposition visant à placer une alarme du Loran à l'extérieur du bâtiment des opérations à l'île Spring de manière à alerter l'opérateur radio du mauvais fonctionnement du Loran Lorsqu'il est à l'extérieur en train de faire des observations météorologiques.

M. Edwin George Burleigh, Gore Bay (Ontario), \$30. Proposition visant à ce qu'un bulletin météorologique de pilote (PIREPS) établi depuis moins d'une heure soit diffusé au début des émissions météorologiques radio aéronautiques prévues.

(cont'd.)

Herman Maxwell Crewe, Lewisport Nfld., \$20. Suggested the installation of a Telex Tape Transmitter at District Marine Agent's Office in St. John's Newfoundland.

Gerald Keith Einarsson, Ottawa Ontario, \$35. Proposed that a purchase agreement be set up with one manufacturer for a minimum dollar value of semi-conductors, the type to be specified as and when required.

John Robillard, Vancouver B.C. \$20. Suggestion regarding portable lights in the helicopter hanger in Camsell was approved, and only one such protable light will be provided.

J. Marc Andree Beaumont, Ottawa Ontario, \$20. Mr. Beaumont developed a "No Snowmobiles Allowed" sign in "International Sign Language" which has cut down the usage of airport ground at Sept-Illes by skidoos.

William Howard Lee, and Michel Renee Laframboise, Iroquois Ontario, \$40. They proposed a modification to the Transmitter Transfer Unit CRC/ATP-08 when it is used with the Controller Keyer System PH 6703.

Mrs. C. Heath and Mr. L.H. Melder, Vancouver B.C. \$15. Suggestion to replace the out — basket in the transcribing Unit with a wallet File-Tex file.

Henry David Phillips, Sandspit B.C. \$20. Suggestion was to include Inlet, B.C. and Deadtree, B.C. Aeronautical Non-Directional Beacons in Radio Aids to Marine Navigation.

primes à l'initiative

(suite)

M. Herman Maxwell Crewe, Lewisport (T.-N.), \$20. Suggestion concernant l'installation d'un émetteur Télex à bande au bureau de district de l'agent de la Marine à St-Jean (T.-N.).

M. Gerald Keith Einarsson, Ottawa (Ontario), \$35. Proposition concernant une offre d'achat à établir avec un fabricant pour un montant minimum pour des semi-conducteurs, le type devant être fixé selon les besoins.

M. John Robillard, Vancouver (C.-B.) \$20. Suggestion concernant la fourniture de lampes portatives au hangar d'hélicoptères de Camsell a été approuvée et une seule lampe sera fournie.

M. Marc-André Beaumont, Ottawa (Ontario), \$20. M. Beaumont a mis au point un panneau de langage signalétique international "Interdit aux motoneiges" qui a diminué l'utilisation des terrains par les motoneiges à l'aeroport de Sept-Iles.

M. William Howard Lee et Michel-René Laframboise, Iroquois (Ontario), \$40. Proposition d'une modification à l'unité de transfert de l'émetteur CRC/ATP-08 lorsqu'il est utilisé avec le système de manipulation contrôlée PH 6703.

Mme C. Heath et M. L.H. Melder, Vancouver (C.-B.), \$15. Suggestion concernant le remplacement du panier de sortie de l'unité de transcription par un dossier genre porte-feuille File-Tax.

M. Henry David Phillips, Sandspit (C.-B.), \$20. Suggestion d'inclure les radiophares aéronautiques non-directionnels d'Inlet (C.-B.) et de Deadtree (C.-B.) dans les aides radio à la navigation maritime.

people in the news • personnes en nouvelles

Au cours de la dernière campagne de

la Fédération des oeuvres de charité de

Calgary et du district, la plus réussie

dans le secteur des employés fédéraux a

été celle menée par M. Jack Ostash du

centre de contrôle de l'aéroport de

Au cours de la campagne de 1970,

10 employés ont donné \$285. Cette

année, 51 des 56 employés (93%) ont

versé \$794, une augmentation de 180%

sur la dernière année, soit une contri-

bution de \$14.18 pour chaque employé

Calgary.

During the recent Calgary and District United Appeal Campaign, the most successful campaign, in the Federal Employees sector, was waged by Mr. Jack Ostash for the Calgary Terminal Control Unit.

In the 1970 campaign 10 employees contributed \$285.00, this year there were 51 of 56 employees (93%) contributing \$794.00, an increase of 180% over last year, for an average contribution of \$14.18 for the total Terminal Control staff.

Mr. Ostash receives his campaign award from Mrs. Genevieve Agnew of the St. John Ambulance with Mrs. Ostash looking on.



du centre de contrôle de l'aérogare.

En présence de son épouse, M. Ostah est félicité par Mme Geneviève Agnew, de l'Ambulance Saint-Jean.

Capt. Jack Smith, Arctic Re-Supply Area Superintendent, Ministry of Transport, takes his ship building seriously. Nautical man by trade and by hobby, is shown with his scale model of the Imperial Quebec.

The ship which he served on as first mate is a T 2 tanker 10716 tons and 507 feet long; she was built in 1944 as a war-time measure.

Captain Smith built the model in one year, which he estimates equals in time close to 400 man hours; the scale model has full running and deck lights with flags to match the occasion.

Le capitaine Jack Smith, surintendant au réapprovisionnement de la région Arctique au ministère des Transports, prend la construction des navires au sérieux.

Marin de métier aussi bien que comme passe-temps, on le voit ici avec un modèle à l'échelle de l'"Imperial Quebec".

Construit en 1944 dans le programme des mesures de guerre, ce navire sur lequel il a servi comme second est un pétrolier T 2 de 10 716 tonneaux et de 507 pieds de longueur.

Le capitaine Smith a construit le modèle en un an, et il estime qu'il y a mis près de 400 heures. Ce modèle à l'échelle possède tous les feux de position et de pont ainsi que l'ensemble des pavillons correspondant aux signaux à transmettre.

retirements

à la retraite

Retired Coxswain John Logvinoff, was honoured by the Ministry of Transport officials February 17th, 1972. Captain J.A.G. Lewis, regional fleet superintendent, Captain J.C. Barbour, Coast Guard rescue officer, and Mr. L. Slaight, district manager Victoria Marine Agency, arrived at the Bamfield Lifeboat station by helicopter to make the presentations. Captain Lewis in his speech outlined John's career in the Coast Guard, 10 years as winter patrolman, 9 years as boatman, and 24 years as Coxswain, stating that it was a record that would probably never be equalled.

Les fonctionnaires du ministère des Transports ont rendu honneur au patron d'embarcation à la retraite, M. John Logvinoff, le 17 février 1972. Le capitaine J.A.G. Lewis, surintendant général de la flotte, le capitaine J.C. Barbour, officier de sauvetage de la Garde côtière et M.L. Slaight, gérant de district de l'agence de la Marine de Victoria, sont arrivés à la station d'embarcations de sauvetage de Balmfield en hélicoptère pour faire les présentations. Dans son discours, le capitaine Lewis a fait état de la carrière de M. Logvinoff dans la Garde côtière: 10 ans comme homme de patrouille en hiver, 9 ans comme lamaneur et 24 ans comme patron d'embarcation. Il a déclaré que c'était un record qui ne serait probablement jamais abaissé.

Picture shows, left to right, Captain Lewis, John Logvinoff, Captain Barbour and L. Slaight.

De gauche à droite: capitaine Lewis, M. John Logvinoff, capitaine Barbour et M.L. Slaight.



Samuel Anderson. Lightkeeper 7 April 30 1972.

James Firth. Chief Engineeer April 10 1972.

Jean-Marie Fraser. Lightkeeper 6 April 20 1972.

Amedee Larose. Senior Engineer April 7 1972.

Samuel Anderson. Gardien de phare, 30 avril 1972.

James Firth. Ingénieur en chef, 10 avril 1972.

Jean-Marie Fraser. Gardien de phare, 20 avril 1972.

Amedee Larose. Ingénieur principal, 7 avril 1972.

A "Farewell to Farrell" was held at the RCAF 253 Wing to commemorate 28 years service in the Electrical Maintenance Branch of the Atlantic Region.

Presentations were made by John Critchley, Maintenance Engineer; Don Stratton, Construction Engineer; Phil Bowes, Superintendent of Works & Plants, Ottawa; and Tom Prescott the Regional Administrator of the Atlantic Region.

Photo shows Mr. Prescott, Regional Administrator of the Atlantic Region, presenting one of the gifts to Russ Farrell.

Left to Right: Phil Bowes, Tom Prescott, Mrs. Marie Farrell and Russ Farrell.

Une soirée d'adieu pour M. Farrell a eu lieu au mess de la 253 Escadre de l'A.R.C. pour souligner ses 28 années de service à la direction de l'entretien de l'électronique de la région de l'Atlantique.

Les présentations ont été faites par M. John Critchley, ingénieur préposé à l'entretien, M. Don Stratton, ingénieur préposé à la construction, M. Phil Bowes, surintendant des ouvrages et de l'équipement et M. Tom Prescott, administrateur régional de la région de l'Atlantique.

Sur la photo, on aperçoit M. Prescott, qui présente un des cadeaux à M. Farrell.

De gauche à droite: M. Phil Bowes, M. Tom Prescott, Mme Marie Farrell et M. Russ Farrell.



Oleg George Stavrokov. Quarter-master May 1 1972.

Samuel Blackmore. Gander May 14 1972.

Hazel Grace Symington Cope. Meteorological May 14 1972.

Francis Vernon Le Craw. Gauge Attendant March 30 1972.

Oleg George Stavrakov. Maître de timonerie, ler mai 1972.

Samuel Blackmore. Gander, 14 mai 1972.

Hazel Grace Symington Cope. Météorologie, 4 mai 1972.

Francis Vernon Le Craw. Canal Trent, 30 mars 1972.

canadian excellence • les canadiens excellent



Containers flow through the National Harbours Board Port of Vancouver.

Mouvement des containers dans le port de Vancouver relevant du Conseil des ports nationaux.

CANADA is one up on the U.S. The excellence and efficiency of Canadian maritime ports are causing U.S. shippers to bypass the American ports in favour of Canadian.

Mrs. Helen Delich Bentley, chairman of the U.S. federal maritime commission, warns that this trend could cause irreparable harm to the United States. Speaking at the sixth annual conference of the New York University maritime college in New York, Mrs. Bentley expressed admiration for Canadian progress and efficiency.

Mrs. Bentley noted that while considerable Canadian export-import cargo moved through U.S. ports, the balance of business was heavily weighted in Canada's favour.

In Canada, the regulatory atmosphere and the labour climate, together with aggressive rail and steamship managements, results in a carrier ability to put together and offer a viable intermodal service.

Labour management indifference and lack of competitive spirit by railways and steamship lines in the United States "combines to delay us", she said.

Excerpt from "International Freighting"

Le Canada prend le pas sur son voisin. La qualité et l'efficacité des ports canadiens attirent les armateurs américains au détriment des ports des Etats-Unis.

Mme Helen Delich Bentley, présidente de la Commission maritime des Etats-Unis, craint que cet état de choses soit très préjudiciable aux intérêts américains. Dans une allocution prononcée à New-York, à l'occasion de la sixième conférence annuelle du Collège maritime de l'Université de l'Etat de New-York, Mme Bentley a souligné l'essor et le bon fonctionnement des ports canadiens.

Elle a en outre signalé que malgré l'important volume de marchandises d'importation et d'exportation acheminées par les ports américains, la balance des affaires penche fortement en faveur du Canada. Au Canada, les dispositions législatives et les conditions de travail, de même que le dynamisme des entreprises ferroviaires et maritimes permettent à un transporteur d'offrir un service intermodal économique.

Aux Etats-Unis, le désintéressement des chefs ouvriers et le manque d'esprit de concurrence des entreprises ferroviaires et maritimes "se conjuguent pour nous faire prendre du retard", a déclaré la conférencière. (Extrait de "International Freighting")

supply officers conférence des agents de conference l'approvisionnement



Supply Officers Conference – Marine, held their week long conference May 1 – 5 Transport HQ Ottawa. Left to right are, Miss Helen Beulah, DSO Prescott, Mr. Guy Paul, DSO Sorel, Mr. Lloyd H. Russett, Chairman AGS Ottawa, Mr. Jim Squires, DSO Halifax, and Mr. Percy Sands, DSO Victoria.

Dr. Pierre Camu, Administrator, Marine, opens the conference with his welcome address.

Les agents de l'approvisionnement de la Marine ont tenu leur conférence d'une semaine du 1er au 5 mai, à l'Administration centrale du ministère des Transports à Ottawa. Ce sont de gauche à droite: Mile Helen Beulah, DSO Prescott, M. Guy Paul, DSO Sorel, M. Lloyd H. Russett, président, AGS Ottawa, M. Jim Squires, DSO Halifax, et M. Percy Sands, DSO Victoria.

M. Pierre Camu, de l'Administration des transports maritimes, a souhaité la bienvenue aux délégués.







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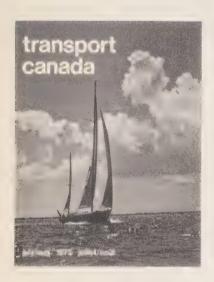
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transport canada



North-North East, Capt. John Smith, Arctic Re-Supply Area Superintendent, Ministry of Transport, sails the majestic Passe-Temps to Honeymoon Island from Nassau.

Faisant route, cap nord - nord-est, le capitaine John Smith, surintendant régional de l'approvisionnement de l'Arctique, quitte Nassau pour l'île Honeymoon à bord du Passe-Temps.

transportation council message



At the February 1970 press conference held by the Honourable Mr. Jamieson to unveil the "new look" for the Ministry of Transport, one of the most important announcements concerned the adoption of the cost recovery and user-beneficiary pay concepts. Briefly stated, these concepts expressed the Ministry's intention to recover its costs to the maximum practicable extent and to have an increasing proportion of its programs funded not from general taxation, but from revenues derived from the fees, rents, tariffs, etc., which are charged for the use of the services and facilities provided. In economic terms, the adoption of this user charge concept will assist in ensuring that resources are being distributed as efficiently as possible. When it is considered that the Ministry of Transport's annual expenditures are in the order of \$700 million and that transportation on a national basis accounts for approximately \$16 billion or 20% of the Gross Domestic Product, the importance of allocating these transportation monies in the best possible way becomes even more evident.

Looked at from a broad government overview, it must in turn be recognized that while full cost recovery through user charges may be the ideal situation in terms of transportation economics, the Ministry of Transport does exist as a part of the Government of Canada and funds have been expended and will continue to be expended on programs which create benefits of a social or broad economic nature. Even in these instances however, it is often possible to identify and relate these other benefits to the objectives of other arms of government and when this occurs, cost sharing arrangements will be pursued.

The endorsement of the cost recovery objective for this Ministry did not, in any way, imply that the Ministry could immediately start increasing revenues by adjusting or introducing user charges. Rather, that endorsement served more as a signal to identify and begin the numerous studies and tasks which must be completed before any realistic and responsible program of cost recovery can be developed and implemented. While to date many of the technical tasks have been completed and many of the new essential skills such as rate setting, cost analysis and marketing are becoming more prominent, there remains one task which can only be accomplished with the cooperative effort of officials throughout the organization. It is imperative that the Ministry develops a high level of credibility with its users to impress upon them that the user pay principle is now an established Ministry policy, that regulations are being introduced to protect the customers' interests and that increasing emphasis is being given to such matters as pricing and rate structuring. Such credibility can only be established via the on-going, face-to-face conduct of business at all levels.



message du conseil des transports















Lors de la conférence de presse donnée en février 1970 par M. Don Jamieson pour dévoiler le "nouveau style" que se donnait le ministère des Transports, l'une des déclarations les plus importantes concernait l'adoption de principes de recouvrement des coûts et de financement par l'utilisateur et le bénéficiaire. En abrégé, ces principes exprimaient l'intention du ministère de recouvrer autant que possible ses dépenses et de financer une proportion croissante de ses programmes en ayant recours non pas à l'impôt normal mais aux recettes tirées des redevances, loyers, tarifs, etc., perçus pour l'utilisation des services et installations. En termes d'économie, l'adoption de ce principe de la facturation de l'utilisateur permettra une répartition aussi efficace que possible des ressources. Si l'on considère que les dépenses annuelles du ministère des Transports sont de l'ordre de \$700 millions et qu'à l'échelon national, les transports représentent environ \$16 milliards, soit 20 pour cent du produit national brut, l'importance d'une répartition aussi parfaite que possible des fonds consacrés aux transports apparaît plus nettement encore.

Dans la perspective d'ensemble du gouvernement toutefois, il faut reconnaître que, si le recouvrement total des coûts par le biais des redevances d'utilisation est peut-être l'idéal en termes d'économie des transports, le ministère des Transports existe cependant comme organe du gouvernement canadien et que des fonds ont été et seront encore dépensés pour des programmes dont les résultats sont bénéfiques sur le plan social ou économique en général. Cependant, même en pareils cas, il devient souvent possible de définir ces autres bénéfices et de les relier aux objectifs

d'autres organes gouvernementaux; lorsque cela se produit, les mesures nécessaires seront prises pour le partage des frais.

Le fait, pour le ministère, de se donner pour objectif de recouvrer ses frais ne signifiait nullement qu'il pourrait sur-le-champ commencer à accroître ses revenus en réajustant ou en créant des redevances d'utilisation. L'adoption de ce principe servait plutôt de signal de départ pour déterminer et entrependre les nombreuses études et tâches à effectuer avant que la mise sur pied et l'application de tout programme réaliste et valable de recouvrement des coûts ne devienne possible. Bien qu'à ce jour, nombre des travaux techniques soient achevés et que maintes techniques essentielles telles que l'établissement des tarifs, l'analyse de coûts et la commercialisation acquièrent plus d'importance, il reste une tâche particulière qui ne peut être accomplie qu'avec la coopération active des responsables de l'organisation toute entière. Il est indispensable que le ministère gagne le plus possible la confiance des utilisateurs de ses services afin de les convaincre que le principe du paiement par l'utilisateur est à présent sa politique établie, que des règlements sont formulés pour protéger les intérêts des clients et qu'une importance croissante est donnée à des questions telles que la fixation des prix et la structuration des tarifs. Cette confiance ne pourra être assise qu'en traitant les affaires du ministère de manière suivie et par confrontation directe à tous les niveaux.

thirty hours before the mast

by David Adamson



Fishing and skin-diving off Rose Island. Honeymoon Island is in the background of this tranquil setting.

Parties de pêche et de plongée sous-marine au large de Rose Island. On voit à l'arrière-plan de ce décor paisible l'île Honeymoon.

For those who have never sailed, the wonders of sailors and the ships they sail have always held strong intrigue, and in my case my acquaintance with sailing began in the summer of 1971 on Lake Champlain in a 62-foot yawl called the Passe Temps. This privately owned yacht fitted out in every comfort that man might want is perhaps the wrong way to be introduced to sailing because it conjures up ideas of comfort and splendor far beyond that which most sailors ever come in contact. Nevertheless, it offered sailing at its best, what with its magnificent 80 foot mast, its associated huge main sail, well balanced by a tremendous jib and an adequate mizzen mast. Under full sail on a sunny day with 15 to 20 knot wind, the Passe Temps painted in brilliant scarlet red. was indeed a sight to behold. Such was my introduction to the Passe Temps and to sailing, and so when offered the opportunity to crew the boat from West Palm Beach to Nassau, a distance of 194 nautical miles. I readily accepted and looked forward to what I considered to be a challenge and an adventure.

The Captain of the ship was to be a Mr. John Smith, Arctic Re-Supply Area Superintendent, Ministry of Transport, a native Newfoundlander, and in the days that were to follow I was to become more appreciative of the abilities of the sailors from Newfoundland, both in their management of their ships and in their method of working with and encouraging such greenhorns as myself under rather varied and sometimes trying circumstances. Since the boat required a minimum of three, the Captain agreed to take along, as third hand, any able-bodied man seeking adventure who was willing to work, and thus a late night phone call to New York succeeded in securing the services of the Assistant Vice-President of the Petroleum Division of the Chase-Manhattan Bank, who agreed to sign on as a hand.

To put the story in perspective I propose to set out the subsequent week's happenings in the form of a log that I hope will provide some insight to those who receive it into the intrigues and mysteries of sailing, as well as a record of sorts of one of the most interesting adventures that I have ever undertaken — an adventure that I assure you I am anxious to repeat (leaving out some of the more obvious mistakes) at the earliest opportunity.

Friday — 11 February

Captain John made out a list of deficiencies that would have to be corrected before the ship could sail and then set to work, in conjunction with assistance from the yard, to remedy these deficiencies. The main mast boom and the sail problem were overcome within two hours by Captain Smith and myself hanging the boom and getting the sails in place. Problems of greater concern, and those which would prevent us from leaving, were the alternator for the main engine, the radios and finally, a release from the yard for the work that had been completed. It was obvious that an A.M. departure on 12 February was out of the question and thus it was decided that the most optimistic time for departure would be 1400 hours the following afternoon. Activity kept up at a feverish pace throughout the afternoon and early evening, including a trip to a local supermarket to replenish the ship's galley, a chore that made me appreciate more than ever the role of the housewife trying to keep the groceries coming in and the garbage going out. We settled for quantities of

Florida oranges and grapefruit, lots of good brown bread and bacon and eggs, rounded out with a few cases of beer and soft drinks, some liquor and can goods.

Saturday - 12 February

At 1400 hours all outstanding matters had been fixed with the exception of the administrative clearance from the yard and this awaited a telegram from the owner. During this delay we turned the boat around in its rather confined place at the dock and got it into a position so that we could proceed directly out into the channel. The clearance arrived and with a farewell to the vard we set out under the power of the engine, down through the West Palm Beach harbour, out past the entrance into the open waters separating the West Bahamas from the Florida coast. As we did so we passed a small boat on its way in and I heard Captain John ask the fellow what the sea was like outside. The reply was rolling and getting stronger, a reply that we were to recall several times during the night that was to come.

On departure from the harbour we hoisted the sails and once past the harbour entrance, set a course for Isaac's Light, a point some 30 miles south of the Grand Bahamas and 72 miles distant, the plan being to stay in the main ship channel and thus avoid the many shoals and reefs that are to be found in that area. Once clear of the harbour entrance we were to appreciate the meaning of the term "rolling" since we encountered 8 to 12 foot swells which, together with a starboard quartering wind aft, set the boat in a continuing series of roll to the port, fall forward into the wave, and roll to the starboard, to be repeated continuously for the next 12 hours. To our surprise the wind was

stronger than forecast, in the 20 to 25 kt region, and the combination of the wind and the swells resulted in a fair amount of water coming overboard on every 7 to 10th roll. The result was that we were all immediately drenched, the only saving grace being that the water was very warm. Within sight of the harbour entrance of West Palm Beach we ran into our first snag - the remains of a net that had been set by some fisherman which drifted across our bow, and before we saw it, was ensnared in our propellor. It had six or seven plastic floats attached to it and fortunately by going into reverse we were able to grapple it and get it out of the propellor shaft.

Having gotten rid of the fish net we settled down and Captain John gave us some instruction on how to "keep the sail full". This is no mean trick. particularly when the wind is close on the heading, either following or forward, on which you wish to proceed however, on this particular part of the voyage we had a beam or aft quartering wind which did not present that problem. I was to learn then and be reminded many times during the week to follow, of the similarities between sailing and flying - the sails can be compared to the wings of an airplane and must be full if you are not to stall.

A further phenomenon that we were to encounter on this leg of the voyage was the gulfstream which flows northward paralleling the Florida coast at a speed that varies between 1 1/2 and 4 to 5 knots. Our course took us diagonally across this stream and the affect of it, together with the swell, and the waves created by the wind, were to combine to give us a few rough hours. This phenomenon exhibited itself in a rather dramatic fashion by heaving the ship in a manner that was strong enough, to

our regret, that the complete radio rack came out of the wall of the main cabin and landed on the dinette table. That little happening effectively severed communication with the outside world and we were to proceed for the next 29 hours sans radios.

This incident occurred as darkness was falling and since we were cutting diagonally across the main shipping Jane between Miami and Grand Bahamas, and since there were several ships in sight at any one time, there was neither time to think about the radio nor repair it. We therefore fell into a routine of one man at the helm, one maintaining a lookout, with Captain Jack navigating from a position in the main cabin. I must admit that we took full advantage of the prerogative that sail boats have over power boats insofar as the right of way is accorded larger luxury passenger boats of which we saw several during the night. There is a constant problem of trying to determine just how far you are away from other lights on the water and, of course, more than a little apprehension that whoever owns the other light is also aware that you are in the vicinity. Bobbing and waving as we were in a medium sea, it was not too difficult to visualize being run down by one of these larger freighter or passenger boats.

One often hears of the need to develop your sea legs and certainly we were not long out before we realized why Captain John had passed around the gravel before our departure from West Palm Beach. We found that the only way that one could maintain some sense of equilibrium and keep your stomach in its right place was to spend your time on deck. Fortunately the cockpit of the boat offered a sitting area with appropriate padded mattress which was susequently found was the only place that sleep could be had. Despite our best at-

tempts however, the need to go back and forth between the cabin area and the cockpit and the need to keep things under control in the galley took its toll and each of us in turn provided a dinner for whoever lives in the deep between West Palm Beach and Grand Bahamas.

Sunday — 13 February

Despite our problems we made a steady six to seven knots and, as dawn broke, we found ourselves bearing down on Isaac's Light, our course having been made good with little need for correction throughout the night.

Once by Isaac's Light we took up a heading of 110 and sailed in the protection of the reef for most of the ensuing day. The sea was calm, the sun came up and we spent one of those glorious days where everything went right, nothing went wrong, and one soon forgot the trials and tribula-



The Passe-Temps, running through 8 to 12-ft. swells heading for Isaac's Light 30 miles south of the Grand Bahamas.

Le Passe-Temps fendant des vagues de 8 à 12 pieds fait route vers Isaac's Light à 30 milles au sud de la grande Bahama.

tions of the previous night. There was even time to prepare a meal of sorts, something for which all our stomachs offered up a fervent and welcome AMEN.

It's strange how quickly time passes. Before we knew it our next intended landfall appeared on the horizon and we rounded the north tip of Berry Island and took up the new heading for the final leg to Nassau. As we did so the wind came on the aft starboard quarter, the sun set, the sea calmed and we had a glorious three hour sail under the star-laden heavens until we hit the tongue of the ocean that reaches up to Nassau harbour. Coming out from the lee of the Island the swells once again rose, the white caps broke and we found ourselves in for another night of rough going. Despite the moderate seas we arrived off Nassau at 2300 hours -30 hours elapsed time from West Palm Beach (average speed 6 2/3 knots per hour). Not bad. We were in no mood to be congratulating ourselves, however, because Captain John now decided it would be unwise to enter the harbour in darkness, thus we held to until daylight. As matters turned out that seemed to be the longest 7 hours of the trip — holding as an airplane does in a large rectangular orbit of an inbound heading of 160 to the Nassau light.

Monday — 14 February

The night finally passed and with daybreak a large cruise ship came along and stood by awaiting the pilot boat. We seized the opportunity and followed the cruise ship into Nassau harbour, a long narrow tranquil (we thought — we were to learn differently later) body of water separating Paradise Island from New Providence Island and the city of Nassau. Needless to say the sound of the anchor chain

going overboard was a welcome sound indeed, and as the Passe Temps came to rest the three of us stood there gazing around at the peaceful harbour scene in contrast to our activities of the previous thirty hours — the significance being that the harbour was so peaceful and quiet with its many hues of lovely blue water while not a half a mile distant around the corner were the huge rollers and waves that had given us the difficult previous seven hours.

The most important of these was the formality of reporting to customs and thus a quick decision was made that Captain Jack and the hand (James) would take the dinghy and go ashore to report to customs, hire a U-drive, contact the Nassau representative for the Passe Temps and check on the arrival time of Air Canada flight 661 which had been scheduled to arrive at 1300 hours. I was detailed to clean up the boat so that it would be in a condition to accommodate the passengers and to sail later in the week to some of the nearby islands. Prior to the departure of the dinghy a further decision was taken that Marge and the girls, Brenda and Barbara, who were arriving on 661 should probably spend the first night in a hotel thus giving us time to get the boat in shape. The dinghy departed and I set to straighten out as best I could the mess that had accumulated on the trip over and to make things look as presentable as possible for the novice sailors that we were about to welcome. In the meantime Air Canada 661 had finally arrived at 1730 hours and we made arrangements for the girls to stay at the Sheraton British Colonial Hotel.

Tuesday — 15 February

The girls spent the following morn-

ing looking around Nassau and doing some shopping while we continued to whip the boat into shape with the idea that we would depart on Wednesday for a short trip. Sightseeing soon wears off one finds and so we all moved on to the boat around one o'clock and settled in for the next four days. A further technical complication arose at this time with regard to the centreboard of the boat, a device which is controlled from the cockpit of the boat and which descends below the boat to provide additional stability when you are sailing. The problem was that the control device in the cockpit was a crank and a cable which indicated that the board was out, yet we could not bring the cable in. The services of a diver were therefore secured to go below the boat and have a look and to our astonishment he reported that not only was the board free from the cable but that 75% of the board had in fact broken off. A decision was therefore made to remove the remainder of the board, an operation for which the diver returned next morning and completed in about 30 minutes. To return to the previous evening the weather was most agreeable and thus we had a bit of a welcome aboard party which didn't last too long since everybody, the girls included, found that either the fresh air or a combination of that and of all the delays indicated that everybody should get to bed, and thus a good night's sleep was had by all.

Wednesday — 16 February

Following the removal of the centreboard we weighed anchor at about 0930 with the prospect of sailing to Little Current Island, some 31 miles to the northeast.

We had a pleasant 3 1/2 to 4 hour journey using both sail and engine

over to Current Island, which is a small coral reef offering a secluded anchorage area and an adjacent stretch of sandy beach. As we arrived in the anchorage we were to discover that there were no other inhabitants in sight other than two small power boats belonging to native fishermen. The plan was to spend Wednesday evening, all day Thursday, Thursday evening and return to Nassau on Friday. We therefore settled in to make the most of that time exploring the local area and doing some swimming from the beach with snorkel equipment.

Following a pleasant two days and two nights at Current Island we set sail at 0930 Friday morning in a somewhat hasty manner since the radio indicated, as did the sky, that the weather was changing.

Friday — 18 February

Once away from the shallow water of the reef we let out all the sail and shut down the engine and had a leisurely three hour voyage under the influence of a 10-15 kt southwesterly wind. There is really no feeling quite like that which one gets from pure sailing using only the wind and your ingenuity to get you from A to B. The only sounds that can be heard are the lapping of the waves on the hull of the boat and the beat of the sail as the wind pushes you along your selected course - the closest thing to it is gliding, yet another example of the many similarities between sailing and flying. During this part of the voyage, some pictures were taken for the record, a few drinks were had and a meal of sorts prepared. As this was going on there was a growing apprehension that the relative peace and calm that we were enjoying was about to be shattered by the storm clouds that were looming on the horizon. and indeed as the wind picked up, we decided that discretion was the better part of valour, so we started the engine and took up a more direct heading for the harbour at Nassau, some 20 miles distant. Unfortunately that heading was now directly into the strengthening wind, a matter which we were all to regret many times over the next few hours.

The storm came with the suddenness that one comes to expect of such happenings in those latitudes, bringing with it a drenching rain and gusts reaching 40 kts. This had the obvious effect of increasing the state of the sea until we found ourselves in a condition similar to that which we had experienced on our first night out of West Palm Beach. Not only rolling and pitching, but also making little headway since our course was directly into the wind. Moreover the strength of the wind and the suddenness of the gusts dictated that it would be prudent to take in the mainsail and the jib. In doing so the shackle that hoists the mainsail, a bronze casting, snapped and we were thereafter denied the use of the mainsail with rather drastic results on our ability to make forward progress. While all of this was going on the female passengers were now experiencing the affects of the storm. The easy bantering and rather gay attitude of the previous few hours, and indeed the past two days, slowly turned to a situation where it became obvious that seasickness was about to take its toll. I'll not repeat here the names of the afflicted, nor the details of the affliction, but suffice it to say that a yellow bucket was passed more than a few times from the cabin to the rail without many intervening words being spoken.

In any event it took us a full nine and a half hours to make the voyage

from Current Island to the anchorage in Nassau harbour compared to the rather pleasant four hour outbound voyage. Moreover, six of the nine and a half hours were under conditions that could at the best be described as a considerable trial to all concerned. and at the worst, pure hell for others. So as we took up anchorage in the harbour at Nassau a decision was made that the girls should once again spend the night at a motel prior to our departure to our various destinations the following day. That decision having been taken, the dinghy was prepared and the girls taken ashore to a motel which turned out to be almost within sight of the location of the anchorage of the Passe Temps. Having gotten the girls settled, the crew once again set to straighten the ship away with the thought that we would spend the night on the boat and meet the girls the following day in time to go to the airport. After cleaning up the ship and making everything presentable again Jim and I took the dinghy and went ashore about 9:30 to see how the girls were making out. They appeared to be in reasonable form, at least had regained their ability to laugh about the experience of the previous few hours. but were sufficiently tired that there was no thought of having a night on the town.

Saturday — 19 February

That then just about winds up the Saga of the Passe Temps, an experience that one would not want to repeat in all its aspects, but nevertheless an experience that one is glad to have been part of. As a consequence, as we took our departure from Captain John and the Passe Temps on Saturday we did so with good memories of the better times and with an ability to laugh at the problems we

had encountered. It seems to me that there is some sort of lesson. life is made up of a series of happenings some good, some bad, and the best that one can expect is that we have more good than bad. Certainly all of us would agree that our voyage on the Passe Temps had been more good than bad, and that even the bad had brought a sense of realism to sailing that allows us to have a better appreciation of and respect for those who spend their life in that endeavour. Finally it gave us all an opportunity to meet a great Newfoundlander and a great Canadian, Captain John Smith - a man who quite obviously enjoys sailing as much as we fliers enjoy flying. It is often said that there are no bad flights, some are just better than others. I expect Captain John thinks the same thing about sailing and my best memories of him during this week were our moments of greatest adversity - never a cross word, always a smile, never cynical, always Newfoundland humour. May life grant me the opportunity to sail with him again — "take in that sheet brother".

BON VOYAGE



trente heures de voile

par David Adamson



Passe-Temps and crew leave Nassau harbour for a skin-diving expedition off Rose Island.

Le Passe-Temps et son équipage quittent le port de Nassau pour une partie de plongée sous-marine au large de l'île Rose.

Pour ceux qui n'ont jamais pris la mer, les merveilleux récits de marins renferment toujours toutes sortes de péripéties. Quant à moi, i'ai vécu ma première expérience de la voile sur le lac Champlain, pendant l'été de 1971, à bord d'un vacht de 62 pieds. le Passe-Temps. Un vacht privé doté de tout le confort souhaitable est peut-être un mauvais moyen de s'initier à la voile, car les commodités et le luxe qu'il offre sont bien loin de ce que la plupart des marins connaissent. Néanmoins, c'était la voile à son meilleur, avec un imposant mât de 80 pieds, une énorme grand'voile, que venaient équilibrer un foc fantastique et un artimon approprié. Le Passe-Temps, peint en rouge écarlate, était vraiment magnifique, toutes voiles déployées, sous le soleil, filant par vent de 15 à 20 noeuds. C'est ainsi que i'ai connu le Passe-Temps et la voile, et c'est pourquoi, quand on m'a proposé de faire partie de l'équipage pour la traversée de West Palm Beach à Nassau, soit 194 milles, j'ai accepté avec empressement de relever ce qui pour moi était un défi, et de vivre cette aventure.

Le capitaine du bateau était un Terre-Neuvien, monsieur John Smith, surintendant des régions arctiques (ravitaillement) au ministère des Transports. Au cours des jours suivants, j'ai pu me rendre compte à loisir de la compétence des marins de Terre-Neuve, tant pour leur habileté à manier le bateau que pour leur patience à travailler avec des débutants comme moi dans des circonstances variées et parfois pénibles. Comme il faut être au minimum trois à bord, le capitaine a accepté de prendre avec nous un matelot de deuxième classe en quête d'aventures et désireux de travailler. C'est ainsi qu'après un appel téléphonique tard dans la nuit à New-York, il s'assurait les services

du vice-président adjoint de la division du pétrole de la banque Chase-Manhattan.

Pour respecter la chronologie, je raconterai les événements de la semaine suivante sous la forme d'un journal de bord qui, je l'espère, donnera au lecteur un aperçu des difficultés et des mystères de la navigation, ainsi qu'une idée des plus intéressantes aventures que j'ai vécues et que je suis prêt à revivre à la première occasion (en évitant de commettre les mêmes erreurs, si possible.)

Vendredi 11 février

Le capitaine John dresse une liste de réparations à effectuer sur le bateau avant de prendre la mer et se met au travail, secondé par des travailleurs du chantier. En moins de deux heures, le capitaine et moi-même régions le problème du boutdehors et mettons les voiles en place. L'alternateur du moteur principal, les appareils radio et enfin. l'autorisation de quitter le chantier sont les problèmes qui auraient pu retarder notre départ. Comme il est absolument impossible de lever l'ancre dans la matinée du 12 février, nous décidons donc que le moment idéal du départ serait 14h, Pendant toute l'aprèsmidi et le début de la soirée, nous sommes fort occupés, en effectuant notamment une visite au supermarché pour regarnir le garde-manger du bateau, tâche qui me sensibilise plus que jamais au problème que pose à la maîtresse de maison les questions de ravitaillement et d'ordures ménagères. Nous achetons une grande quantité d'oranges et de pamplemousses de Floride, du pain doré, des oeufs et du bacon, et pour compléter le tout, quelques caisses de bière et d'eau gazeuse, un peu d'alcool et des conserves.

Samedi 12 février

A 14 h, tout est prêt, à l'exception du congé du chantier qui attend un télégramme du propriétaire. Pendant ce délai, nous manoeuvrons le bateau dans un espace passablement restreint du bassin, et nous nous plaçons de façon à appareiller directement dans le chenal. On nous accorde enfin le congé et après avoir salué les gens du chantier, nous traversons, avec l'aide du moteur, le port de West Palm Beach en direction de la haute mer séparant l'archipel des Bahamas et la Floride. A ce moment, nous croisons une petite embarcation sur le chemin du retour et j'entends le capitaine s'informer au pilote de l'état de la mer. Il répond qu'elle est houleuse et de plus en plus grosse. réponse dont on allait se souvenir plusieurs fois au cours de la nuit

En quittant le port, nous hissons les voiles et une fois au large, mettons le cap sur Isaac's Light, à environ 30 milles au sud de la Grande Bahama, soit une distance de 72 milles sur notre itinéraire qui suit le chenal principal afin d'éviter les nombreux bancs et récifs de cette région. C'est au large de l'entrée du port que nous comprenons la signification du mot "houleuse", devant des vagues de 8 à 19 pieds qui, de concert avec un vent grand largue par tribord, faisaient rouler le bateau à babord, et piquer du nez dans le creux de la vague puis s'incliner à tribord, dans un mouvement de roulis et de tangage, et ceci pendant 12 heures consécutives. A notre grande surprise, le vent est plus fort que prévu, soufflant à environ 20 à 25 noeuds et les vagues aidant, une grande quantité d'eau se déverse dans le bateau, ce qui a pour résultat de nous tremper immédiatement. Mais heureusement, l'eau est chaude. Nous sommes encore en vue du port quand nous nous heurtons à notre premier obstacle: les débris d'un filet de pêche s'accrochent à l'étrave et, à notre insu, se prennent dans l'hélice. Six ou sept flotteurs de plastique y sont fixés et, en faisant marche arrière, nous réussissons heureusement à nous en saisir et à dégager l'hélice.

Cela fait, nous pouvons nous détendre et le capitaine John nous enseigne comment garder les voiles pleines, ce qui n'est pas une sinécure surtout par vent debout ou arrière dans une direction près du cap. Le problème ne se pose cependant pas pour l'instant car nous naviguons vent de travers ou vent trois quarts arrière. C'est alors que j'apprends, pour me les rappeler bien des fois par la suite, les similitudes entre la navigation maritime et la navigation aérienne - les voiles se comparent aux ailes d'un avion et il faut les garder pleines pour éviter de tomber en perte de vitesse. Au cours de cette partie du périple, nous expérimentons le phénomène du Gulfstream, qui coule vers le nord, parallèlement à la côte de la Floride à une vitesse variant entre 1 1/2 à 4 ou 5 noeuds. Notre route traverse le courant en diagonale ce qui s'ajoutant au roulis et aux vagues, nous fait passer des heures difficiles. Le bateau est fortement soulevé et, à notre grand regret, l'appareil radio au complet est projeté de la cabine principale jusque sur la table de la petite salle à manger. Toute communication avec l'extérieur devient alors impossible pendant 29 heures.

Cet incident se produit à la tombée du jour, au moment où nous coupons le chenal principal entre Miami et la Grande Bahama et comme il y a plusieurs bateaux en vue, nous n'avons pas le temps de penser à la radio, ni de la réparer. Nous nous partageons



la tâche: un homme à la barre, un autre assurant la vigie et le capitaine Jack aux commandes dans la cabine. Je dois admettre que nous nous prévalons pleinement de la prérogative dont jouissent les voiliers sur les bateaux à moteur dans la mesure où les gros paquebots de croisière veulent bien nous céder le passage. Un problème continuel consiste à déterminer la distance qui nous sépare des autres feux en mer et c'est, bien sûr, toujours avec l'espoir que le propriétaire de l'autre feu nous ait également répérés. Ballotés comme nous le sommes sur une mer passablement agitée, il est facile de s'imaginer l'abordage avec un de ces gros cargos ou paquebots.

On dit souvent qu'il faut un certain temps pour acquérir le pied marin; c'est, je crois, la raison pour laquelle le capitaine John nous a fait prendre du gravol avant de quitter West Palm Beach. Nous découvrons que la seule façon de conserver un certain équilibre et de ne pas créer de mécontentement à notre estomac est de demeurer sur le pont. Heureusement, on peut s'asseoir sur les matelas rembourrés dans le cockpit. C'est d'ailleurs le seul endroit où il est possible de dormir. Malheureusement, il nous faut faire la navette entre la cabine et le cockpit et veiller au bon ordre aussi, en dépit de nos efforts, de la cuisine.

Dimanche 13 février

En dépit de nos problèmes, nous avançons à une moyenne de six ou sept noeuds et, au lever du jour, grâce à quelques corrections mineures de notre route effectuées au cours de la nuit, nous filons droit sur Isaac's Light. Près de là, nous mettons le cap à 100 et longeons les récifs pendant presque toute la journée suivante. La mer est calme, le

soleil brille, et nous passons une magnifique journée sans anicroche qui nous fait vite oublier nos épreuves et nos tribulations de la veille. Nous avons même le temps de nous préparer un vrai repas que nos estomacs accueillent joyeusement.

C'est curieux comme le temps passe vite. Soudainement, nous apercevons à l'horizon notre dernier amour et après avoir doublé la partie nord de l'île Berry, nous entreprenons la dernière étape avant Nassau. Au coucher du soleil, il souffle un vent grand largue par tribord, le mer est devenue calme et nous naviguons pendant trois merveilleuses heures sous la voûte étoilée du ciel jusqu'au bras de mer qui mène à Nassau. Lorsque nous sortons de l'abri de l'île, le roulis s'élève, la crête des vagues se couronne d'écume et nous devons lutter quelques heures contre les éléments. Nous arrivons tout de même à Nassau à 23 h, soit 30 heures après notre départ de West Palm Beach (vitesse movenne de 6 2/3 noeuds à l'heure). Pas mal du tout! Nous ne sommes cependant pas d'humeur à nous réjouir car le capitaine John décide alors qu'il serait malavisé de rentrer dans le port à la noirceur, et nous attendons jusqu'à l'aube. Ces sept dernières heures nous paraissent les plus longues de tout le voyage effectuant un circuit rectangulaire d'attente avec cap d'approche à 160 du feu de Nassau.

Lundi 14 février

La nuit se dissipe et à l'aube un gros bateau de croisière arrive et s'immobilise en attendant le bateau-pilote. Nous profitons de l'occasion pour le suivre dans le port de Nassau, vaste étendue d'eau tranquille (du moins à ce moment-là) séparant l'île Paradise de l'île New Providence et de la ville de Nassau. Point n'est

besoin de dire que le bruit de l'ancre qu'on jette par-dessus bord est bien accueilli et lorsque le Passe-Temps s'immobilise, nous contemplons tous trois, l'image de ce port dont la tranquilité contraste avec nos activités des 30 dernières heures. Toutes ces nuances de bleu donnent au port une apparence si paisible alors qu'à moins d'un demi-mille de là déferlent les immenses vagues qui nous ont tant ballotés.

La déclaration à la douane est la plus importante formalité qu'il nous reste à remplir. Le capitaine Jack et le matelot (James) se rendent à terre en canot pour faire la déclaration. louer une voiture, entrer en communication avec le représentant de Nassau pour le Passe-Temps et vérifier l'heure de l'arrivée du vol 661 d'Air Canada, prévu pour 13 heures. On me désigne pour nettoyer le bateau afin qu'il soit prêt à accueillir les passagers et effectuer de petits voyages dans les îles avoisinantes au cours de la semaine. On décide également que Marge et les filles, Brenda et Barbara, qui arrivent à bord d'Air Canada, passeraient leur première nuit à l'hôtel afin de nous donner le temps de remettre le bateau en bon état. Je me mets ensuite à la tâche de rendre le voilier présentable aux apprentis marins que nous sommes sur le point d'accueillir. Le vol 661 d'Air Canada atterrit à 17h30 et nous prenons les dispositions pour que les femmes logent au Sheraton British Colonial Hotel.

Mardi 15 février

Les nouvelles arrivées se promènent dans Nassau et font quelques achats pendant que nous, nous continuons de remettre le bateau en ordre, avec l'intention de repartir mercredi pour une courte équipée. On se lasse cependant vite de visiter et, vers

13h. tout le monde est revenu et nous nous préparons à entreprendre un voyage de 4 jours. Une autre complication technique se présente, cette fois-ci, en rapport avec la dérive du voilier. Il s'agit d'un dispositif commandé du cockpit qui descend sous le bateau pour lui assurer une meilleure stabilité. D'après la position du câble et du treuil à commande, il semble que la dérive est sortie: il nous est toutefois impossible de le remorquer. Nous décidons de louer les services d'un plongeur pour examiner la coque. A notre grande surprise, il nous dit que non seulement le câble n'est pas attaché à la dérive mais qu'en plus nous avons perdu les trois-quarts de la dérive elle-même. Nous demandons donc au plongeur de revenir le lendemain finir d'enlever la dérive, opération qui dure environ 30 minutes. Pour en revenir à la veille, le temps était des plus clément et nous en avons profité pour donner une sorte de soirée de bienvenue à bord qui a été de courte durée car tout le monde, y compris les dames étaient fatiguées. C'était peut-être dû à la légère brise ou à tous les petits retards, ou aux deux. Nous avons tous profité d'une bonne nuit de repos.

Mercredi 16 février

Après avoir enlevé la dérive, nous appareillons vers 9h30 avec l'intention de nous rendre jusqu'à l'île Little Current à 31 milles au nord-est.

C'est un voyage très agréable de 3 heures et demi ou 4 heures. Nous nous servons des voiles et du moteur. L'île Current est un petit récif de corail qui offre un mouillage discret près d'une longue plage sablonneuse. A notre arrivée au mouillage, nous découvrons qu'à part deux petites embarcations à moteur appartenant à des pêcheurs locaux, il n'y a person-



ne en vue. Il est prévu que nous y passerons la nuit et le jour suivant pour ne revenir à Nassau que le vendredi. Nous avons donc le temps d'explorer à loisir les environs et de faire un peu de natation avec un masque sous-marin.

Après deux jours et deux nuits très agréables à l'île Current, nous levons rapidement l'ancre à 9h30 le vendre-di matin, car la radio annonce, et le ciel aussi, un changement de temps.

Vendredi 18 février

Une fois éloigné de la zone de corail, nous larguons les voiles, coupons le moteur et goûtons trois heures tranquilles, emportés par un vent du sud-ouest de 10 à 15 noeuds. Ou'v a-t-il de plus délicieux que de naviguer d'un point A à un point B avec l'unique recours au vent et à son propre savoir-faire? On n'entend que la clapotis des vagues sur la coque et le claquement des voiles dans le vent - seul le vol à voile donne une sensation analogue; c'est là une autre similitude entre la navigation maritime et la navigation aérienne. Au cours de cette étape, nous prenons des photossouvenirs, nous consommons quelques verres et préparons un bon repas. Mais nous redoutons tous que ces nuages noirs qui se forment à l'horizon ne viennent mettre un terme à cette paix et ce bien-être. Comme le vent se lève et que prudence et courage vont de pair, nous décidons de lancer le moteur et mettons le cap droit sur Nassau, à environ 20 milles de là. Malheureusement, nous faisons route contre un vent de plus en plus fort qui nous causera bien des peines au cours des heures suivantes.

La tempête s'élève avec une rapidité dont personne ne se surprend sous ces latitudes, et entraîne des pluies et des rafales atteignant 40 noeuds. La mer devient très mauvaise et nous nous trouvons dans des conditions similaires à celles de notre première nuit au large de West Palm Beach. Au prise avec les immenses vagues, nous n'avançons qu'avec peine car nous avons le vent de debout. De plus, la force de vent et la soudaineté de la rafale nous forcent à carguer la grand'voile et le foc. En exécutant cette manoeuvre, la manille de bronze qui sert à hisser la grand'voile casse, et il nous est ensuite impossible d'utiliser la grand'voile, ce qui ralentit sérieusement notre avance. Les passagers féminins, pendant ce temps, subissent les contre-coups de la tempête. Le badinage et l'attitude décontractée des heures précédentes ont lentement cédé la place au mal de mer. Je ne répéterai pas les noms des victimes ni ne décrirai ce par quoi elles sont passées; qu'il me suffise de dire qu'un seau jaune fait plusieurs fois la navette entre la cabine et le bord sans qu'un seul mot ne soit échangé.! Nous mettons 9 bonnes heures et demi pour nous rendre de l'île Current au port de Nassau alors que l'aller ne nous en avait pris que quatre, et quelles quatre heures. De plus. pendant les deux tiers du voyage, nous naviguons dans des conditions qui, pour certains, sont une épreuve considérable, et pour d'autres, un véritable enfer.

Nous mouillons donc dans le port de Nassau et décidons que les femmes dormiraient encore une fois au motel avant notre prochain départ, le lendemain. Nous les reconduisons donc à terre et les laissons à leur motel d'où on peut presque apercevoir le Passe-Temps. Nous revenons en songeant qu'après une nuit à bord, nous raccompagnerons nos passagères à l'aéroport.

Samedi 19 février

Voilà que se termine la saga du Passe Temps, une aventure que je ne voudrais pas recommencer exactement de la même façon, mais que je suis heureux d'avoir vécue. Aussi, nous quittons le capitaine John et le Passe-Temps en nous rappelant les bons moments passés ensemble et en riant des difficultés que nous avons surmontées. J'en tire une lecon: la vie est faite d'une série d'événements, les uns heureux, les autres fâcheux, et il ne nous reste plus qu'à espérer que les heureux soient les plus nombreux. Nous sommes certainement tous d'accord pour affirmer qu'à bord du Passe-Temps, il y a eu plus de bons moments que de mauvais et que même ces derniers nous ont inculqué un sens du réalisme de la voile qui nous permet de mieux apprécier et de mieux respecter ceux qui passent leur vie à relever pareils défis. Enfin, ce voyage nous a donné l'occasion de faire la connaissance d'un Terre-Neuvien et d'un Canadien de grande valeur, le capitaine John Smith - un homme qui aime la voile autant qu'un aviateur aime l'avion. On dit souvent qu'il n'y a pas de mauvais vols, mais que certains sont simplement meilleurs que d'autres. Le capitaine John applique sûrement cette réflexion à la voile et le meilleur souvenir que je garde de lui pendant cette semaine est son attitude dans nos moments de grandes difficultés: jamais de paroles blessantes, toujours le sourire, jamais de cynisme et toujours cet humour terre-neuvien. Je souhaite avoir encore une fois la chance de naviguer avec lui.

"Embraque l'écoute, vieux frère"

Bon voyage



call-a-ride or telebus

by C.A.Vallee • public affairs officer • quebec region



On the street, in the home, call a Telebus anytime, theme for the Regina Telebus service.

Chez vous ou dans la rue, appelez Télébus: voilà le slogan publicitaire du service de Télébus de Regina!

CALL-A-RIDE or TELEBUS, it comes when you call it and it comes right to your front door.

Telebus is the trade name for the new 'phone-vourself-a-bus' system now operating in the Queen City of Regina. The system, in operation since September 1971, means for the average person in Region South that he or she can merely pick up the phone and have within minutes a city bus at the doorstep. Although most of the business for the new system comes from regular subscribers who put in their bids for service on a permanent basis and these include businessmen and students, the casual user such as the housewife on a shopping spree can also make use of the system by just dialing the appropriate number and waiting for a few minutes in the comfort of her own home.

The level of service experienced by the users of TELEBUS to date has been half way between the taxi cab which is much more flexible although more expensive, and the regular routed bus with which most of us are familiar.

The fare structure for the new system is perhaps one of the major items which will entice new users into taking advantage of TELEBUS since for only an extra dime over and above the regular bus fare one can have the doorstep pickup. During the winter months in practically any Canadian city this alone is worth the dime. In Regina fare structure is broken into five categories covering children, students, adults and senior citizens. One extra category involves a monthly pass which for frequent users is most advantageous.

A primary feature of TELEBUS is that it is flexible in its adaptation to current transportation systems. In Regina, primarily because of the cost factor, the TELEBUS system is complementing the existing system rather than replacing it. In other Canadian contexts it might well replace the existing system in the future or the existing operations might convert to TELEBUS service between certain non-peak hours to more effectively use resources at hand.

The one element about TELEBUS is that it is flexible in its adaptation to current transportation systems. In Regina, primarily because of the cost quality of service was instituted in Regina last fall and was born of the

ills which strike sooner or later at most transit systems in medium to large cities these days: Increasing population, an increase in the number of private vehicles, increase in the public transit operating costs and deficits and a decline in the population willing to travel on the current system.

TELEBUS in Regina was born of the fact that public transit systems can be improved radically and the users can be enticed back to using the system without a substantial increase in operating and fixed costs. It all boils

After a shopping spree, Lorriane St-Denis calls the Telebus for a relaxing journey home.

Après avoir fait ses courses, Lorraine Saint-Denis demande un Télébus pour entrer tranquillement chez elle.





With the aid of a portable phone Cheryll Hannaford, dials for Telebus service.

Cheryll Hannaford se sert d'un téléphone portatif pour demander un Télébus.

down to increasing the efficiency of the present system and adding some factors which overcome the disadvantages of the regular routed bus systems. These are almost self-evident: Walking to the bus stop, and waiting for the bus in the sub-zero cold of a prairie winter. It is no wonder that the preliminary polling on the TELEBUS received such enthusiastic welcome from the residents of Regina South.

It was as early as 1965 that the city of Regina began to explore alternate means of improving its transit system. In July 1970, the Regina Transit System through the Saskatchewan Provincial Department of Highways and Transportation approached the Ministry of Transport for assistance.

Another project was developing concurrently with the Regina project at the time and this one featured as the principals the University of Montreal and the Montreal Urban Community Transportation Commission. The latter two were at the time looking for research parameters within which to do preliminary research on implementation of such a system. It was at this point in time that a marriage took place between the two projects with the Ministry's newly formed Transportation Development Agency as the midwife. Regina first of all suited the Canadian norm as far as transit problems go and provided a very suitable test bed for such a new system. While the residents of Regina South benefited from the newly formed TELEBUS, and the practical aspects of the experiment, the researchers from TDA, University of Montreal and the MUCTC went to work compiling the necessary information from which they will eventually establish a manual for the methodology involved in the implementation of such a system in any Canadian city.

Although there exists a remarkable amount of documentation on demand actuated bus system in the world, there is a scarcity of carefully documented information on research preliminary to any one of the already used systems. There exists little or no research prior to the implementation of these systems nor does there exist any information on the actual implementation itself. By documenting all phases of this project, the Ministry of Transport assures itself of a standard operating procedure available to any city in Canada which wishes to consider such a system as TELEBUS. The manual being produced by the University of Montreal will give city planners on a nation-wide scale not only direction should they wish to transfer to the TELEBUS system, but also groundwork and a method to determine whether it is in fact, a viable system for their city.

télébus un taxi bus

par M. C.A. Vallée • agent des affaires publiques • région de Québec



TELEBUS ou "Call-A-Ride" est un service d'autobus qui, sur demande téléphonique, vient vous chercher à votre porte.

Télébus, nom de commerce du nouveau service d'autobus fonctionnant sur demande téléphonique, est actuellement à l'essai à Regina. Le service, qui fonctionne depuis septembre 1971, permet au citoyen de Regina-sud d'avoir, en quelques minutes, un autobus de la ville devant sa porte en faisant simplement la demande par téléphone. Bien que la majeure partie de la clientèle du nouveau service soit composée d'abonnés, notamment des hommes d'affaires et des étudiants, qui s'inscrivent sur les listes sur une base régulière, les usagers occasionnels comme les maîtresses de maison qui décident de faire la tournée des grands magasins peuvent aussi en profiter; il leur suffit de composer le numéro de téléphone approprié et d'attendre pendant quelques minutes, confortablement assises chez elles.

Le service offert aux usagers de TELEBUS jusqu'à ce jour se situe à peu près à mi-chemin entre celui qu'assure le taxi, beaucoup plus souple d'utilisation bien que plus coûteux, et les autobus ordinaires, que la plupart d'entre nous connaissent bien.

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Le tarif du nouveau service est peut-être l'une des principales raisons qui ont incité les gens à avoir recours à TELEBUS. En effet, pour seulement dix cents de plus que le prix d'une place dans un autobus ordinaire, TELEBUS vient vous prendre à la maison. Dans presque toutes les villes du Canada, ce seul avantage vaut bien, au cours de l'hiver, les dix cents additionnels. A Regina, la tarif établi comporte une distinction entre cinq catégories: les enfants, les étudiants, les adultes, les personnes âgées, et les abonnés qui, contre un tarif mensuel fixe, peuvent emprunter l'autobus aussi souvent qu'ils le veulent.

Une caractéristique du TELEBUS, c'est sa souplesse d'adaptation aux systèmes de transports courants. A Regina, surtout à cause du facteur coût, le service TELEBUS complète le système existant au lieu de le remplacer. Dans d'autres régions du Canada où les conditions sont différentes, il pourrait bien, dans l'avenir, remplacer les services de transport actuels; ou bien ceux-ci pourraient être transformés de façon à offrir le service TELEBUS durant certaines périodes, en dehors des heures de pointe, permettant ainsi une utilisation plus des rationnelle ressources disponibles.

Cette façon de procéder révolutionnaire a été instaurée à Regina, l'automne dernier, pour remédier à la médiocrité du service de transport en commun entraînée par les problèmes qui se posent tôt ou tard, à la plupart des services de transport des grandes villes: augmentation de la population, l'accroissement du nombre de véhicules privés, la hausse des frais d'exploitation entraînant des déficits et la baisse de la demande de transport par le système actuel.

Le TELEBUS de Regina est né de la nécessité d'améliorer radicalement les services de transport en commun afin d'inciter les citoyens à les utiliser plus souvent et cela, sans qu'il s'ensuive une augmentation trop sensible des frais d'exploitation et des frais fixes. En bref, il s'agit d'accroître l'efficacité du système existant en lui apportant certaines améliorations propres à faire disparaître les désavantages des services d'autobus ordinaires. Ceux-ci sautent aux yeux: on n'a qu'à se représenter quelqu'un qui doit, sous le froid sibérien d'un hiver des Prairies, marcher jusqu'à l'arrêt d'autobus et attendre que celui-ci arrive. On ne s'étonne donc pas de l'accueil enthousiaste fait à TELEBUS par la population de Regina-sud.

C'est au début de 1965 que la ville de Regina commença à chercher les moyens d'améliorer son service de transport en commun. En juillet 1970, la ville adressa une demande d'aide au ministère des Transports, par l'intermédiaire du ministère de la Voirie et des Transports du Saskatchewan.

Concurremment avec les études faites à Regina, d'autres travaux dans le même sens se poursuivaient au Québec, principalement à l'Université de Montréal et à la Commission des transports de la Communauté urbaine de Montréal. C'est à cette époque que les deux projets furent réunis en un seul, sous l'égide de la nouvelle Agence de développement des Transports du Ministère. Regina constitua son service TELEBUS et, des aspects pratiques de l'expérience, les chercheurs de l'Université de Montréal et de la CTCUM tirèrent les données nécessaires à la rédaction d'un manuel définissant la méthode à suivre pour la mise en oeuvre d'un service du même genre dans n'importe quelle autre ville du Canada.

Bien qu'il existe dans le monde, une importante somme de documentation sur les services d'autobus disponibles sur demande, il y a très peu d'études sérieuses qui ont été faites concernant la recherche préliminaire effectuée en vue de l'établissement d'un des services existants. En fait, ces recherches préliminaires sont elles mêmes très rares et il n'existe pratiquement aucune donnée sur la phase de réalisation des projets.

En tirant des renseignements de toutes les phases de ce projet, le ministère des Transports peut établir une procédure d'exploitation normalisée, qui sera à la disposition de toute ville canadienne voulant se doter d'un service TELEBUS. Le manuel en préparation à l'Université de Montréal fournira aux planificateurs de tout le pays non seulement les directives à suivre pour transformer les services de transport en commun de leurs villes en services TELEBUS. mais aussi des critères et des méthodes permettant de déterminer si, en fait, ce genre de service serait rentable dans leurs villes respectives.







PLEASURE BOATING

by Ellen Ashton



All types of pleasure craft enjoy the Trent-Severn Waterway North of Peterborough

Tous les plaisanciers pourront apprécier le réseau Trent-Severn au nord de Peterborough.

The sun is shining. The air is warm with only a whisper of a wind. So pack up the gear and 'Anchors Aweigh'.

The boating season is here, and Canada's waterways are waiting to provide an endless round of fun in the sun and surf. But as always there is the darker side to the summer fun ... the casualties and the injuries that will spoil the enjoyment of the summer months for the careless boater.

Not a summer goes by without tragedy striking almost daily. It should make boating enthusiasts stop and think. No motorist would think of setting out in a car without being fully aware of traffic laws and rules of the road. Nor would he take off for a long trip without having his car checked to make sure it met with the standards of safe driving. So why should boaters be exempt from such precautions?

The greatest precaution in boating safety is common sense. If the boat owner would stop and think logically before setting out, many unfortunate and unnecessary accidents could be avoided.

Likewise, the greatest sins of boaters are laziness, carelessness and most of all, the desire to show off. Friends come to admire the new boat. Of course they want a ride. If there's one or two too many, what difference can it make? The kids like a fast ride with a lot of sharp turns ... so why not give them a thrill?

Before setting out for the water, the boater should have a firm, basic knowledge of the rules and regulations of boating, and of his own craft.

Three publications, "Safety Afloat", "Small Boat Regulations", and "Small Boat Equipment" (all published by the Ministry of Transport) supply these rules and regulations. It is also a good idea to have on hand a copy of the Department's

'Boating Safety Guide' for quick reference.

The boat owner should also be sure before starting out that his boat is properly equipped, with oars, lifejackets, life saving equipment and bilge pumps and fire extinguishers if needed.

The requirements for pleasure boats, with regard to such equipment, are determined by the size of the boat and motor. All boats must carry one lifejacket for every person on board, two oars or paddles and an efficient pump.

Bigger boats must have an anchor and cable, lifebuoys, and distress signals. Boats with inboard motors should carry fire extingushers. The boating equipment requirements according to the size of the boat and type of motor are laid out in the "Boating Safety Guide".

Lifejackets must be tested and approved and only jackets bearing the stamp 'DOT approved' are considered safe. However a pleasure craft that is registered or licensed in another country may carry lifejackets approved by the laws of the country where the boat is registerd.

Everyone likes a fast ride and a powerful boat. A big motor is a sign of prestige and status. But the motor should not be too powerful for the size of the boat. It's not worth drowning for a status symbol. Besides a hundred horsepower motor looks ridiculous on a twelve-foot boat a sign of true status, after all, is not being too obvious about it. In addition, the law requires that every pleasure boat of 16 feet or less with an outboard of 10 hp carry a plate issued by the Ministry of Transport stating the maximum load and horsepower recommended for it.

Weather reports are important, and boaters should pay particular at-

tention to them. Again common sense is important. If 50 mph winds are predicted, it's a good idea to stay close to shore ... or close to home.

Well, the weather's beautiful, the boat is set. All the proper equipment is on board. The battery and gas tank have been checked. It's time to start.

This is where many people make one of their biggest mistakes ... overloading. The number of people that a boat can carry safely depends on the size and type of boat. Again common sense should make it obvious. A thirty-foot yacht might comfortably accommodate twelve or more people, but a 10-foot rowboat would have trouble with more than two. The capacity of boats according to size and type can be found in the "Boating Safety Guide" or any other list of boating regulations.

Loading up with gas before starting out is important — no one wants to row back. But it should be done with caution. Many boaters are just too lazy to be careful. The gas tank should be lifted out of the boat to be filled and passengers also should get out. Any gas that is spilled or leaks out accidentally should be wiped up immediately. Fire is more dangerous on water as it is on land.

There are rules to follow on the waterways, just as there are on the roads. There are speed limits, too. They are enforced mainly in confined spaces such as harbours, canals and marinas. The speed limit depends on the size of the channel and is usually determined so that the wake from the boat will create as little disturbance as possible.

Speed limits are also important around beaches where there are swimmers. It may be a great temptation to buzz the beach and be admired by the sunbathers. But there are also people under the water, often

invisible until it is too late.

It's a good idea when boating, not to cruise too near those big, commercial vessels. They may not look like they're making much of a wake, but it can be disastrous to a small boat. The big boats are harder to manoeuver, too, and if a small boat gets in their way, they can't always avoid the crash.

Likewise, the larger power boats should watch out for the smaller craft and sailboats. They don't move as fast and are generally given the right of way.

Boating in the daylight is fun. But at night it's more peaceful and romantic. It's also just a little more dangerous. All boats sailing at night should have the proper lights — turned on. Don't wait until a ship or yacht is near to flash on a light only to find the battery is dead.

At night it is also more important to watch out for small craft. During the dark hours, the chance of collision and accidents is greatly increased.

Half the fun of having a boat is the sports that go with it. One of the most popular of these is water-skiing and surfing. It's a lot of fun if it's done with care. Once again common sense enters the picture. First and foremost avoid being a show-off. In the boat there must be a 'second' or a responsible person to watch the skier and relay messages to the driver. It's a proven fact that it's almost impossible for the driver to watch where the boat is going and what the skier is doing at the same time. It's a good idea when skiing to stay clear of harbours and enclosed places.

A popular alteration of the sport is night skiing. However this version is most unpopular with the law. It is forbidden to water ski or surf from one hour after sunset until sunrise. However, when all precautions are taken and all the rules and regulations are memorized, accidents still happen. Emergency situations occur, and nothing in the book can prevent it. What happens then?

Before leaving home, boaters should make sure that someone knows where they are going and what time they will be back or arrive at their destination. That person should be notified when the destination is reached and know what to do if he doesn't hear. He should be notified of any change in plans.

Boaters should know all the distress signals.

Waving in a vertical circular motion, a piece of light coloured material or a light by night, is a signal of distress. Five blasts of the horn or whistle also indicates distress or danger. The international distress signal is a square flag, or object resembling a square flag, plus a ball or circular object. The ball hoisted either above or below the flag forms the signal.

Many larger boats and vachts should be equipped with a radiotelephone in case of emergencies. All boats should be equipped with up-todate charts and publications and a compass. It is also not a bad idea for boats to carry a radar reflector. A two-piece collapsible model is available at boat builders, marinas and yacht suppliers. This reflector, displayed by a vessel in distress, enables the rescue ship to come to its assistance much faster. At night red flares should be carried in a watertight container. They are efficient and inexpensive.

Again one of the most important factors is common sense. It is important for the passengers to think clearly and not lose their heads. In case of a storm the boat should head for the nearest anchorage and not try

to ride it out. If the boat does capsize the passengers should stay with it instead of swimming for shore.

Finally if a boat sees another flashing a distress signal it should stop to help. The next time it might hit closer to home.

Safe boating is happy boating ... so 'ship ahoy'!



NAVIGATION DE PLAISANCE

par Ellen Ashton



Kawartha.Lakes, offers first class boating facilities, amidst the bracing atmosphere of un spoiled natural beauty.

Les lacs de Kawartha disposent d'excellentes installations pour les plaisanciers, dans un cadre d'une grande beauté naturelle.

Les flots bleus et invitants scintillent sous le soleil. L'air est chaud, à peine agité par un souffle de brise. Embarquons le gréement, c'est le moment de lever l'ancre.

La saison des promenades sur l'eau est arrivée. Les voies navigables du Canada sont prêtes à nous procurer une ronde interminable de plaisirs. Mais il y a, comme toujours, un revers à la médaille: chaque année, des accidents, souvent mortels viennent gâcher les ébats des plaisanciers négligents.

Pas un été ne passe sans amener avec lui son cortège de tragédies. Cela devrait faire réfléchir les fervents de la navigation de plaisance. Pas un automobiliste ne songerait à prendre le volant sans connaître les lois de la circulation et le code de la route. Nul n'entreprendrait un long voyage sans avoir fait inspecter sa voiture pour s'assurer qu'elle satisfait aux normes de sécurité. Pourquoi les plaisanciers seraient-ils dispensés de ces précautions?

La règle élémentaire, dans la navigation de plaisance, c'est de se servir de son bon sens. Si chaque propriétaire d'embarcation s'arrêtait pour réfléchir logiquement avant de s'embarquer, bon nombre d'accidents malheureux pourraient être évités.

Les plus grands défauts des plaisanciers sont la paresse, la négligence et, dans bien des cas, le désir de parader. Des amis viennent-ils admirer la nouvelle embarcation? Ils désirent, bien sûr, l'essayer. Qu'il y en ait un ou plusieurs de trop, quelle différence? Les enfants aiment les promenades à toute allure, raffolent des virages brusques... pourquoi ne pas les satisfaire?

Avant de s'aventurer sur l'eau, toute personne devrait connaître à fond son embarcation et posséder des notions fondamentales des règles et règlements régissant la navigation de plaisance.

Ces règles et règlements sont exposés dans trois publications "Sécurité sur l'eau", "Règlement sur les petits bâtiments" et "Equipement des petits bâtiments" (toutes publiées par le ministère des Transports). En outre, il serait bon, pour chaque plaisancier, d'avoir sous la main un exemplaire du "Guide de sécurité nautique" du Ministère, pour consultation rapide.

Tout propriétaire d'embarcation doit aussi s'assurer, avant de partir en promenade, que son embarcation est complètement équipée et munie de rames, de gilets et de matériel de sauvetage, de pompes de cale et d'extincteurs portatifs s'il y a lieu.

Ce sont les dimensions de l'embarcation et la puissance du moteur qui servent de critères pour déterminer l'équipement requis. Tout bâtiment doit transporter un gilet de sauvetage pour chaque personne à bord, deux rames ou pagaies et une pompe efficace.

Les embarcations de plus grande taille doivent être munies d'une ancre et d'un câble, de bouées de sauvetage et de signaux de détresse. Celles qui sont dotées d'un moteur intérieur doivent avoir des extincteurs à bord. Le "Guide de sécurité nautique" contient les exigences concernant le matériel nécessaire dans les embarcations, selon les dimensions de celle-ci et le type du moteur qui la propulse.

Les gilets de sauvetage doivent être inspectés et approuvés. Seuls les gilets portant l'estampille "DOT approved" sont considérés comme sûrs. Toutefois, une embarcation de plaisance immatriculée ailleurs qu'au Canada ou détenant un permis d'un Etat autre que le Canada peut être munie de gilets de sauvetage approu-

vés par les lois du pays d'immatriculation.

Nous aimons tous nous promener à toute allure dans une puissante embarcation. Vaut-il la peine de se noyer pour le prestige? D'autre part, un moteur de cent chevaux paraît ridicule sur une embarcation de 12 pieds le propre des gens qui ont de la classe n'est-il pas, après tout, de ne pas trop s'exhiber? De plus, la loi exige que toute embarcation de plaisance de 16 pieds ou moins, munie d'un moteur hors-bord de 10 chevaux ou plus, porte une plaque délivrée par le ministère des Transports et indiquant la charge et la puissance maximales recommandées pour l'embarcation.

Les prévisions météorologiques sont importantes et les plaisanciers doivent leur prêter une attention toute particulière. A cet égard, il importe aussi d'user de bon sens. Si l'on prévoit des vents de 50 milles/h, restons près de la rive... ou cheznous.

Bon, il fait beau, l'embarcation est prête. Tout le matériel requis est à bord. L'accumulateur et le réservoir à essence ont été vérifiés. C'est le moment de partir.

C'est ici que bien des gens font l'une de leurs plus grosses fautes: surcharger leur embarcation. Le nombre de personnes qu'une embarcation peut transporter en toute sécurité dépend de sa longueur et de son type. Encore une fois, le bon sens constitue le meilleur juge. Si un yacht de trente pieds peut facilement transporter douze personnes ou plus, un canot de dix pieds sera peut-être en mauvaise posture avec plus de deux passagers. Afin de connaître la charge recommandée pour chaque embarcation selon la taille et le type, on peut consulter le "Guide de sécurité nautique" ou toute autre liste de règles concernant la navigation de plaisance.

Il importe de faire le plein d'essence avant de partir, car personne n'aime revenir à la rame. Mais il faut, pour ce faire, observer certaines précautions. Bien des plaisanciers sont assez paresseux pour oublier les règles les plus élémentaires. Le réservoir doit être sorti de l'embarcation avant de faire le plein et les passagers doivent, eux aussi, s'éloigner. Il faut essuyer sur-le-champ l'essence qui déborde ou fuit accidentellement. Le feu est aussi destructeur sur l'eau que sur la terre ferme.

Il y a des règles à observer sur l'eau au même titre qu'il existe un code de la route. Il y a aussi des limites de vitesse à respecter. Ces limites sont principalement imposées dans les espaces restreints comme les canaux et les ports de plaisance. La vitesse maximale à observer dépend de la largeur du canal et est habituellement calculée pour que le sillage de l'embarcation provoque le moins de remous possible.

Les limites de vitesse sont aussi importantes aux abords des plages fréquentées par les baigneurs. On peut être très tenté de faire vrombir son moteur pour susciter l'envie des personnes qui se font dorer au soleil. Mais il y a aussi des baigneurs et on ne les voit souvent que lorsqu'il est trop tard.

Au cours des promenades en bateau, il est préférable de ne pas s'aventurer trop près des gros navires commerciaux. Les remous que provoque leur passage ne semblent peutêtre pas très importants, mais ils peuvent être désastreux pour une petite embarcation. De plus, les gros navires sont difficiles à manoeuvrer et, si une petite embarcation se trouve sur leur chemin, ils ne réussissent pas toujours à éviter l'abordage.

Les embarcations de grande taille,

à moteur puissant, doivent prendre garde aux petites embarcations et aux voiliers qui ne se déplacent généralement pas très vite et à qui il faut céder le passage.

Il est agréable de faire de la navigation de plaisance pendant le jour. Mais, la nuit, c'est apaisant et plus romantique. C'est aussi un peu plus dangereux. Tous les plaisanciers naviguant de nuit doivent avoir les feux requis... et les allumer. C'est tellement désagréable, en arrivant à proximité d'un navire, d'essayer d'allumer ses feux et de constater que l'accumulateur est à plat.

La nuit, il est encore plus important de prendre garde aux petites embarcations. Dans l'obscurité, les risques d'abordages et d'accidents sont bien plus grands.

La motié de l'agrément que procure la possession d'une embarcation vient des sports qu'elle nous permet de pratiquer. Parmi les plus populaires d'entre eux figurent le ski nautique et l'aquaplane. Que de plaisirs ils procurent lorsqu'ils sont pratiqués avec prudence! A cet égard, c'est encore le bon sens qui doit nous diriger. D'abord et avant tout, ne cherchons pas à "épater" tout le monde. Dans l'embarcation, il doit y avoir un "second" chargé de surveiller le skieur et de transmettre des messages au conducteur. Il est pratiquement impossible que le conducteur dirige son bateau et surveille le skieur en même temps. De plus, il est préférable, lorsque l'on fait du ski nautique, de se tenir à distance des ports et des espaces fermés.

Une variante populaire de ce sport est le ski de nuit. Cette formule est cependant fort peu goûtée des autorités. Il est strictement interdit de faire du ski nautique ou de l'aquaplane entre une heure après le coucher du soleil et le lever du jour.

Cependant, même en prenant toutes les précautions possibles, en observant toutes les règles et les règlements, il se produit quand même des accidents. Une situation d'urgence survient, les guides de sécurité ne peuvent être d'aucun secours. Que faire alors?

Avant de quitter leur domicile, les plaisanciers devraient dire à quelqu'un où ils vont et à quelle heure ils seront de retour ou arriveront à destination. Cette personne devra être avertie lorsqu'ils arriveront à bon port et saura quoi faire si elle ne reçoit aucun signe de vie à l'heure prévue. Il est entendu qu'elle sera prévenue de tout changement de programme.

Les plaisanciers doivent aussi connaître tous les signaux de détresse. Agités dans un mouvement circulaire, à la verticale, un linge clair ou, dans l'obscurité, une lampe sont des signaux de détresse. Cinq coups de sirène ou de sifflet constituent aussi un signal de détresse ou de danger. Le signal de détresse international est un drapeau carré, ou un objet ressemblant à un drapeau carré, plus une boule ou un objet sphérique. La boule, placée au-dessus ou au-dessous du drapeau, constitue le signal.

Bon nombre de canots et de yachts de grande taille devraient être munis d'un radiotéléphone pour les cas d'urgence. Toutes les embarcations doivent avoir à bord des cartes récentes et un compas. Il serait aussi bon que les bâtiments soient munis d'un dispositif réfléchissant les ondes radar. Un modèle pliant de cet appareil est disponible chez les constructeurs navals, les fournisseurs de yachts et dans les ports de plaisance. Déployé par un bâtiment en détresse, il permet aux navires de sauvetage de se porter beaucoup plus rapidement à son secours. Lorsqu'on navigue de nuit, on doit avoir à bord, dans un contenant étanche, des torches à feu rouge. Elles sont efficaces et peu coûteuses.

En cas d'urgence, c'est encore le bon sens qui prime. Que les passagers prennent le temps de réfléchir et ne perdent pas la tête. En cas de tempête, il faut conduire l'embarcation au mouillage le plus proche et ne pas essayer d'en sortir. Si le bâtiment chavire, que les passagers s'y accrochent au lieu de nager vers la rive.

Enfin, lorsqu'un bâtiment perçoit un signal de détresse, qu'il s'arrête et porte secours aux personnes en difficulté. La prochaine fois, ce sera peut-être son tour.

Bright waters, happy lands, as the boating fraternity prepare for another enjoyable day afloat.

Eaux claires, paysages magnifiques: voilà le cadre rêvé de plaisanciers amateurs de nature!



INTERCHANGE SYSTEM



Detailed map showing the Ministry of Transport Telecommunications and Electronics Branch, Automated Data Interchange System Mainline Teletypewriter Circuits with Major Connecting Radio Circuits

Carte détaillée montrant les circuits principaux de téléimprimeurs, ainsi que les liaisons radio, compris dans le système automatique d'échange des données. Le système est exploité par la Direction des télécommunications et de l'élec tronique du ministère des Transports.

Introduction

Conversion of Canada's role in the world-wide Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Network (AFTN) to a fully automatic computer-based system, fulfills her commitment to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) fixed Communications Service.

DESCRIPTION

Designed by Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Telecommunications to specifications laid down by the Ministry of Transport, the Automated Data Interchange System (ADIS) can adjust itself to bypassing hardware failures or abnormal conditions without loss of information. Six accesses, (see map), at Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, are connected to the central computer in Montreal through high speed data circuits. Service within these accesses provide local circuits interconnecting locations operated on a half-duplex partyline basis, or full-duplex according to traffic volume. Multiplexing to general low speed (110 baud) input to the computer and output to field stations is provided at these remote access points. Transmission facilities include the CN-CP Transcontinental Microwave System currently operating with a high reliability rate of 99.99 per cent.

A control centre is located at Ottawa, where staff control certain computer functions to message retrieval and rerun; supervision of traffic flow; message servicing, and redirection of traffic due to circuit failure. Reports and statistics relating to the system are received at this centre for staff action.

The ADIS operation is based on the use of Alphabet No. 5 and Model 35 110 baud teletypewriter equipment

employing the 8-level ASC11 code, except where International interchange or special domestic circumstances require the use of 5-level Baudot code. In these cases, code conversion to and from 8 and 5-level is accomplished at the computer site, together with minor message format conversion, to and from all international AFTN circuits.

The central computer transmits polling sequences to all circuits; accepts all correctly prepared messages transmitted from outstations; intercepts format or other input transmission errors; stores messages awaiting transmission according to programmed routing tables, and order of priority; maintains number-checking and queuing files; stores traffic for stations temporarily unserviceable: maintains a retrieval file on magnetic drums for a 12 hour period, and a history file on magnetic tape for a period of 31 days. The main memory of the DS714C is capable of storing 4,300 messages with an average length of 240 characters. Daily message deliveries are expected to peak at close to 60,000 this summer.

International Stations

Major foreign circuits connect the Canadian system with the United States Federal Aviation AFTN centre in Kansas City; the United Kingdom AFTN centre at Croydon via the ICAD-supported ICEAN/SCOTICE cable system, and Reykjavik, Iceland. Both the U.S. and U.K. centres employ DS714 message; switching computers to relay traffic to Canada, which serves as the entry/exit point for all message traffic to and from European and North American destinations.

The Gander Air/Ground Operation

The North Atlantic air ground communications system at Gander. New-

foundland, is served by nine Model 35 KSR operating positions directly integrated into the computer system through the Halifax access. The former method of retyping all messages received from aircraft in flight, and entering them into the AFTN, has been replaced by an efficient, rapid, free-wheeling, no polling program. While in communication with a pilot, the operator records the text of the message, adds the appropriate routing information using predetermined two-character codes and completes the transmission by pressing an "execute" button. The computer then rearranges the message into the correct ICAO format and automatically routes it to the addressees in accordance with the assigned codes. The push-button transfer has reduced the air-ground operator's work achieved a highly acceptable transfer time of 30 seconds for 95 per cent of the air-to-ground reports handled.

Domestic Stations

Two-hundred directly integrated terminals across Canada complete the ADIS network. These connections include full-duplex, half-duplex and receive-only circuits to Area Control Centres: National and International airline companies; Canadian Forces bases, (with an entry to the National Defence Communications System at Trenton): Headquarters and Regional Administrative centres and numerous radio stations. Many of these radio stations, through the use of radio teletypewriter circuits, provide additional communications to isolated Northern and sub-Arctic areas, not directly connected to the ADIS network.

Consideration is being given to a Telex interface program, and the modernization of the NOTAM (Notice of Airmen) distribution program within Canada, with the probability of automatic storage, up-dating, and dissemination of this traffic.

Plans are under way to utilize the computer, to provide additional statistical data regarding (a) International Civil Aviation activity within Canadian jurisdiction. (b) ADIS circuit and equipment serviceability. (c) Traffic loads, patterns and other factors of the system. These programs will be based on automatic scanning of messages, with extraction and presentation of the pertinent information in the form of weekly and monthly reports.

Conclusion

The Canadian System provides a high degree of flexibility to allow for speed and format changes etc., and can be readily expanded to accommodate increased traffic loads. Thus, with the upgrading of service in other areas, a greatly improved world-wide AFTN has become a reality, together with the potential for further development.

Looking to the future, the system has a life expectancy to approximately 1980, when growing automation of aeronautical service is expected to produce operational requirements for a more advanced, higher integrity digital system integrated with digital air-ground communications. This future system, as implementation progresses, would likely off-load the existing ADIS network to a point where it could be phased out.

SYSTÈME D'ÉCHANGE AUTOMATIQUE DES DONNÉES



Data Interchange System, Ministry of Transport HQs, Ottawa, communication operators are, left to right, Terry Sedwick, Raymond Roussel, and Claude Lizotte.

On voit de gauche à droite MM. Terry Sedwick, Raymond Roussel et Claude Lizotte, devant les téléimprimeurs du système automatique d'échange des données (Administration centrale-Ottawa).

Introduction

Conformément à l'engagement pris avec le service fixe des télécommunications de l'Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale(OACI), le Canada remplace son réseau fixe de télécommunications aéronautiques (RSFTA) internationales par un réseau électronique entièrement automatique.

Description

Conçu par le service des télécommunications du Canadien National et du Canadien Pacifique, selon les spécifications du ministère des Transports, le système d'échange automatique des données (SEAD) peut remédier automatiquement à des pannes techniques temporaires ou à des conditions anormales de réception sans perte de données. On peut accéder à l'ordinateur central, situé à Montréal,

par l'intermédiaire de six terminaux à circuits ultra-rapides de transmission des données situés (voir carte) à Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montréal et Halifax. Ces terminaux disposent de circuits locaux reliant certaines zones en semi-duplex en ligne partagée ou en duplex simultané selon le volume du trafic. On dispose aussi, dans ces lieux éloignés, de multiplex à vitesse lente (110 bauds) pour accéder à l'ordinateur et aux postes de secteur. Les installations de transmission comprennent le réseau transcontinental de transmission sur hyperfréquences du Canadien National et du Canadien Pacifique fonctionnant ordinairement avec une fiabilité élevée de 99.9%.

Il existe à Ottawa, un centre de contrôle où les techniciens surveillent la marche de l'ordinateur, lorsqu'il s'agit de la recherche et de la reprise de messages, veillent à l'écoulement du trafic et traitent les messages et la réexpédition des appels en cas de panne de circuit. Enfin ce centre reçoit aussi les rapports et les statistiques concernant le réseau, pour que le personnel du Ministère agisse en conséquence.

Le fonctionnement du SEAD est fondé sur l'emploi du téléimprimeur à alphabet N 5, modèle 35110 bauds utilisant le code niveau 8, sauf pour les communications internationales ou pour certaines circonstances spéciales intérieures où le code Baudot de niveau 5 s'impose. Dans ces caslà, la conversion de code du niveau 8 au niveau 5 et vice versa s'effectue au niveau de l'ordinateur central qui se charge aussi de la conversion de la présentation de messages de moindre importance, distinés aux circuits internationaux RSFTA ou qui en proviennent.

L'ordinateur central transmet aussi des séquences de balayage des stations à tous les circuits, traite tous les messages correctement préparés transmis par les postes terminaux. intercepte le découpage des messages ou d'autres erreurs de transmission, met en mémoire les messages en attente en les classant selon un programme d'acheminement et un ordre de priorité, met à jour des fiches de contrôle de numéro et de mise en attente, met en mémoire le trafic destiné aux postes temporairement hors service et met à jour un fichier de recherche à tambour magnétique pour une durée de 12 heures et un fichier historique sur bande magnétique disponible pendant 31 jours. La mémoire principale du DS 714C peut enregistrer 4300 messages d'une longueur moyenne de 240 caractères. On s'attend à ce que cet été le nombre de messages acheminés

atteigne les 60 000.

Les stations internationales

Des circuits principaux étrangers relient le réseau canadien à celui du centre RSFTA de la United States Federal Aviation à Kansas City, au RSFTA de Grande-Bretagne situé à Croydon par l'intermédiaire des câbles ICECAN et SCOTICE doublés par le câble ICAD et au réseau d'Islande situé à Reykjavik. Les centres des Etats-Unis et de Grande-Bretagne utilisent des ordinateurs DS714 à commutation de message afin de relayer le trafic vers le Canada. Ce dernier sert de poste d'entrée et de sortie à tous les messages destinés à l'Europe et à l'Amérique du Nord ou qui en proviennent.

Le centre de communications air-sol de Gander

Le réseau de communications airsol de l'Atlantique-Nord, situé à Gander (Terre-Neuve), utilise neuf positions, modèle 35 KSR, directement intégrées au réseau d'ordinateurs par l'accès de Halifax. L'ancienne méthode qui consistait à retranscrire tous les messages reçus des avions en volet à les introduire dans le RSFTA, a été remplacée par un programme efficace, rapide, toujours disponible et sans balayage des stations. Lorsque l'opérateur est en communication avec un pilote, il enregistre le texte du message, ajoute les indications d'acheminement qui conviennent, en utilisant un code conventionnel à deux caractères, et achève la transmission en appuyant sur un bouton. Il appartient alors à l'ordinateur de retranscrire le message en graphie correcte OACI et de l'acheminer automatiquement au destinataire selon le code qui lui est affecté. Cette transmission que l'on peut réaliser en appuyant sur un bouton, a réduit le travail de l'opérateur chargé des communications air-sol et a atteint la vitesse très acceptable de 30 secondes pour 95% des messages air-sol.

Les stations canadiennes

Deux cents terminaux directement intégrés complêtent, au Canada, le réseau SEAD. Ces liaisons comprennent des circuits en duplex simultané, semi-duplex, et de réception seulement, reliés aux centres de contrôle régional, aux compagnies aériennes nationales et internationales, aux bases des forces canadiennes (en liaison avec le réseau de télécommunications de la Défense nationale de (Trenton), aux administrations centrales et régionales et enfin à de nombreuses stations radio. Ainsi, nombre de ces stations radio, grâce à l'utilisation de circuits de radio téléimprimeur, permettent aux techniciens d'obtenir d'autres communications avec les zones isolées du Nord et des régions sub-arctiques qui ne sont pas directement reliées au réseau SEAD.

Le Gouvernement soumet actuellement à l'étude un programme de liaison par Télex et la modernisation du réseau de diffusion des NOTAM au Canada, ainsi que des dispositifs de mise en mémoire automatique et de mise à jour et de diffusion de ce trafic.

On projette aussi d'utiliser l'ordinateur pour fournir des données statistiques supplémentaires concernant (a) l'activité de l'aviation civile internationale dans le cadre de la compétence çanadienne, (b) la qualité de service des circuits et du matériel SEAD, (c) le nombre de messages, les circuits et autres caractéristiques du réseau. Ces programmes seront fondés sur le balayage automatique des messages; les renseignements pertinents en seront extraits et présentés

sous la forme de rapports hebdomadaires et mensuels.

Conclusion

Le réseau canadien présente une très grande souplesse d'utilisation et permet des transmissions rapides ainsi que des changements de présentation de messages, etc... On peut en outre augmenter instantanément sa capacité de façon à faire face à un accroissement du trafic. Ainsi, parallèlement à l'amélioration des services des autres secteurs, un RSFTA international hautement perfectionné est devenu une réalité; il offre aussi la possibilité de pouvoir être amélioré.

Si l'on se tourne vers l'avenir, on peut estimer que le réseau sera adapté aux conditions d'utilisation jusqu'en 1980. A cette époque, l'automatisation plus poussée des services aéronautiques exigera, pense-t-on, un réseau plus précis de transmission à base numérique, intégré à des communications air-sol fondées aussi sur un mode à transmission numérique. Ce futur réseau, à mesure que sa mise en oeuvre progressera, déchargera vraisemblablement l'actuel réseau SEAD au moment où on commencera progressivement l'abandonner.

suggestion awards

Claude Le Guerrier, Sudbury Ontario. \$50. Proposed tape advance switch modification, Tape Advance Control Dictaphone Time Correlator. When the switch is released, the tape is automatically positioned for a readout.

Robert Thomas Ridley, Regina Saskatchewan, \$80. Suggested providing a AVC panel common to several receivers, to Facilitate Receiver Maintenance. Modification was implemented in the Central Region.

James Stephen Ottenbreit, Inuvik, N.W.T. \$50. Proposed installation of test jacks in the Northern Electric 1 KW Transmitter power supply so that the power supply output voltages may be easily measured.

Gerald Neil Thompson, Watson Lake Y.T., \$50. Suggested replacing one row of white fluorescent lamps in the weather observing offices with red fluorescent, to allow the observer on duty to acclimatize his eyes to darkness before going to observe particular weather elements.

Victor W. Tipman, Calgary Alberta, \$30. Suggested that the door on the 5 channel voice recorder be painted matt black in colour, to avoid light straying into the photo cell which would activate the recorders rewind cycle.

Rene Emile Souki, Montreal, Quebec, \$20. Suggested Receiver Maintenance Test Panel Communications Control System, be mounted at St-Remi to monitor audio on the line.

primes à l'initiative

Claude Le Guerrier, Sudbury (Ontario): \$50. A proposé des modifications aux commutateurs des dictaphones pour que, lorsque le commutateur est relâché, le ruban se trouve automatiquement dans la position voulue.

Robert Thomas Ridley, Regina (Saskatchewan): \$80. A proposé d'installer un seul panneau de contrôle de volume automatique pour plusieurs récepteurs afin d'en faciliter l'entretien. Cette modification a été mise en oeuvre dans la région du Centre.

James Stephen Ottenbreit, Inuvik (T. N.-O.): \$50. A proposé d'installer des jacks sur le bloc d'alimentation des émetteurs de 1 KW de la Northern Electric, afin de pouvoir mesurer aisément la tension de sortie.

Gerald Neil Thompson, Lac Watson (Yukon): \$50. A proposé de remplacer, dans les bureaux d'observation météorologique, une rangée de lampes fluorescentes blanches par des lampes fluorescentes rouges pour permettre à l'observateur de service de s'habituer graduellement à l'obscurité avant de procéder à l'observation d'éléments météorologiques particuliers.

Victor W. Tipman, Calgary (Alberta): \$30. A proposé que les battants des magnétophones à 5 pistes soient peints en noir mat afin d'empêcher la lumière réfléchie d'atteindre la cellule photoélectrique et de mettre en marche le cycle de réenroulement de l'enregistreur.

René-Emile Souki, Montréal (Qué.): \$20. A proposé qu'un système de contrôle du panneau d'entretien des récepteurs soit installé à Saint-Rémi pour vérifier les signaux basse fréquence sur la ligne.

William Henry Fernuik, Saskatoon, Sask., \$20. Suggested B X steel covering on Taxi-Way and Runway Cables, as a deterrent against animals and rodents.

Alex Allen Ewanchuk, Whitehorse Y.T., \$90. Suggestion to Modification ITT Glide Path equipment FRN 1006, to change the internal connection to the test jack so that VOM will indicate the actual power supply output voltage.

Charles Kislig, Belfountain Ontario, \$60. Suggestion to replace existing one piece bearings on large air handling units with Cooper split type roller bearings, thereby eliminating the need to withdraw the shaft to replace centre bearings when required.

people in the news

ceux qui ont fait les manchettes

William Henry Fernuik, Saskatoon (Sask.): \$20. A proposé de recouvrir les câbles des pistes et des voies de circulation d'acier armé flexible afin de les protéger contre les rongeurs et autres animaux.

Alex Allen Ewanchuk, Whitehorse (Yukon): \$90. A proposé de modifier le matériel d'alignement de descente TT FRN 1006 en changeant le raccord interne au jack de mesure de façon qu'un voltmètre indique la tension de sortie réelle du bloc d'alimentation.

Charles Kislig, Belfountain (Ontario): \$60. A proposé de remplacer, dans les grandes unités de manutention des aéroports, les roulements d'une seule pièce actuellement utilisés par des roulements à rouleaux à plusieurs pièces de type Cooper, afin qu'il ne soit plus nécessaire de sortir l'arbre lorsqu'il faut remplacer les roulements du centre.

Ministry of Transport Officials see Air Canada's new Tristar which goes into operation early 1973. Left to right are, Gerrard Duquet, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Transport; Hon. Donald C. Jamieson, Minister of Transport; Carl Kotchian, president Lockheed Aircraft Corp, and Marcel Cadieux, Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

Les représentants du ministère des Transports visitent le nouveau Tristar qu'Air Canada mettra en service début 1973. On peut voir de gauche à droite: M. Gérard Duquet, secrétaire parlementaire du ministre des Transports; M. Donald C. Jamieson, ministre des Transports; M. Carl Kotchian, président de la Lockheed Aircraft Corp. et M. Marcel Cadieux, ambassadeur du Canada aux Etats-Unis.



retirements

à la retraite



Picture shows left to right, Jack Young R.S. M.O. Central Region, Stan Summer, T.A.M. Thunder Bay, and Mr. and Mrs. Keith Fiske.

Ici, on voit de gauche à droite: M. Jack Young, RSMO, région centrale, M. Stan Summer, T.A.M., Thunder Bay, et M. et Mme Keith Fiske.

After 36 years with the Ministry of Transport, Keith H. Fiske, Technician Electronics retired May 9th. Keith and his wife were honoured at a dinner and dance held in the Westfort Hotel, Thunder Bay.

Le 9 mai, après avoir passé 36 ans au service du ministère des Transports, M. Keith H. Fiske, technicien en électronique, a pris sa retraite. A l'occasion de ce départ, ses collègues ont organisé en l'honneur de M. et Mme Fiske un dîner dansant à l'hôtel Westfort de Thunder Bay.

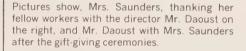


Picture shows, Captain I. Green, acting Coast Guard Commandant, presenting a Ship's Bell and Plaque on behalf of the Agency to Captain Morphet, Mrs. Morphet is on the right.

Coast Guard Captain Oscar Morphet, retired May 23rd after 40 years of service on the Great Lakes. Captain Morphet has commanded three Coast Guard ships since 1948 and for the last two years has commanded the 234-foot *Griffon* during regular patrols from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Thunder Bay.

Captain Morphet started his sailing aboard the India, the last wooden freighter to ply the lakes. The 66-year-old skipper won't be going too far away from water during his retirement. He is building a 33-foot boat at his Prescott home.







Les photos représentent Mme Saunders remerciant ses collègues, et M. Daoust accompagné de Mme Saunders après la remise des cadeaux.

Après 40 ans de navigation sur les Grands lacs, le capitaine de la Garde côtière, Oscar Morphet, a pris sa retraite le 23 mai. Le capitaine Morphet a commandé trois navires de la Garde côtière depuis 1948, dont, au cours des deux dernières années, le Griffon, navire de 234 pieds effectuant des patrouilles régulières de l'embouchure de Saint-Laurent à Thunder Bay.

Le capitaine 1. Green, commandant suppléant

de la Garde côtière, offrant au capitaine Mor-

phet une cloche et une plaque de navire, à la

cérémonie organisée à l'occasion de son départ

en retraite. On voit Mme Morphet à droite.

Le capitaine Morphet commença à naviguer sur l'India, dernier navire marchand en bois à faire la navette sur les Grands lacs. A 66 ans, le capitaine Morphet ne s'éloignera pas trop de l'eau durant sa retraite: il est en effet en train de construire un bateau de 33 pieds à sa maison de Prescott.

Double retirement for the Ministry of Transport Construction Engineering Architectural Branch. Emile Daoust, director, along with his secretary, Mrs. A. Saunders, retired in May. Mr. Daoust was presented with a television set and other gifts by W.H. Huck, Air Administrator Ministry of Transport. Mrs. Saunders, known fondly during her 35 years with the Ministry as "Bernie" Doxsee, also received a television set and other gifts to mark her retirement.

Double départ en retraite à la Direction du génie, de la construction et de l'architecture. Le directeur, M. Emile Daoust et sa secrétaire, Mme A. Saunders, ont pris leur retraite en mai. M. Daoust a reçu en cadeau un téléviseur et d'autres souvenirs offerts par M. W.H. Huck, administrateur des transports aériens. Mme Saunders, qui a porté pendant ses 35 ans de service au Ministère le surnom affectueux de "Bernie" Doxsee, a aussi reçu un téléviseur et d'autres cadeaux à cette occasion.



Capt. W.E. (Bill) Harrison looks back at a distinguished marine career over half a century, but he's by no means finished yet. Although retiring as Chairman of the Board of Steamship Inspection, he'll carry on in a marine consulting capacity in Ottawa.

An Irishman from Rosslare, Capt. Harrison was educated in Dublin. He first went to sea at sixteen, when, fresh from Irish Nautical College, he set out to serve four years as an indentured apprentice with Watts, Watts and Company of London. It was in 1935 that he obtained his master's certificate, and he recalls ships which he commanded in both merchant and naval service.

Even a show-boat

As a matter of fact, Capt. Harrison looks back on just about as varied a command as it could be: there were naval ships, dry cargo ships, oil tankers — and even the equivalent of a show-boat, in the Thames Estuary in the 'thirties'.

He entered the Canadian Navy in 1941, and seven RCN ships came under his command during the war years. He commanded HMCS Lunenburg in the invasion of North Africa, and HMCS Trentonian in the Normandy invasion, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his services following the Normandy invasion. Capt. Harrison was Executive Officer of HMCS Scotian when further distinction was accorded him following the war years, and he was promoted to Commander, RCN(R) in 1953.

Began as ship inspector

It was in 1948 that Capt. Harrison

Capt. W.E. (Bill) Harrison, tries on his new watch, a gift presented to him by R.R. MacGillivray, Director of Marine Regulations, on his retirement as Chairman of the Board of Steamship Inspection. Left to right are, Mrs. W.E. Harrison, Capt. Harrison, and R.R. MacGillivray.

Le capitaine W.E. (Bill) Harrison passe à son poignet la montre que vient de lui offrir M. R.R. MacGillivray, Directeur des règlements de la marine, à l'occasion de son départ en retraite. On peut voir de gauche à droite: Mme W.E. Harrison, le capitaine Harrison et M. R.R. MacGillivray.

joined Transport as a ship inspector in Halifax. He came to Ottawa in 1954, where he was named Superintendent of Nautical Safety in 1956, and Marine Superintendent of the Canadian Coast Guard Fleet in 1960. He was appointed Chairman of the Board of Steamship Inspection in 1969.

What does Capt. Harrison think of the seafaring life today? He says great changes are taking place. He sees "a different picture entirely — an even greater transition than from sail to steam", brought about by the increasing complexity of marine operations and the advance of marine technology.

But looking back over the years, something that emerges clearly and distinctly is the fact he hadn't considered any other career. "I always loved the sea. This is the life I wanted."

Le capitaine W.E. Harrison a derrière lui une brillante carrière dans la Marine, carrière qui compte un demisiècle et qui n'est nullement terminée. Même s'il prend sa retraite comme président du Bureau d'inspection des navires à vapeur, il continuera à faire office d'expert-conseil à Ottawa.

Né à Rosslare, en Irlande, le capitaine Harrison a fait ses études à Dublin. A seize ans, frais émoulu de l'Irish Nautical College, il commence sa carrière comme apprenti marin après avoir signé un contrat avec

Watts, Watts and Company, de Londres. En 1935, il obtiendra son certificat de capitaine et par la suite, il commandera, beaucoup de navires, tant dans la marine marchande que dans la marine de guerre.

Même un bateau-théâtre

En fait, il serait difficile d'avoir des commandements plus variés que l'ont été ceux du capitaine Harrison: navires de guerre, cargos à marchandises solides, pétroliers, et même l'équivalent d'un bateau-théâtre, dans l'estuaire de la Tamise, pendant les années 30.

Il s'engage dans la Marine canadienne en 1941 et commande successivement 7 navires pendant la guerre. Il participe au débarquement en Afrique du Nord comme commandant du HMCS Lunenburg et, au débarquement de Normandie, comme commandant du HMCS Trentonian. Sa conduite en Normandie lui a valu la Distinguished Service Cross. Le capitaine Harrison est officier de pont du HMCS Scotian lorsque, après la guerre, il est promu au grade de Commander dans la MRC en 1953.

Débuts au ministère des Transports

C'est en 1948 que le capitaine Harrison entre au ministère des Transports à titre d'inspecteur de navires à Halifax. En 1954, il est muté à Ottawa où il est nommé Surintendant de la sécurité nautique en 1956 et Surintendant de la flotte de la Garde côtière canadienne en 1960. En 1969, il est nommé président du Bureau d'inspection des navires à vapeur.

Que pense le capitaine Harrison de la vie du marin d'aujourd'hui? De grands changements sont en train de se faire, nous dit-il. "La vie maritime subit de profondes transformations, plus marquées même que celles qu'entraîna le passage de la voile à la vapeur," à cause de la complexité croissante des opérations maritimes et des progrès de la technique.

Mais, lorsqu'il se penche sur son passé, le capitaine Harrison perçoit, à toutes les étapes de sa vie, la même constante: jamais il n'a pensé à une autre carrière; il a toujours aimé la mer; la vie qu'il a vécu est celle dont il rêvait.

supply officers conference

conférence des agents de l'approvisionnement



Supply Officers' Conference Air, held their 5-day conference May 8-12th Transport HQs, Ottawa Left to right are, H.B. Findlay, Moncton, L.H. Russett, chief supply officer Ottawa, I.F. Young, Winnipeg, and C. Turenne, Vancouver.

W.H. Huck, Administrator Air, opens the Supply Officers' Conference May 8-12th Transport HQs, Ottawa.

Les agents de l'approvisionnement des Transports aériens en conférence à Ottawa, (8-12 mai). De gauche à droite: MM. H.B. Findlay (Moncton), L.H. Russett, agent en chef de l'approvisionnement (Ottawa), I.F. Young (Winnipeg) et C. Turenne (Vancouver).

M. W.H. Huck, administrateur des transports aériens, ouvre la conférence des agents de l'approvisionnement à l'administration centrale du Ministère.

national conference records management, microfilm, paperwork improvement

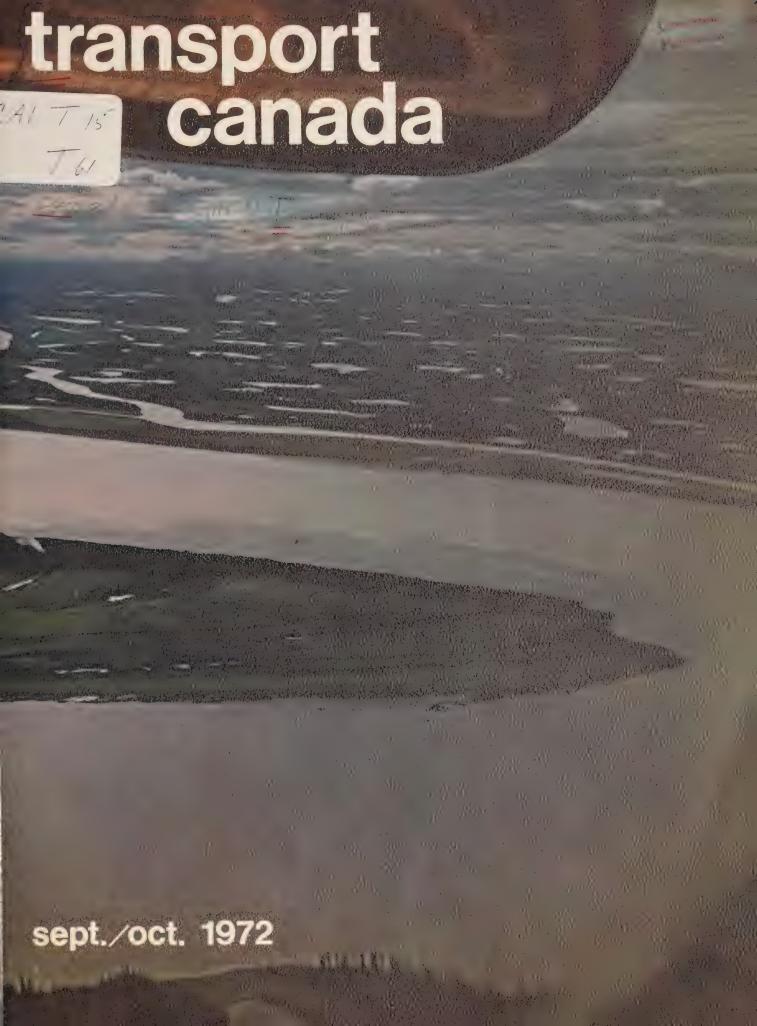


Some of the delegates to the first National Conference, Records Management, Microfilm, and Paperwork Improvement, Air and Marine, was held at Ministry of Transport H.Q. Ottawa June 5-9th.

Director General J.I. Carmichael, opens the conference. Resulting recommendations will have an impact on the reduction of the volume of paper work in the Ministry. Quelques-uns des délégués présents à la conférence nationale des services de gestion des dossiers, des microfilms et de l'amélioration des împrimés (Air et Marine). La conférence a eu lieu à l'administration centrale à Ottawa du 5 au 9 juin.

Le directeur général, M. J.I. Carmichael, ouvre la conférence. Les recommandations que les délégués ont adoptées contribueront à réduire le volume d'imprimés utilisés au Ministère.





transport canada

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Editor R.S. Towers

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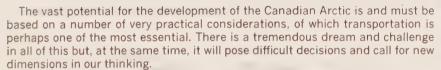
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Patterns of the MacKenzie Delta, top of the picture is the nacelle of a Twin Otter Aircraft.

Configuration de la région du delta du Mackenzie: tout en haut de la photo, on peut voir la nacelle d'un Twin Otter.

transportation council message



Quite obviously, the development which is resource-oriented will have to take place within a number of constraints which are equally vital. The importance of protecting the environment and the need to ensure that all Canadians, including particularly those who have pioneered the area, will benefit are vital considerations. I am confident that these can be met. But even more challenging to some degree is the need to evaluate the kinds of transportation systems which can serve our national objectives in the Arctic, and to develop a set of meaningful priorities consistent with what man can accomplish in techological terms and what the economy can sustain by way of expenditure.

This will involve a certain amount of experimentation; we have already commissioned or are examining the possibility of undertaking studies to look at various methods of transporting oil, ranging from conventional pipelines to unit trains and even to proposals based on the carriage by air.

The constant stream of proposals coming forward is perhaps, in one sense, a tribute to the manner in which this has caught the imagination of both the innovator and the entrepreneur. Within this context, however, the Ministry of Transport must bring to bear, in close cooperation with other key departments like the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, its best efforts to ensure that we do make sensible recommendations to the Government, and that new horizons do not disappear because we have not done sufficient preparation to ensure that the northland becomes truly a valuable and prized part of the national mosaic

Within the Ministry, the Arctic Transportation Agency has a key role to play in coordinating activities, but all of the other Administrations together with the Transportation Development Agency and special groups at Ministry headquarters have been deeply involved. To streamline our efforts to avoid duplication and to produce results should be our objective.

The land of the 60th latitude north has long been represented as a great challenge for all Canadians, but perhaps nowhere in Government is there more genuine experience than in the Ministry of Transport in dealing with the practical problems that are involved in its development, because transportation will remain the key. Together with both the private sector and with Crown Companies like the Northern Transportation Company Limited and Canadian National Railways, the Ministry of Transport may be faced with undertaking some of the most serious and demanding work which has ever been put before us. It is consistent with the tradition of those who work in transportation to accept such a challenge and to enhance even more the reputation handed to us by those who built this country around transportation.

O.F. Stoner



Hon Don Jamieson



Gerard Duquet



Pierre Camu



C.C. Halton



WH Huck



Andre Laframboise



W.M. Gilchrist



Andrew Chatwood









I.C. Cornblatt



W.F. Nelson





Robert Turner



Stuart T. Grant

message du conseil des transports

L'exploitation des immenses ressources de l'Arctique canadien est et doit être basée sur un certain nombre de considérations pratiques dont le transport est peut-être une des plus importantes. Cette entreprise qui soulève l'enthousiasme, exigera en même temps des décisions difficiles et nous imposera de nouvelles dimensions à notre pensée.

Bien évidemment, la mise en valeur d'une région comme l'Arctique, étant principalement orientée vers l'exploitation des ressources naturelles, doit tenir compte d'un certain nombre de contraintes toutes également vitales. L'importance de protéger l'environnement et la nécessité de voir que tous les Canadiens, notamment les pionniers de la région, profitent de cette entreprise. sont deux considérations essentielles. Je suis certain que cela peut être réalisé. Cependant, la nécessité d'évaluer les moyens de transports susceptibles de favoriser nos objectifs nationaux dans l'Arctique et d'établir un ensemble de priorités valables compatible avec nos limites techniques et les charges financières que nous pouvons assurer pose, dans une certaine mesure, un problème encore plus ardu.

Tout cela nécessite un certain nombre d'expériences. Nous avons déjà entrepris ou sommes en train d'examiner la possibilité d'entreprendre des études portant sur les diverses méthodes de transport du pétrole, depuis les pipe-lines conventionels jusqu'au transport aérien, en passant par les trainsblocs.

Le flot constant de projets mis de l'avant témoigne, en un sens, de la façon dont la mise en valeur de l'Arctique a capté l'imagination des innovateurs aussi bien que des hommes d'affaires. Dans ce contexte, toutefois, le ministre des Transports doit apprendre à concentrer ses efforts, de concert avec d'autres ministères particulièrement concernés comme les Affaires indiennes et le Nord canadien et le ministère de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources, pour faire des recommandations judicieuses au gouvernement; les nouveaux horizons qui s'ouvrent à nous ne doivent pas se refermer faute d'une préparation permettant de faire du Nord canadien une pièce de valeur dans notre mosaïque nationale.

Au sein du Ministère, l'Agence des transports dans l'Arctique joue un rôle de premier plan dans la coordination de toutes les activités ayant trait à l'Arctique. Toutefois, toutes les autres administrations du Ministère sont aussi profondément engagées dans ce projet et travaillent en étroite collaboration avec le Centre de développement des transports et les groupes spéciaux de l'Administration centrale. Notre objectif est d'orienter tous les efforts déployés pour éviter le double emploi et obtenir des résultats concrets.

La mise en valeur des terres situées au nord du 60e parallèle a longtemps été un grand défi pour tous les Canadiens; et, dans tout le gouvernement, c'est sans doute au ministère des Transports qu'on trouve la plus grande expérience dans la solution des problèmes pratiques qui se posent dans cette entreprise, le transport étant la clef d'une telle mise en valeur. De concert avec l'entreprise privée et les sociétés de la Couronne comme la Société des Transports du Nord Ltée et les Chemins de fer nationaux du Canada, le ministère des Transports se prépare à entreprendre un des travaux les plus sérieux et les plus exigeants auxquels nous ayons jamais eu à faire face. Il est dans la tradition de ceux qui oeuvrent dans le domaine des transports de relever de tels défis et de rehausser encore davantage la réputation qu'ont forgée au Canada ceux qui ont bâti notre pays autour d'un système de transport.

OG Honer

le Ministère des Transports et la libre entreprise

Adapté de l'ARCTIC DEVELOPMENT
DIGEST

Ce qui distingue l'aéroport de Resolute des autres installations du même genre situées plus au sud, à Winnipeg, Ottawa ou Calgary, par exemple, c'est que le premier est entouré de terres désertes et incultes tandis que les autres sont au milieu de zones urbaines ou agricoles. Cela n'influe nullement cependant sur l'activité du ministère des Transports qui est la même à Resolute que dans les autres complexes aéroportuaires du Canada.

Resolute est à la fois un port de mer et un aéroport. Un million de livres de marchandises y arrivent par air et six millions en partent par la même voie. Les avantages matériels que procure aux locataires de l'aéroport le fait de pouvoir desservir les points les plus reculés du marché à partir d'un port de déchargement en eau profonde sont évidents.

Lors de l'accroissement subit et sans précédent de la demande de transport, causé par la prospection des ressources naturelles, le ministère des Transports était là, prêt à répondre aux nouveaux besoins. Il a certes fallu instaurer un certain contrôle (planification de l'utilisation des terres et affectation équitable des terrains nécessaires à l'aviation) afin d'éviter un véritable chaos.

Resolute Bay n'est pas monopolisé par le ministère des Transports. L'entreprise privée peut s'y installer à condition de respecter, en certains cas, le règlement concernant les concessions élaboré pour protéger les investissements des contribuables et les autres concessionnaires installés dans la région.

Le terrain de l'aéroport de Resolute est loué aux exploitants et le Ministère a fait tout ce qui a trait en son pouvoir pour satisfaire les entreprises d'exploitation des ressources naturelles qui devaient s'établir près du terrain d'atterrissage et il a l'intention de continuer à le faire. Le loyer des terrains peut aller de deux à neuf cents le pied carré selon l'emplacement du lot et les sommes engagées dans l'aménagement du terrain, la construction des routes, l'installation des lignes d'alimentation en courant électrique, le déneigement, le creusage de fossés, le drainage, la sécurité et la protection contre les incendies. En août 1971, les tarifs de locations des terrains de Resolute ont été étudiés sur place par des représentants du ministère des Travaux publics, qui les ont trouvés raisonnables, en comparaison de ceux qui sont en vigueur aux autres aéroports du ministère des Transports.

Les locataires peuvent fournir des services contractuels de divers types (manutention des cargaisons, etc.). Toutefois, les services de restauration commerciaux, par exemple, peuvent obtenir une concession s'ils se conforment au Règlement.

L'"hôtel" de Resolute, exploité par le Ministère, fonctionne comme n'importe quel autre hôtel: si les réservations sont faites à l'avance et sont confirmés, elles sont honorées. Le ministère des Transports assure des services auxiliaires: il fournit, par exemple, du matériel de chargement et de déchargement et il exploite des services de location du matériel bien qu'en période de pointe, chacun doive attendre son tour.

Le soin d'entretenir les terrains loués à Resolute est laissé aux locataires car cet entretien doit être fait en fonction des besoins de ceux-ci. Tout l'entretien peut cependant être assuré par le Ministère qui en fera alors payer le coût aux locataires. Un locataire peut cependant en aider un



Opération de réapprovisionnement dans l'Arc tique à Resolute.

autre de bien des façons et, puisqu'une telle collaboration est de nature à faciliter l'exploitation de l'Arctique, le Ministère l'encourage.

Equilibre du Milieu

Le ministère des Transports, étant le seul organisme possédant les ressources voulues, a dû affronter le problème de l'élimination des déchets et des détritus laissés sur place par les divers organismes ou particuliers qui ont exercé leur activité dans la région au cours des années passées. Beaucoup d'heures-hommes et d'argent ont été consacrés à l'élimination des anciens dépotoires et à l'enlèvement des débris laissés dans l'île de Cornwallis au cours des années passées.

Il y a maintenant un système moderne de traitement des eaux usées qui se décharge dans le lac Murdo, mais une nouvelle usine d'épuration des eaux est prévue pour l'année financière 1973-1974.

A Resolute, on retrouve aussi le fléau habituel de l'Arctique: les barils de pétrole. Ceux-ci sont indispensables à la survie dans la région. Lorsqu'ils sont vides, ces barils sont empilés aussi proprement que possible. En disposer ne constitue pas à proprement parler un problème local. C'est plutôt un malaise chronique dans tout l'Arctique, et qui prend des proportions incroyables. Le Ministère est conscient de ses responsabilités en ce qui concerne l'amélioration et la préservation du milieu naturel partout où cela est possible. En somme, le ministère n'a pas souillé le milieu naturel à Resolute, mais il l'a amélioré. Le nouveau règlement concernant la location de terrains est conçu pour

former les occupants actuels et futurs de cette région à se conformer aux normes de propreté reconnues. Dans son souci de satisfaire aux règles anti-pollution, le Ministère a prévu de dépenser \$200,000 entre 1972 et 1974 pour l'amélioration du système de traitement des eaux usées. Pour ceux qui louent des terrains à Resolute, des dispositions sont prévues pour que le coût de location soit révisé après chaque terme de cinq ans afin de protéger à la fois le locataire et le ministère des Transports. Un bail peut être négocié pour n'importe quelle durée, au désir du locataire.

A Resolute, l'eau est pompée du lac Strip, passée dans un purificateur, désinfectée au chlore et livrée sur demande par le Ministère à tout locataire de l'aéroport ou organisme de la région. Bien que le prix de ce service soit relativement élevé par rapport aux tarifs en vigueur dans le Sud, le Ministère essaie, autant que possible, de rentrer dans ses frais en faisant payer un prix raisonnable. Cependant à moins de pouvoir faire payer le service à ceux qui bénéficient des installations de l'aéroport, c'est le contribuable canadien qui devra débourser le déficit.

Le ministère des Transports et la libre entreprise ont les connaissances, l'expérience et le matériel nécessaires pour continuer dans les années à venir à travailler de concert pour développer Resolute et l'extrême Arctique. Ce n'est toutefois que grâce à une compréhension mutuelle et à la pleine acceptation de leurs rôles respectifs qu'un véritable esprit d'équipe peut se maintenir entre eux dans l'intérêt de tous les Canadiens.



ministère des Transports à Resolute.



north

imagination

The Canadian "North" is all the area of our country lying north of the 60th parallel of latitude, including the Yukon Territories, Nouveau Quebec and the surrounding seas.

This land of one and a half million square miles is the home of only 55 to 60 thousand people. More than fifty per cent of the population of the Northwest Territories, and Nouveau Quebec, and a substantial part of the population of the Yukon, is comprised of Eskimo, Indian, and Metis people. Preservation and fulfilment of these native people is the most important consideration in any program for the North.

During the Second World War, the Alaska Highway was completed. Construction of this road has had a profound effect on the social and economic life of the North. The presence of the highway has resulted in large measure in extensive exploration of the Southern Yukon for minerals and the growing mining industry in that part of the North.

At the start of the sixties the total value of mineral production was \$30 million, while some \$10 million was being spent on oil and gas exploration. In contrast to the early sixties, today the value of mineral production in the two territories exceeds \$200 million annually and the expenditures for oil and gas explorations are in the order of \$150 million to \$175 million a year. Oil and gas exploration expenditures are likely to increase over the next decade.

The scene of activity has moved from the southwestern portion of the Northwest Territories "down North" through the Mackenzie Valley to the Mackenzie Delta, one of the most sensitive areas from the point of view of ecological balance.

The search for oil and gas has also extended into the Arctic Islands — a totally different environment, and is now gearing up to start looking offshore in the ice-infested waters of the

Beaufort Sea and the Arctic Island channels.

This search has not been without rewards. Large volumes of both oil and gas have been found along the shores of the Beaufort Sea and the Mackenzie Delta.

Environment and Wildlife

Relatively large gas fields that have been discovered in the Arctic Islands leave little doubt that the natural resource wealth of the North, in minerals and in gas and oil is very important. Exploration activity for gas and oil, in particular, has reached significant proportions — significant because of the manner in which it will affect the environment and the lives of the dwelling people in the North.

The North is home for many different species of animals, fish and birds. Approximately four million migratory birds of one type or another nest along the south shores of Devon Island. Sea mammals, seals, walrus and other types of whale are found in abundance. On the mainland caribou, muskoxen, arctic fox, polar bear, grizzly bear, moose, mountain goats and dall sheep share the forest, tundra and muskeg.

The fur-bearing animals, such as arctic fox, beaver, muskrat, and wolverine are important to many of the native people, who depend upon these creatures for their livelihood. The wildlife of the North is an important attribute of the region which must be preserved, not only because it contributes to our understanding and enjoyment of nature, but also it forms a part of the traditional way of life of the people of the North. To protect these animals we must protect their habitat.

Permafrost

It is perhaps paradoxical, but the thing to do in permafrost regions is to maintain the frozen terrain to greatest possible extent. Why should this



Birds eye view of Inuvik, one of the Canadian Governments pipeline research centres.

be? Because in much of the permafrost area the soil has a very high moisture content and when melted turns to a "mud soup". In some areas of the Mackenzie Delta, the moisture content is as high as 50 per cent, and when the ice content turns into water, all that is left is water with a little muddy silt in it. As a result there are some long trails which have converted themselves into long ditches filled with water. The damage can be more extensive if the surface insulation is broken on a slope, because here the sun's heat starts a melting process with the result that a whole hillside can slide into the bottom of the valley.

Permafrost is not a type of soil or rock. It is a state of permanent freezing of the ground, in some cases to a depth of 1,500 feet or more.

Pipelines

An oil or nature gas pipeline, or perhaps both, might be built through the Canadian North from the fuelproducing areas such as Prudhoe Bay or the Mackenzie Delta. In anticipation of a pipeline construction from these areas, the Canadian Government has undertaken a series of extensive research projects and studies. The studies are being made to identify environment sensitivities, to obtain baseline data so that actual impact on the environment can be measured, and finally, to obtain the information necessary on which to base an assessment of any pipeline construction. The studies are wide-ranging and include examinations of wildlife habitat, wildlife distribution, vegetation, terrain analysis and so on.

In addition to the environment research there are also extensive studies to determine the probable effect of such northern development activities on the communities, and on the disturbance of hunting and trapping. Studies have also been undertaken to ensure employment and opportunities offered by such a large project, will be available to the people of the North.

In the Mackenzie Valley there are three projects under way, one at

Inuvik, one at Sans Sault on the Mackenzie River, and one at Norman Wells, also on the Mackenzie. These projects are aimed at determining how to undertake construction so that the pipeline will continue to operate under severe climatic conditions and do no damage to the high moisture content in permafrost areas.

Northern Legislation

The Government is taking measures in Northern Canada which ensure the protection of the environment, and at which time will allow development to proceed at a reasonable rate.

Three steps have been taken to balance environment protection with development activities. The Northern Inland Waters Act controls the use of water for all purposes. The Act reserves all water rights to the Crown and removes all riparian rights from land owners next to water.

It authorizes the Government to grant permits for water use, the exception being water used for drinking. The Act also requires that the user of water return the water to the environmental system at an acceptable level of quality. Granting of water rights is carried out by administrative boards which hold public hearings wherever required. The implementation of measures designed to protect the land surface of Canada's North has put this part of our country in the vanguard of North America, and perhaps the world, in terms of protection of the land environment.

Natives People - Full Partners

Some say that all activity which tends to detract from the wilderness areas of the North should be discouraged if not stopped. These people forget the most important factor in the whole equation — people. There are northern people who depend on the land and its economic activity. Neither their land nor the use of it can be taken away from them. The native people of the North are evolving their thinking and attitudes and in so doing are making it very clear that they expect to, take part in, and share in,



The two cultures unite to work together, as an Eskimo diesel operator begins work at Cambridge Bay in the Northwest Territories.



Activity at Norman Wells, a Ministry of Transport Airport, playing an ever increasing role in northern development.

some of the benefits of Northern development. Indeed this is their greatest challenge for the future, to ensure that they are full partners in this exciting development. Most of the people do not want to return to the harsh, primitive ways of their forefathers or even of their fathers.

To ensure that native people benefit directly from Arctic development a number of steps are being taken. The first is in the area of employment and training. There is an extensive normal school system right through high school and anyone from the Territory can go to university without cost. There is also a full range of vocational training that has some direct help with the type of jobs that will be, and are now available. All difficulties that exist between the southern Canadian and the northern native are not yet solved. The Indian people of the Mackenzie Valley, although they want to take part in the developments taking place around them, are concerned because they have not yet been able to reach a settlement on treaties that were signed 70 years ago.

There is no doubt in the minds of the Government or the Canadian people as a whole that Indian, Eskimo and Metis people of the North must share in the planning and the benefits of Northern development. Canada is combining both economic development and environmental integrity, in every effort to help those people living north of the 60th parallel.

TRANSPORTATION

"Voyageurs of the Air" — 50 years have elapsed since the aeroplane first flew across the 60th degree of latitude into Canada's northern territories. Now another oil boom is on us and the same type of challenges of the 1921 era exists, reliable navigation, efficient aircraft, suitable landing areas, cold weather equipment, adequate fuel catches, and convenient repair facilities.

Aircraft criss-cross the Arctic today using modern day navigational aids. Some of the large jet aircraft also carry airborne computerized equip-

ment which measures off the miles of flight, allow for drift and deviation, and gives the crew a real-time report on the progress of their flight. Despite these navigational aids provided both by governments and industry, flight in Northern Canada still has its problems.

Turbine takes over

The greatest advance in aviation since that first Arctic flight of 1920 has been the development of the aircraft itself, the turbo-jets and turbo-props have taken over. The Hercules, the Boeing 737, the Twin Otter and the Electra — these with several others propelled by turbine engines, all fan out from Alberta into an ever widening arc whenever the basin beckons.

The turbine engine is changing the northland, the isolated settlement, into a busy crossroads of the air.

Helicopters

The Canadian helicopter operators have a new lease on life, with the introduction of the dual engine helicopters, the Twin-Pac SIKORSKY S-58T, and the Bell 212, both powered with two PT6A turbines and capable of carrying 5,000 lbs. for 40 minutes, or 16 passengers for 300 miles without refuelling.

The first impressive heavy-lift helicopter operation in the Canadian North was the pioneering effort by the Ministry of Transport for the unloading of marine cargo from ship to shore. Each year a sea-lift to resupply the Arctic station is organized by the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration which delivers fuel, food, building materials, and heavy equipment to outposts in Hudson Bay, Arctic Quebec and the Archipelago. Experts predict that the turbine driven helicopter has still to play its real role in northern transportation.

Tomorrow's Future

Changes in the years ahead, and they undoubtedly center around the turbine engine. Helicopters will increase in power, STOL aircraft will bring more frequent service to isolated settlements, larger jets will de-

liver both freight and passengers to principal centers. The turbine revolution in transport will not only continue in the air, but hovercraft, icebreakers, submarines and tankers, will use this concentrated power packages to modify the last untamed stretches of the earth.

MACKENZIE DELTA

Lifeline for the communities of the Mackenzie Delta, and for many years, canoes, rafts, served the needs of the native population, the explorers, traders, trappers and prospectors, plied the lakes and the rivers of the Northwest, Territories. The kayaks of the Eskimo were the only craft of the western Arctic. Now the basin resounds with the power and the might of 4,000 hp ocean going tugs, each equipped with modern transportation needs, echo sounders, radar, two-way radios, pushing-pulling 9 barges each a load capacity of 1,500 tons or more.

The efficient and far flung operations of the Northern Transportation Company, is a far cry from the Indian and trapper freight canoes, and with the Companies many different types of barges, tugs, and ships, the forecast tonnage movement for 1972 will pass the 400,000 ton mark.

Start of the season for Northern Transportation on its Athabasca River system is about mid-May, from its terminal at Waterways, Alberta. From Hay River, Northwest Territories, the company starts down the Mackenzie early in June.

The first load reaches Inuvik, the main delta distribution point about June 15th. But the Arctic is a little slower opening, with two-vessel distribution operation using Tuktoyaktuk as a base started July 14th. A general cargo vessel with a landing craft type bow, is used for lowering cargo on the beach at dockless Arctic stations, and a tanker type vessel resupplying all bases including the Dew Line as far east as the Boothia Peninsula.

Unique in the Arctic is the Northern Transportation electrically operated dry dock system. The unit is 200 feet long, 65 feet wide and eight feet

deep. The steel platform is raised and lowered with twelve synchronized 15 horsepower electric hoist, with six five-horsepower electric motors to position the vessels on the lift. Once in position, a craft can be raised from the water in 20 minutes.

Concurrent with the growth of the North, the company workforce numbers 598, of whom 223 are residents of the areas served.

Mackenzie Run

The wild Mackenzie, still creates a problem even for modern day technology and engineering, its wind storms, 8-14 knot currents, fog, rain, still challenge the 4,000 hp boats, who on their upstream voyage are reduced to speeds of 2-3 miles per hour.

Black Water, Sans-Sault Rapids, are nightmares for the skippers of the Northern Transportation boats, pushing, pulling, upwards of 7,900 tons of cargo, house trailers for oil crews, drilling equipment, trucks, bulldozers, oil to find oil, all heading North on a one-way ticket.

Water over the docks at Norman Wells, due to the heavy rains in British Columbia and the Franklin Range, driftwood that clogs engine intakes, bends rudder gear, stops engines, all part of the never-ending rush to supply the North in time allotted before nature takes command with her icy grip.

Men like Captain (Bill) William Goodlad, who since his boyhood days knows the North, its unpredictable ways, her vast endless beauty. Bill is Captain of the 4,000 hp boat *Vic Ingram* one of the main line tugs, still says a silent prayer when hurtling down the Mackenzie River stretch known as Black Water at 20 knots.

Names and places are after dinner talk, the Ramparts, its miles of towering limestone cliffs carved in design by mother nature, picturesque Fort Good Hope, Little Chicago, population three, two murders hence the name, Arctic Red River, Hay River, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, people, opening up Canada's last frontier.



Captain William (Bill) Goodlad, checks over his tow after navigating Sans-Sault Rapids.

Marine Heritage in by The Arctic Thomas E. Appleton

Canadian government activity in the North followed naturally from Confederation. It started with two land transfers which rank among the larger in history. The first was in 1870 when Britain ceded responsibility for Rupert's Land and the old Northwestern Territory, and the second came ten years later when all Arctic jurisdiction was handed over to Canada. By this time the discoveries of Franklin and a galaxy of other brave and resourceful explorers had found the Northwest Passage and had stimulated a tremendous geographic interest in the 'Frozen North'. Neither Britain nor Canada could then foresee economic possibilities other then whaling but towards the close of the century fears of territorial infiltration by other powers, particularly the United States, gave rise to the policy that Canadian interests should be strengthened by an official presence. As a result the Department of Marine and Fisheries, forerunner of the present Ministry of Transport, became involved in a series of interesting expeditions which were carried out by ship.

Our first Northern survey took place in 1884 in the sub-Arctic, resulting from economic pressures farther south rather than from a genuine Arctic interest. But the reasons underlying this expedition were not unlike the motivation which exists today, exploitation of natural resources. Just as oil is now the most sought after commodity in the world, grain was then the source of nourishment which would feed Europe and transform Canada into the 'Golden West'. The problem was to export enough of it by the limited railways then in existence, a constriction which might perhaps be eased by taking advantage of the shortest transAtlantic connection to the Prairies which lies through the Hudson Bay and Strait. If a railway could be built to the Bay, a project which seemed to present no undue difficulties when construction of the CPR was catching the imagination of the world, where should the transhipment port be? If a port could be established on that inhospitable shore, what was likely to be the safe navigational season for ordinary merchant steamers?

As a result of this situation Marine and Fisheries undertook to survey the Hudson Bay and Strait from a commercial shipping viewpoint, placing the entire project under Andrew Robertson Gordon who was then the Deputy Superintendent of the Canadian Meteorological Service. Lieutenant A.R. Gordon (1851-93) had been trained as a surveying officer in the British navy which he had joined straight from his native city of Aberdeen at the age of twelve. Retiring from the navy in 1873, he subsequently came to Canada to serve with the Marine and Fisheries, who were then responsible for hydrography and meteorology, where his brought him to prominence.

The Gordon Expeditions of 1884-5-6 comprised three separate annual voyages from Halifax to the Bay, during which meteorologists were landed to spend the winter in wooden huts while recording observations on ice and weather. Today we are inclined to think of the sub-Arctic as being little different from the rest of Canada but in the eighties the Hudson Strait was a very lonely and remote place, more so than is the high Arctic under modern circumstances. The landing parties had to contend with harsh conditions and despite the best resources of the day there was some malnutrition, one man dying from scurvy. Car-



CGS Arctic, Captain J. E. Bernier, fast in the ice at Pond's Inlet, 1908.



Eskimo off the shoulder fashions in 1897, photographed during the Diana expedition.

rying out hydrographic surveys successively from the sealer Neptune (1884) and the former corvette Alert (1885-6), both of which were wooden sailing vessels with steam engine, Gordon recommended Churchill as the best site for a railhead port and concluded that the navigational season would last irom early July until late in October.

After Gordon's premature death in 1893, and as no railway had as yet been built, proponents of the scheme thought that perhaps he had been too cautious in his views on the duration of navigation and another Marine and Fisheries officer, Captain William Wakeham, was sent to the Strait with orders to try and get through earlier. Wakeham chose a stout oaken Dundee-built whaler which, like the Neptune and Alert, was a veteran of many an Arctic voyage under steam and sail. The principal scientific officer on this expedition, Dr. Robert Bell, was one of the outstanding pioneers of the Arctic investigation. Wakeham had a tough time of it, his ship the Diana all but lost her rudder under ice pressure, and his report vindicated Andrew Gordon's original estimate of the limiting conditions. Time was to bear out Gordon's original recommendations on the possibilities of the Hudson Bay route; but it was not until half a century of frustration, hesitancy and technical difficulties had been overcome, and until the expenditure of money unforeseen in Gordon's time, that the steamers Farnworth and Warkworth lifted the first big cargoes of Saskatchewan wheat from the Port of Churchill in 1931.

Meanwhile the government began to look farther North and emphasis shifted from the Hudson Bay route to the looming question of Canadian rights in virgin territory should mineral deposits, which were suspected to exist on a considerable scale, he discovered in the Arctic. The possibility that an international scramble might result brought with it the subject of sovereignity; in many remote parts of the world explorers had planted their national flag in a custom which had achieved a kind of tacit responsibility in certain circumstances. If a foreign power were to raise their flag in the Canadian Arctic, what then?

Once more Marine and Fisheries, as the Department responsible for shipping, were asked to provide a vessel to exert a Canadian presence, this time by issuing licences to foreign whalers and by setting up permanent RCMP posts in the Arctic. The leader of this expedition was Mr. A.P. Low, a McGill geologist who had taken part in the Diana voyage of 1897, while the old Neptune, which had again been chartered by the Department, was placed under the command of a veteran ice-pilot who had served with Peary, Captain S.W. Bartlett. Sailing from Halifax in August 1903 the Neptune wintered in Chesterfield Inlet after patrolling the whale ships in Cumberland Sound. In the summer of 1904 the Neptune reached Smith Sound, winding up a successful cruise by a sweep through the Hudson Bay before returning to Halifax. During the voyage they landed at Cape Herschel on Ellesmere Island where Mr. Low and an official party took possession in the name of King Edward VII in right of Canada, hoisting the Canadian ensign in a brief early morning ceremony. Albert Peter Low became Director of the Geological Survey in 1906 before being appointed Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines. He died in 1942.





In 1904, as an extension of the good work done by the Department with chartered ships, it was decided to establish regular Arctic patrols and to purchase a Canadian Government ship for the purpose. This was the CGS Arctic, built in Germany for Polar work of Captain Joseph-Elzear Bernier, of l'Islet, who had been a strong advocate of increased Canadian activity in the North. The Arctic was very well suited for extended Arctic cruising and Bernier was delighted with her; it was an enchantment which lasted to the end.

Bernier made three important expeditions before the outbreak of the war in 1914 brought this activity to a standstill for the duration. In 1906-7. 1908-9 and 1910-11 the Arctic showed the flag in virtually all waters possible for a vessel of her modest power - less than a hundredth part of the horsepower of the present icebreaker Louis S. St Laurent - penetrating to McClure Strait in September 1910 in an unsuccessful attempt to breach the Northwest Passage head-on by the front door. The fact was that the usefulness of wooden ships under steam and sail had all but ended by this time. No one knew this better than Bernier who was too much of a realist to waste time in wishful thinking. He foresaw that powerful icebreakers would needed and he lived long enough to experience new possibilities with radio in the post-war years. Following another series of patrols under Bernier in the 1920s the old Arctic was barely seaworthy by 1925 and she was sold for scrapping not long afterwards. Bernier died in 1934. His most vivid memory, preserved for posterity by the camera, was of Dominion Day 1909 when he landed at Winter Harbour; here, under the lee of Parry's Rock, Captain Bernier made a short speech to his assembled officers and crew as he placed a tablet marking the annexation of the entire Arctic Archipeligo as "...Canadian territory under Canadian jurisdiction."

Look at this photograph: Bernier stands in the centre of the little group, his cap pulled firmly down in characteristic attitude. Also in character, for his formal appearance barely concealed a great sense of fun, he is petting the ship's mascot, a young musk-ox. Behind the group, who are in their very best much creased and little used shore-going clothes for the occasion, the commemorative tablet is fixed to the Rock. It was made by Charles Koenig, Chief Engineer of the Arctic.

One other photograph, taken on board the CGS Neptune in 1904, appeals in particular as showing the spirit of early expeditions by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. It shows Captain S.W. Bartlett of Brigus, Newfoundland, standing on the poop of his ship with one hand resting lightly on her enormous wheel. Most likely Captain Sam is not really steering, for the Neptune had a midship bridge, and he was probably persuaded by the expedition's photographer to pose in his fur parka. But the picture mirrors the spirit of his time; he was as rugged as he looks.

Of such is our heritage from the Marine. Department in the Arctic. Today the ships are very different and the Arctic, more than superficially, has changed entirely. But deep down in the awareness of those who know it best is the sure knowledge that some qualities in nature and in man never change.

M.O.T. and free enterprise

REPRINTED FROM ARCTIC DEVELOPMENT DIGEST.

There is a difference between the airport at Resolute, Northwest Territories and those further to the south, such as Winnipeg, Calgary or Ottawa. While Resolute is surrounded by "cold barren wasteland" instead of urban development or productive farmland, it does not alter the fact that the Ministry of Transport operation at Resolute is similar to other Canadian airports.

Resolute is both a seaport and an airport. One million pounds of incoming freight arrives by air. Six million pounds of freight departs by air. The material advantage to airport tenants in serving the limits of their markets or trading area directly from a deep sea unloading point is obvious.

When unprecedented "overnight" demands arose at the time of the explosion in the resource exploration activity, the M.O.T. was there — ready and anxious to serve. This necessitated the introduction of some controls — e.g., land use planning and equitable allocation of land for airoriented activities — to prevent chaos that would otherwise have occurred.

There is no M.O.T. monopoly at Resolute Bay. It is open to private industry subject only to the application in specific instances of the Concession Fees Regulations of Canada — designed to protect the taxpayer's investment and other concessionaires operating from such sites.

The land at Resolute airport is leased to tenants and M.O.T. has done its utmost to accommodate natural resource companies requiring accommodation near the air strip, and intends to continue doing so. Rental for land can vary from 2 to 9 cents per sq. ft. dependent on location and cost of development, land, roads, power lines, snow removal, ditching, drainage, security, and fire protection. In August 1971, the land rental rates at Resolute were reviewed on site by D.P.W. The rates

were found to be equitable when compared to other M.O.T. airports in Canada.

Tenants may provide contractual services of various types, e.g., cargo handling. However, commercial catering services for example may obtain a concession if they comply with the regulations.

The Resolute "hotel", operated by M.O.T. is similar to any hotel in Canada in that if reservations are made in advance and are confirmed they will be honoured. M.O.T. will provide air-oriented services such as cargo loading or unloading equipment, or equipment rentals, although in peak periods each must take his turn.

The responsibility for maintenance of leased areas at Resolute is left to the lessee, because it is dependent upon what he requires. All maintenance is available from M.O.T. on a cost recoverable basis, but one tenant may assist another in many ways, and as such co-operation is aimed at facilitating activities and operations in the Arctic, the M.O.T. welcomes it.

Ecological Balance

The M.O.T., as the only agency with the required resources available, has been faced with the problem of cleaning up all garbage and refuse left behind by the variety of activities of past years. Many man hours and much public money has been expended in removing old garbage dumps and collecting debris left in years past at Cornwallis Island.

There is a modern sewage treatment system which discharges into Lake Murdo, but a new water and sewage plant is programmed for the fiscal year 1973-74.

During sea-lift operations there is a vast open-air storage complex of miscellaneous cargo on pallets. This situation when completed awaits another year for a repeat performance.

There is the usual Arctic plague of



Sea-lift, Arctic re-supply Resoluté.

oil drums at Resolute. These are an essential of survival in this area. The empties are piled as neatly as possible. Disposal of oil drums is not a "local" problem. It is a chronic fact of life in the entire Arctic, and of unbelievable magnitude. The M.O.T. is aware of its responsibility to improve and preserve ecological balance everywhere possible. In short, the Ministry has improved the environment at Resolute, not desecrated it. New land lease regulations are designed to ensure present and future users of this area conform with the recognised standards of cleanliness. In its concern to comply with pollution requirements, M.O.T. has programmed \$200,000 during 1972-74 to improve the sewage disposal system. For those who lease land at Resolute, provision is made for a rental cost review after each 5 year term to protect the tenant and the M.O.T. Any lease can be negotiated for any term desired by the tenant.

Water at Resolute is pumped from Strip Lake, passed through a purifier, chlorinated and delivered by M.O.T. to any tenant on the airport or any agency in the area on request. Although the charges are relatively high by southern standards, the Ministry attempts to recover as much of the costs as possible on an equitable basis, but unless it can collect revenues from the prime beneficiaries of airport facilities, the Canadian taxpayer will bear the increased deficits which accrue.

Ministry of Transport and free enterprise have the know-how, experience and equipment to continue into the future as a team to develop Resolute and the high Arctic, but it is only through a mutual understanding and full acceptance of each other's respective roles that a true team spirit can flourish for the benefit of all Canadians.

MACKENZIE





Supply route for northern communities. A Northern Transportation tow plys the MacKenzie, destination Tuktoyaktuk. The Franklin Range of mountains is seen on the horizon.



The Kelly Hall Northern Transportation tug, passes the winter in deep freeze at Inuvik.

Arctic sunset.

MOODS

Arctic moon rise.

"Skids for wheels", "ice for land", as winter hits the MacKenzie Delta.



Salvage operations on the MacKenzie, the Ministry of Transport ship Dumit. Performs one of her many chores.





La Grande Aventure du Nord

Le Nord canadien comprend toute cette région du pays qui s'étend audelà du 60e parallèle, allant des Territoires du Yukon au Nouveau-Québec et comprenant les étendues d'eau environnantes.

Ce territoire d'un million et demi de milles carrés ne compte que 55 ou 60 mille habitants. Plus de la moitié de la population des Territoires de Nord-Ouest et du Nouveau Québec, de même qu'une partie importante de celle du Yukon se compose d'Eskimos, d'Amérindiens et de métis. Le principal objectif de tous les programmes touchant le Nord est de préserver ces races indigènes et de les aider à s'épanouir.

Au cours de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, on terminait la construction de la Route de l'Alaska, réalisation qui devait avoir des conséquences marquées sur la vie sociale et économique dans le Nord. La Route de l'Alaska, en effet, a permis dans une large mesure, d'étendre le champ d'exploration des minerais dans le sud du Yukon et de faire croître l'industrie minière dans cette région.

Au début des années 1960, la production minière se chiffrait à un total de \$30 millions, tandis que \$10 millions étaient affectés à l'exploration des nappes de pétrole et de gaz. La situation n'est plus du tout la même aujourd'hui, alors que le chiffre de production pour les deux territoires dépasse \$200 millions par année et les dépenses en explorations pour le pétrole et le gaz sont de l'ordre de \$150 millions à \$175 millions par année. Ces dépenses d'exploration augmenteront certainement encore au cours de la prochaine décennie.

Le centre d'activité s'est aujourd'hui déplacé de la partie sud-ouest des Territoires du Nord-Ouest vers le sud, soit dans la vallée du Mackenzie jusqu'au delta, l'une des régions qui possède l'équilibre écologique le plus précaire. Les recherches de pétrole et de gaz se sont également étendues aux îles de l'Arctique qui présentent un environnement totalement différent et elles tendent à s'orienter vers le soussol marin des eaux couvertes de glaces de la Mer de Beaufort et des détroits qui séparent les îles de l'Arctique.

Ces recherches ont porté fruit. En effet, d'énormes quantités de pétrole et de gaz ont été trouvées le long des rives de la Mer de Beaufort et du delta du Mackenzie.

L'environnement et la faune

La découverte d'importants gisements de gaz dans les îles de l'Arctique prouve que le Nord abonde en ressources naturelles, plus particulièrement en minerais, en gaz et en pétrole. Les découvertes de pétrole et de gaz surtout ont atteint un niveau primordial en raison de leurs répercussions sur l'environnement et la vie des habitants du Nord canadien.

Le Nord constitue l'habitat naturel de nombreuses espèces d'animaux, de poissons et d'oiseaux. Environ quatre millions d'oiseaux migrateurs de différentes espèces nichent le long du littoral sud de l'île Devon. Les mammifères marins, les phoques, les morses et différentes espèces de baleines foisonnent dans ces régions. Sur le continent, caribous, boeufs musqués, renards bleus, ours grizzlés, chèvres de montagne et mouflons de Dall se partagent les gîtes qu'offrent la forêt, la toundra et les marécages.

Les animaux à fourrure tels que renards bleus, castors, rats musqués et gloutons assurent la subsistance d'une grande partie de la population indigène. Les espèces sauvages sont un atout important pour les régions du Nord et elles doivent être préservées non seulement parce que ces animaux sont partie intégrante de la nature et qu'ils en constituent l'un de



La nouvelle tour de contrôle de Yellowknife encadrée des pales d'hélices, en forme de pagaie, de l'avion Hercules.

ses attraits mais aussi parce qu'ils s'insèrent dans le mode de vie traditionnel des habitants du Nord. Il faut donc protéger ces animaux en protégeant leur habitat.

Pergélisol

Aussi paradoxal que cela puisse paraître, il faut dans la plus grande mesure possible maintenir le sol gelé dans les régions de pergélisol. La raison en est que dans plusieurs endroits, le sol possède un degré d'humidité très élevé et tend à se transformer en liquide boueux lorsqu'il fond. Dans la région du delta du Mackenzie, par exemple, le taux d'humidité du sol peut aller jusqu'à 50 p. 100, de sorte que lors de la fonte de la glace, il ne reste plus que de l'eau mêlée à un peu de limon. De longues bandes de terre sont devenues de cette facon des fossés remplis d'eau. Les dommages sont plus importants lorsqu'il s'agit d'un terrain en pente; en effet, une fois la surface d'isolation disparue, la fonte peut entraîner des éboulements.

Le terme "pergélisol" ne correspond pas à un type de sol ou de roche; il exprime l'état de gel permanent qui caractérise une couche de terrain qui peut avoir jusqu'à 1500 pieds et plus de profondeur.

Pipe-line

Un gazoduc ou un oléoduc, peutêtre même les deux, sera construit dans le Nord canadien à partir de la source du combustible, soit Baie Prudhoe ou le delta du Mackenzie. En vue de la réalisation d'un tel projet, le gouvernement canadien a entrepris une série d'importantes études et recherches qui permettront de déterminer les caractéristiques du milieu, d'obtenir les données de base pour pouvoir mesurer l'impact écologique et finalement établir la validité du projet de construction. Le champ de l'étude est assez considérable et comprend l'examen de questions telles que l'habitat des animaux et leur répartition dans l'espace, la végétation, le sol, etc.

En plus d'étudier le milieu, il faut également examiner les conséquences possibles d'un tel développement du Nord sur la vie des communautés et sur certains métiers comme la chasse et le piégeage. D'autres recherches en cours ont pour but d'assurer que ce vaste projet fournira des emplois et maintes autres possibilités aux populations du Nord.

Trois études sont actuellement en cours dans la vallée du Mackenzie, l'une à Inuvik, l'autre à Sans Sault sur le bord du fleuve Mackenzie et la dernière à Norman Wells, également près du fleuve, afin de déterminer le moyen de construire un pipe-line à l'épreuve des températures très basses et incapable d'affecter le sol qui possède un taux d'humidité élevé dans ces régions de pergélisol.

Mesures législatives touchant le Nord canadien

Le Gouvernement prend actuellement des mesures visant à assurer la protection de l'environnement dans le Nord canadien et à permettre que le développement garde un rythme raisonnable.

Trois dispositions visant à équilibrer protection de l'environnement et activités de développement sont contenues dans la Loi sur les eaux intérieures de Nord; la loi qui régit l'utilisation des eaux à n'importe quelle fin retire aux propriétaires riverains tous leurs droits sur l'eau, pour les remettre à la Couronne.

La Loi autorise le gouvernement à accorder des permis pour l'utilisation de l'eau, sauf pour l'eau servant aux fins de consommation. La Loi exige d'autre part que l'usager retourne l'eau au système de distribution, à un niveau de qualité acceptable. Des corps administratifs sont chargés de remettre les permis et de tenir des



Colin Allen, un charpentier eskimo, se campe solidement dans la neige pour travailler à la construction d'un nouvel entrepôt réfrigéré à Inuvik, T. du N.-O

audiences publiques lorsque nécessaire. L'adoption de ces mesures place le Canada en tête des pays de l'Amérique du Nord et même du monde entier pour ce qui est de la protection de l'environnement terrestre.

Pleine participation des populations indigènes

Certaines personnes voudraient faire cesser toutes les activités qui, en quelque sorte, pourraient attaquer l'état sauvage de ces contrées du Nord. Ces gens oublient de considérer le facteur le plus important, c'està-dire la population. Il est certain qu'un bon nombre d'habitants du Nord vivent de l'activité et des produits de la nature de sorte qu'on ne peut leur retirer leurs terres. Mais la pensée et le mode de vie des indigènes évoluent et la plupart d'entre eux ne désirent aucunement conserver les méthodes archaigues et pénibles de leurs ancêtres. Ils laissent clairement entendre leur intention de participer activement au développement vertigineux du Nord et de partager les bénéfices qui en découleront. Il s'agit là en effet du défi le plus important que leur lance l'avenir.

La population du Nord peut profiter du développement de ses régions d'abord grâce aux facteurs formation et emploi. En effet, l'élève qui termine son cours secondaire peut accéder directement à l'école normale ou fréquenter l'université gratuitement. Il existe également toute une série de cours de formation professionnelle en préparation directe aux types d'emploi existants ou futurs.

Tous les conflits qui existent entre les Canadiens des provinces du sud et les habitants du Nord ne sont pas encore disparus. Les Indiens de la vallée du Mackenzie, par exemple, bien que désireux de participer au développement qui prend place autour d'eux, ne sont pas encore arrivés à des ententes sur des traités qui ont

été signés il y a plus de 70 ans.

Le gouvernement et le peuple canadien en général n'hésitent pas à admettre que les Indiens, les Eskimos et les métis du Nord doivent prendre part à l'organisation du développement et recevoir en partage les bénéfices qui en résulteront. Le Canada travaille avant tout au bien-être de la population vivant au-delà du 60e parallèle en favorisant la protection de l'environnement en même temps que le développement économique.

Le transport

Cinquante ans se sont écoulés depuis que le premier avion a franchi le 60e parallèle pour se rendre dans les régions nordiques du Canada. Nous connaissons aujourd'hui un nouvel essor dans le domaine du pétrole et de nouveaux défis surgissent tout comme en 1921: aéronefs appropriés, navigation sûre, pistes d'atterrissage convenables, appareils conçus pour les grands froids, caches de carburant et centres de réparations.

Les avions qui sillonnent l'Arctique aujourd'hui utilisent des aides à la navigation modernes. Certains gros avions à réaction transportent également à leur bord des appareils électroniques qui calculent les distances, les angles de dérive et de déviation de même qu'ils indiquent à l'équipage le temps de vol par rapport à la distance qu'il reste à parcourir. Malgré toute l'aide fournie par le gouvernement et l'industrie, les expéditions aériennes dans le Nord canadien posent encore de nombreux problèmes.

L'ère des turbomoteurs

Les plus grands progrès réalisés par l'aviation depuis le premier vol dans l'Arctique en 1920 se manifestent avant tout dans l'évolution de l'aéronef lui-même, avec la mise au point des turboréacteurs et turbopropulseurs. L'Hercules, le Boeing 737, le Twin Otter, l'Electra ainsi que plu-



Un gigantesque Hercules reçoit un chargement de matériel pour le forage des puits de pétrole, à Yellowknife. Ce type d'aéronef peut recevoir une charge marchande d'environ 23 types et peut atterrir sur des pistes en mauvais état.

sieurs autres modèles turbopropulsés partent de l'Alberta pour accomplir des missions dans des contrées de plus en plus éloignées. Ces régions isolées se trouvent désormais sous le passage de voies aériennes de plus en plus achalandées.

L'hélicoptère

Les pilotes canadiens jouissent désormais d'une sécurité accrue, aux commandes des nouveaux Twin-Pac SIKORSKY S-58T et Bell 212, tous deux propulsés par un moteur double turbine PT6A; ces appareils peuvent voler pendant 40 minutes avec une charge de 5000 lb ou sur une distance de 300 milles avec 16 passagers, sans avoir à refaire le plein d'essence.

Le ministère des Transports a été le premier à utiliser de gros hélicoptères dans le Nord canadien pour effectuer le déchargement des cargos de marchandises qui ne pouvaient toucher les ports. Chaque année, lors de la mission de réapprovisionnement de l'Arctique organisée par l'Administration canadienne des transports maritimes, des hélicoptères servent au déchargement du carburant, de la nourriture, des matériaux de construction et de la machinerie lourde en divers points de la Baie d'Hudson, du Nord québecois et des archipels. Les spécialistes estiment que l'hélicoptère turbopropulsé jouera un rôle encore plus primordial dans le transport en Arctique.

Perspectives d'avenir

Les changements à venir seront sans aucun doute axés sur le turbomoteur. Les hélicoptères auront une puissance accrue, les ADAC permettront de desservir plus fréquemment les localités isolées et de plus gros réacteurs transporteront dans les principaux centres des marchandises aussi bien que des voyageurs. La turbine révolutionnera également le

transport par eau; en effet, les hydroglisseurs, les brise-glace, les sousmarins et les pétroliers utiliseront également cette réserve d'énergie concentrée pour vaincre les dernières régions isolées du monde.

Delta du Mackenzie

Pendant des siècles, ne circulèrent dans le delta du Mackenzie que des canots ou des radeaux servant aux divers besoins des indigènes de la région tandis qu'explorateurs, trafiquants, chasseurs et prospecteurs parcouraient les lacs et les rivières de l'ensemble des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Le kayak était la seule embarcation des Eskimos de l'ouest de l'Arctique. Aujourd'hui, le bassin retentit du bruit des 4000 cy des remorqueurs océaniques équipés d'installations modernes, de sondeurs à écho, d'un radar, d'émetteurs et de transmetteurs et, pouvant tirer à la fois neuf chalands d'une capacité de 1500 tonnes et plus chacun.

Les nombreuses et lointaines expéditions de l'Agence des transports dans l'Arctique font reculer davantage l'époque des canots d'Indiens et de trappeurs. Selon les prévisions pour 1972, le tonnage des chalands, des remorqueurs et des navires des différentes compagnies devrait dépasser 400000 tonnes.

L'Agence entreprend ses activités saisonnières sur la rivière Athabasca à la mi-mai, son point d'attache étant Waterways en Alberta. Ses navires commencent à descendre le fleuve Mackenzie à partir de Hay River dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest au début du mois de juin. Le premier chargement arrive le 15 juin à Inuvik, qui est le principal centre de distribution pour la région du delta.

Le ravitaillement de l'Arctique se fait plus tardivement. Deux navires partent le 14 juillet pour Tuktoyaktuk, le centre de distribution. L'un des navires transportant des mar-



Un 737 décharge ses containers Yellowknife.

chandises diverses est muni d'une sorte de rampe qui permet de descendre la cargaison sur la rive aux stations qui n'ont pas de quai; l'autre, un navire-citerne, se rend à toutes les stations y compris celle de la Dew Line dans la lointaine presqu'île de Boothia.

L'Agence de transports possède dans l'Arctique un dock de carénage de type unique; il s'agit d'une plateforme d'acier de 200 pieds de longueur, 65 pieds de largeur et 8 pieds d'épaisseur, qui est soulevée par 12 engins de levage synchronisés et à moteur électrique de 15 cv, une fois que le navire a été mis en place au moyen de six moteurs électriques de 5cv. L'opération de levage peut s'effectuer en 20 minutes.

L'Agence possède un effectif en fonction du développement dans le Nord, c'est-à-dire 598 employés dont 223 habitent dans les régions desservies.

La route du Mackenzie

Le grand Mackenzie pose encore certains problèmes pour les ingénieurs et techniciens d'aujourd'hui; les navires de 4000 cv doivent toujours affronter les rafales de vent, les courants de 8 à 14 noeuds, le brouillard et la pluie, qui souvent les forcent à réduire leur vitesse à deux ou trois milles à l'heure.

C'est souvent un cauchemar pour les capitaines de l'Agence d'avoir à franchir des passages comme Black Water et les rapides de Sans-Sault, leurs navires souvent chargés à l'aller de plus de 7000 tonnes de marchandises diverses destinées aux em-

ployés travaillant aux gisements de pétrole, y compris des maisons-remorques, de l'équipement de forage, des camions, des bulldozers, et du pétrole nécessaire à leur travail.

L'eau qui submerge les quais à Norman Wells à cause des fortes pluies qui s'abattent sur la Colombie-Britannique et Franklin Range, le bois flottant qui vient obstruer les tuyaux d'admission des moteurs et endommager les engrenages du gouvernail, ce sont là d'autres obstacles qui font partie de chaque mission de réapprovisionnement du Nord, course toujours répétée pour devancer les glaces qui viennent emprisonner le territoire pendant de longs mois.

Comme beaucoup d'autres, le capitaine (Bill) William Goodlad connaît depuis sa jeunesse le Nord canadien, ses obstacles imprévisibles, ses beautés sans nombre. A bord du Vic Ingram (4000 cv), l'un des remorqueurs de la ligne principale, Bill se recueille toujours un moment lorsque son navire doit franchir à une vitesse de 20 noeuds le passage du fleuve Mackenzie, connu sous le nom de Black Water.

Puis, au coin du feu, on parle de lieux et de noms: les Ramparts, les milles de falaises découpées en forme de gigantesques pierres tombales par le travail de la nature, le pittoresque Fort Good Hope, Little Chicago ainsi appelé depuis que deux meurtres y ont été commis et qui a une population de trois habitants, Arctic Red River, Hay River, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbour, Poulatuk et tous les habitants qui vivent aux limites des frontières du Canada.



Chalands de l'Agence des transports dans l'Arctique circulant sur le fleuve Mackenzie.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS NORTHERN TOUR



Marine insurance underwriters going ashore at Churchill, Manitoba, from the CCGS Labrador.

Underwriters view the sights from the deck of the CCGS Labrador.

Underwriters get together after a tour of the grain handling facilities at Churchill, Manitoba and a tour of the harbour.



Left to right are.

Reg Alexander — Institute of London Underwriters, England.

Miss Anne Dewar — Economist with the Saskatchewan Government.

M.B. Rumsey — Lloyds Underwriters Association, London, England.

E.D. Rainbow — Deputy Chairman, Commercial Union Assurance Company, London England.

I.B. Manley — President, Canadian Board of Marine Underwriters, Toronto, Ontario.

A.H. Chester — Hull Underwriter — Lloyds Underwriters Association, London, England.

A.F. Copeland — Canadian Board of Marine Underwriters, Toronto Ontario. Glenn Togerson — Economist, Manitoba Government.

Bill Markham — Ice Forecast Central OIC Ottawa, Ontario.

W.W. Reid — American Hull Insurance Syndicate, New York, U.S.A.

Captain Matt Davidson — Marine Operations, National Harbours Board, Ottawa, Ontario.

Norm Bowen - Director of Marketing - NHB, Ottawa, Ontario.

A fact-finding tour of the North and Arctic in August by seven marine insurance underwriters from England, the United States and Canada, was sponsored by the Ministry of Transport.

The tour was designed to familiarize underwriters with the North and the increased shipping traffic operating under improving conditions. The Ministry hoped that the visit would lead to provision of further shipping incentives in the Arctic.

The one-week tour began with a flight to Resolute where the under-writers and various Ministry officials boarded a Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker to observe the vessel during three days of arctic operations.

The latter portion of the tour was sponsored by the National Harbours Board, and consisted of discussions with the Hudson Bay Route Association at Churchill.





Honourable Edgar J. Benson

Hon. Edgar J. Benson, formerly Minister of National Defence, was appointed President of the Canadian Transport Commission on September 1, succeeding the Hon. J.W. Pickersgill who retired August 31.

Mr. Pickersgill had headed the regulatory commission since its formation in 1967. He resigned three years before the expiry of his term of office to write a book about the St. Laurent era in Canadian government.

Mr. Benson, 49, served as a Member of Parliament for 10 years, eight of them in the cabinet.

A native of Cobourg, Ont., he was educated in public and secondary schools there before enlisting in the Army in 1941. He served with the Royal Canadian Artillery in Britain and the Northwest Europe campaign, returning to Canada in 1946.

Following his army service Mr. Benson attended Queen's University at Kingston, graduating in 1949 with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. Three years later he obtained designation as a Chartered Accountant from the Ontario Institute of Chartered Accountants and became a partner in the Kingston firm of England, Leonard Macpherson and Co. He was assistant professor of commerce at Queen's from 1952 to 1962 and in 1965 was elected a Fellow of the Ontario Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Mr. Benson was first elected to Parliament for Kingston (now Kingston and the Islands) in 1962 and reelected in the elections of 1963, 1965 and 1968.

On formation of the Liberal government in 1963 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance and 14 months later joined the cabinet as Minister of National Revenue. He was given additional responsibilities as Vice-chairman of Treasury Board in 1965 and President of Treasury Board in 1966.

In January, 1968, Mr. Benson relinquished his National Revenue portfolio to become the minister responsible for housing as well as President of Treasury Board. In April of the same year he was named Minister of Finance, retaining the Treasury Board post while dropping the housing assignment.

He was renamed to the Finance portfolio following the general election of 1968 and retained it until January of this year when he was appointed Minister of National Defence.

Mr. Benson is married to the former Marie Louise Van Laer of Nijmegen, Holland, whom he met during his front-line army service in that country. They have three sons, Robert, Paul and Peter, and a daughter, Nancy.

suggestion awards

primes à l'initiative



A cheque of \$800, is presented to Joseph Karl Pacholick, by J.R.H. Noble, Assistant Deputy Minister Atmospheric Environment Services.

Un chèque de \$800 est remis à Joseph Karl Pacholick par le sous-ministre adjoint aux Services de l'environnement atmosphérique, M. J.R.H. Noble.

Joseph Karl Pacholik, Manotick, Ontario, \$800. Proposed that certain rented equipment used in the Air Services Training School be disconnected when not needed for periods in excess of one month and that rental charges be paid for only those periods when the equipment is being used.

It was also proposed that in view of the change in the training program, another three teleprinters and two reperforators could be eliminated as redundant.

M. Marcel Therien, LaSalle, Quebec, \$10. He proposed that the responsibility coding stamp now being used to code invoices for payment be made to include the figures which do not change during the fiscal year.

Joseph Karl Pacholik, Manotick (Ontario), \$800. Propose que certains articles du matériel loué en usage à l'Ecole des services de l'air soient débranchés quand ils ne servent pas pour des périodes d'un mois ou plus et que les frais de location ne soient payés que pour les périodes pendant lesquelles le matériel a servi. Il a aussi proposé d'éliminer trois téléimprimeurs et deux perforatrices qui deviendront superflus, étant donné les changements prévus au programme de formation.

M. Marcel Thérien, Lasalle, Québec, \$10. A proposé de fabriquer les timbres portant le code responsabilité utilisé sur les factures, de sorte qu'ils contiennent également les chiffres qui ne changent pas durant toute l'année financière.

primes à l'initiative (suite)



A Certificate of Award, is presented to Sylvia Norine Smith, by W.H.S. Neales, Director of Corporate Planning Air.

La prime est présentée à Mme Sylvia Norine Smith par M. W.H.S. Neales, directeur à la planificaiton d'ensemble (Air).

Sylvia Norine Smith, Ottawa, Ontario, \$100. Mrs Smith's suggestion became part of a study conducted by our Consulting Services Division, and was incorporated as a new procedure in the Executive Correspondence Guide.

Yves Maurice St. Pierre, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, \$125. He suggested a modification to the FRN 1003 Localizer Control Unit. The modification involves the addition of two switches to provide local control of the polarized relays resulting in a saving of the technicians' time and that of the Radio Operators'.

John Ernest Hammond, St. Laurent, Quebec, \$200. He submitted a proposal for a standard Airport Field Lighting Control Panel using a standard module size with different faceplates for application to different types of modules to meet all requirements.

Sylvia Norine Smith, Ottawa, Ontario, \$100. La proposition de Mme Smith vient d'une étude menée par nos services de consultation et constitue une nouvelle procédure qui sera insérée dans le Guide de correspondance de la haute direction.

Yves Maurice Saint-Pierre, Sault-Ste-Marie, Ontario, \$125. A proposé d'apporter une amélioration à l'unité de contrôle de la radiobalise FRN 1003 en lui ajoutant deux rupteurs pour le contrôle local des relais polarisés; il en résulterait une épargne de temps pour le technicien et l'opérateur de radio.

John Ernest Hammond, Saint-Laurent, Québec, \$200. A proposé d'utiliser pour le tableau de contrôle de balisage lumineux d'un terrain d'atterrissage, un module de dimension courante et plusieurs masques permettant d'adapter le tableau à d'autres types de module, selon les besoins.

Gordon Thomas Stoodley, Yarmouth, N.S., won two awards, a total of \$60. His first proposal was that the Official (General) Marine Synopsis be broadcast in addition to the Technical Synopsis during the scheduled radiotelephone broadcasts from Yarmouth Marine Radio. Secondly he suggested including the Eastport to Portsmouth area in the scheduled Marine Weather Broadcasts from Yarmouth Marine Radio.

Eric Henry Paget, Vancouver, B.C., \$50. Proposed that Weather Offices equipped with only Collection and Distribution circuits be provided with the capability of switching the Collection circuit to the printer normally used on the Distribution circuit, when the Collection circuit printer is out of order.

Robert Edward Smith, Delta, B.C., \$20. To encourage pilots to check NOTAMS and file flight plans, he proposed that entrance signs at Vancouver Area Control Centre be reworded to indicate the NOTAM and Flight Plan Office and that parking space be made available for pilot briefing.

William Thomas Nugent, Montreal, Quebec, \$40. Proposed that the Lake Eon aviation weather be dropped from the Sept-Iles scheduled weather broadcasts and Wabush and Baie Comeau be added.

James Murphy, North Bay, Ontario, \$25. He suggested using a single copy paper, tearing it in such a manner as to separate the weather sequences, and distributing them to the two positions rather than providing a total copy to each. This method eliminates the carbon copy now in use.

primes à l'initiative (suite)

Gordon Thomas Stoodley, Yarmouth (N.-E.); deux primes d'un montant total de \$60. Propose en premier lieu de diffuser le synopsis maritime officiel en plus du synopsis technique durant les bulletins radiotéléphoniques réguliers diffusés à la radio maritime de Yarmouth. Il propose en second lieu d'inclure la région allant de Eastport à Portsmouth dans les bulletins météorologiques maritimes réguliers diffusés à la radio maritime de Yarmouth.

Eric Henry Paget, Vancouver (C.-B.), \$50. Propose que les bureaux météorologiques ne disposant que de circuits de collecte et de distribution de données puissent brancher le circuit de collecte sur l'imprimante du circuit de distribution si l'imprimante du circuit de collecte venait à tomber en panne.

Robert Edward Smith, Delta (C.-B.), \$20. Pour inciter les pilotes à consulter les NOTAM et à déposer leurs plans de vols, il propose de reformuler les affiches placées à l'entrée du centre de contrôle de la région de Vancouver pour indiquer où se trouve le bureau des NOTAM et des plans de vol et que les pilotes disposent d'espace de stationnement pour assister aux briefings.

William Thomas Nugent, Montréal (Québec), \$40. Propose que les prévisions aéronautiques du Lac Eon ne figurent plus dans les bulletins météorologiques réguliers de Sept-lles et que Wabush et Baie Comeau soient ajoutés.

James Murphy, North Bay (Ontario), \$25. Propose d'utiliser une seule feuille et de la déchirer de manière à séparer les situations météorologiques successives et de les distribuer aux endroits plutôt que d'envoyer deux copies. Cette méthode élimine la copie au carbone.

Bruce Waine, Albert Bay, B.C., \$75. He proposed that regardless of the number of awards paid to an individual under the Suggestion Award Program during a year, only one T-4 slip be issued.

Mr. Brintnell, Vancouver, B.C., \$20. Suggested that installations of a single shaded goose neck lamp at radio operating positions at marine and aeradio stations where the operator is required to take weather observations during the hours of darkness be implemented, in order to improve the night vision of the weather observer.

Vernon Russell Hattle, Williams Lake, B.C., \$20. Proposed that aeronautical maps be available to Radio Operators for sale to pilots when the Airport Manager is away from his office.

David Stewart McMillan, Bull Harbours, B.C., \$20. He contended that the Cape Scott local weather is very important to vessels travelling along the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and proposed that the Cape Scott 0400 local weather be included in Tofine 4:30 broadcasts.

Donald Spiegel, Langley, B.C., \$20. Proposed two amendments to Air Navigation Order, Series V, No. 12. His first suggestion to change RCAF to read Canadian Forces was considered to be an editorial change. He also proposed amending Paragraph 5 to include carrying a booklet on survival in the far north.

Paul Kwek, Richmond, B.C., \$30. Suggested that when the sprocket holes of tapes used in the Magnetic Tape Selectric Typewriters Model IV are damaged they should be spliced to remove damaged portions and reused instead of being discarded.

primes à l'initiative (suite)

Bruce Waine, Albert Bay (C.-B.), \$75. Propose que ne soit envoyé qu'un seul feuillet T-4 aux personnes qui reçoivent au cours d'une année plusieurs primes en vertu du programme de prime à l'initiative.

M. Brintnell, Vancouver (C.-B.), \$20. Propose de placer une lampe en col de cygne et à abat-jour unique aux postes radio dans les stations maritimes et aéradio lorsque l'opérateur doit effectuer des observations météorologiques durant les heures d'obscurité.

Vernon Russell Hattle, Williams Lake (C.-B.), \$20. Propose que les opérateurs radio puissent vendre des cartes aéronautiques aux pilotes en l'absence du directeur de l'aéroport.

David Stewart McMillan, Bull Barbours (C.-B.), \$20. Il affirme qu'il est très important pour les navires qui longent la côte ouest de l'île de Vancouver de connaître les conditions météorologiques de Cape Scott. Il propose donc que le bulletin de 0400 de Cape Scott soit inclus dans les bulletins de 0430 de Tofine.

Donald Spiegel, Langley, C.-B., \$20. A proposé deux modifications aux Ordonnances sur la navigation aérienne, Séries V, no 12. La première est un changement d'appellation, soit "Forces canadiennes" au lieu de ARC. La deuxième porte sur l'article 5 et propose d'y inclure l'obligation de transporter une brochure sur la survie dans le Nord canadien.

Paul Kwek, Richmond, C.-B., \$30. A proposé que les rubans magnétiques utilisés sur les machines à écrire Selectric, modèle IV, soient, épissés lorsque les trous de tambour sont endommagés, afin de pouvoir les utiliser à nouveau plutôt que de s'en débarrasser.

Joseph M. Leering, Malton, Ontario, won three awards, totaling \$70. His first proposal was the relocation of Relay K4003 in Scan Converters to prevent damage to the oscillator subassembly when it is removed for maintenance, and speed up the faultfinding process of the Storage Tube Assembly. Secondly he suggested that internal coaxial connectors be relocated for sync and video on the SL68034 and SL70029 display assemblies to reduce maintenance and outage time as a result of less cable damage. His third proposal was to replace main blower fuses and fuse holders with protective circuit breakers for the ASR-5 radar to eliminate fuses blowing during intermittent power bumps.

William Edward Amell, Winnipeg, Manitoba, won two awards, totaling \$325. His first proposal was to modify a sub-unit of the AASR-1 PPI consoles by installing test points on front vertical chassis to prevent possible breakdowns and reduce maintenance time. His second suggestion concerned a modification to the Curtiss Wright Weather Radar System to provide more convenient testing of power supplies and servicing of air filters. He proposed installation of pin type test points on front panel of each power supply chassis to eliminate possibility of electric shock while probing inside the main cabinet, prevent accidental contact with the ventilation fan while rear cabinet panel is removed, and decrease maintenance time obtaining the ripple voltages.

John Hanch, Port Hardy, B.C., \$20. He suggested a cable adaption for the GE VHF/AM Transmitters CTC04 to facilitate servicing the exciter.

primes à l'initiative (suite)

Joseph M. Leering, Malton, Ontario. gagne trois primes, soit \$70. A proposé, premièrement, de déplacer le relais K4003 à l'intérieur des convertisseurs de balayage afin d'éviter que le montage secondaire de l'oscillateur ne soit endommagé lorsqu'il est retiré pour entretien et aussi pour accélérer le processus de détection des pannes dans le montage du tube à mémoire. A proposé en deuxième lieu, de déplacer les connecteurs coaxiaux internes de synchro et de video dans les montages d'affichage, afin de réduire l'entretien et les dommages causés au câble, et, par conséquent, de diminuer la durée des pannes. A proposé enfin de remplacer par des rupteurs protecteurs les fusibles et porte-fusibles du ventilateur principal qu'on trouve sur le radar ASR-5, ce qui empêchera les fusibles de sauter pendant les surcharges transitoires.

William Edward Amell, Winnipeg, Manitoba, a remporté deux primes au montant total de \$325. A proposé d'abord de modifier l'une des unités secondaires des tableaux de commande AASR-1 PPI c'est-à-dire, d'installer des points de vérification sur la partie verticale avant du châssis afin de pouvoir prévenir les pannes et diminuer l'entretien. Sa deuxième proposition visait à faire modifier le système de radar météo Curtiss Wright afin de faciliter la vérification de l'alimentation et l'entretien des filtres à air. Il a proposé d'installer des points de vérification à tige sur le panneau avant de chaque châssis d'alimentation pour éliminer les possibilités de choc électrique pendant que la main se trouve à l'intérieur de la console principale et pour prévenir les contacts accidentels avec le ventilateur pendant que l'on retire le panneau arrière de la console, de même que pour réduire le temps nécessaire pour mesurer la tension d'ondulation.

John Hanch, Port Hardy, C.-B., \$20. A proposé d'adapter le câble de l'émetteur VHF/AM GE CTCO4 pour faciliter l'entretien de l'excitatrice.

Geoffrey E. Heaps, Chateauguay Centre. Ouebec, won two awards totaling \$100. He proposed a modification to the OGE CTC04 VHF transmitter to facilitate removal and replacement of Air Vane Switch and quickly restore service to a communications facility in case of failure. Secondly he suggested the replacement of 42F3 and 42F4 in RCA Localizer Local Control Unit with glow lamp fuse holders in order to restore an unserviceable landing aid much quicker, isolate the trouble immediately, and eliminate checking of both unnecessarv transmitters.

Allan R. Lacell, Thunder Bay, Ontario, \$50. Proposed incorporation of an inspection port in the side of the Power Amplifier to give access to the Air Vane Switch on the CGE CTC04 VHF Transmitter. The modification provides instant access, permitting the air vane to be easily cleaned or adjusted, and thereby reducing the maintenance time.

Walter Dave Morris, Brampton, Ontario, \$40. Suggested that area code numbers be listed with telephone numbers in the Canada Air Pilot (VFR and Directory Sections), to eliminate the previous problems of dialing direct.

William Robert Wootton, North Bay, Ontario, \$60. He recommended the installation of extention wings to the Sicard Snowmaster Blowers to prevent spillage and increase the equipment's productivity.

Brian Ronald Tughan, Ottawa, Ontario, \$20. Suggested that if instructors' preferences were taken into account when the annual training schedule for Electronics Systems were being assigned, the instructors would require less preparation time as a result of specialization.

primes à l'initiative (suite)

Geoffrey E. Heaps, Châteauguay-Centre, Québec, a reçu deux primes au montant total de \$100. A proposé de modifier l'émetteur VHF OGE CTCO4 pour faciliter le remplacement du rupteur d'arrivée d'air à volet et rétablir plus rapidement le service aux unités de communication en cas de panne. Il a également proposé de remplacer les éléments 42F3 et 42F4 par des porte-fusibles de lampe à décharge dans l'unité de contrôle locale du radiophare d'alignement de piste RCA afin de pouvoir détecter immédiatement la cause d'une panne et d'éviter de vérifier inutilement les deux émetteurs et enfin de remettre cette aide à l'atterrissage en service plus rapidement.

Allan R. Lacell, Thunder Bay, Ontario, \$50. A proposé d'installer une entrée de vérification sur le côté de l'amplificateur d'alimentation pour permettre d'atteindre le rupteur à volet dans l'émetteur VHF CGE CTCO4. Il est ainsi plus facile de nettoyer et d'ajuster le volet d'air, ce qui réduit le temps d'entretien.

Walter Dave Morris, Brampton, Ontario, \$40. A proposé d'ajouter les indicatifs régionaux à la liste des numéros de téléphone contenue dans le 'Canada Air Pilot' (VFR and Directory Sections) pour faciliter l'usage de l'interurbain automatique.

William Robert Wootton, North Bay, Ontario, \$60. A proposé de munir les souffleuses Snowmaster de Sicard, de pelles latérales qui retiendraient la neige de chaque côté, augmentant ainsi l'efficacité de l'appareil.

Brian Ronald Tughan, Ottawa, Ontario, \$20. A proposé que l'on tienne compte de la spécialisation des moniteurs dans l'affectation des postes au centre de formation en électronique, ce qui leur permettrait de réduire le nombre d'heures consacrées à la préparation de cours.

Retirements à la Retraite



Mr. and Mrs. (Bill) Blacklock, (right) with Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Lanahan. Mr. Lanahan, is the Regional Administrator Pacific Region, Canadian Air Transport Administration, Ministrý of Transport.

A retirement dinner was held June 23 for Mr. W.A. (Bill) Blacklock, Regional Manager of Airports and Properties for the Pacific Region. Mr. Blacklock has served in various departments of the Ministry during his years of service, starting out as a radio operator in Forest Manotiba.

Un dîner a été offert le 23 juin en l'honneur de M. W.A.(Bill) Blacklock, Directeur régional des aéroports et biens pour la région du Pacifique. Au cours de ses années de service, M. Blacklock a travaillé dans divers services du Ministère, faisant ses débuts comme opérateur de radio à Forest, Manitoba.

M. et Mme Bill Blacklock (à droite) sont ici en compagnie de M. et Mme J.A. Lanahan. M. Lanahan est administrateur régional (Pacifique) à l'Administration des transports aériens du ministère des Transports.

A "farewell" to W.D.G. Stratton was held recently at the Beaver Curling Club to commemorate thirty-two years of service with the Construction Engineering and Architectural Branch of the Ministry of Transport.

Une réception a été donnée récemment au *Beaver Curling Club* en l'honneur de M. W.D.G. Stratton qui quitte la Direction du génie, de la construction et de l'architecture, après 32 ans de service.

Mr. Stratton receives his long service certificate from T.H. Prescott, (right), Regional Administrator, Canadian Air Transport Administration. Ministry of Transport, Atlantic Region.

M. Stratton reçoit ici un certificat attestant ses nombreuses années de service, des mains de M. T.H. Prescott (à droite), administrateur régional (Atlantique) à l'Administration des transports aériens du ministère des Transports.



Retirements à la Retraite



D.M. Robertson, (right) Regional Director Atmospheric Environment Service was presented with a matching golf bag and cart on his retirement. The gift was presented by M.G. Hagglund (left) Administrator Central Region of CATA. Mr. Robertson retired on July 13, 1972.

M. D.M. Robertson (à droite), Directeur régional, Service de l'environnement atmosphérique, reçoit un sac de bâtons de golf et un chariot assorti à l'occasion de sa retraite. Le présent lui est remis par M. M.G. Hagglund (à gauche), Administrateur, CATA, région centrale. M. Robertson a pris sa retraite le 13 juin 1972

The following members of the Ministry retired in the Spring and Summer of 1972.

John Stewart, Cape Breton, N.S., June 3.

Moses Dyson, Labrador, June 20.

Nicholas Fleming, Gander, Nfld., May 19.

Joseph Edgar Martin, Woodstock, N.B., July 14.

Ralph Vernon Tyner, Dartmouth, N.S., July 22.

John Edward Taylor, Gunningsville, N.B., August 1.

Roderick Gordon Irvin, Moncton, N.B., August 6.

Reuben Aaron Hornstein, Halifax, N.S., August 23.

Liste des employés du Ministère qui ont pris leur retraite au cours du printemps et de l'été:

John Stewart, Cap Breton, N.-E., le 3 juin;

Moses Dyson, Labrador, le 20 juin;

Nicholas Fleming, Gander, Terre-Neuve, le 19 mai;

Joseph Edgar Martin, Woodstock, N.-B., le 14 juillet;

Ralph Vernon Tyner, Dartmouth, N.-E. le 22 juillet;

John Edward Taylor, Gunningsville, N.-B., le 1er août;

Roderick Gordon Irvin, Moncton, N.-B., le 6 août;

Reuben Aaron Hornstein, Halifax, N.-E., le 23 août.

Retirements à la Retraite



Warner A. Whitmarsh with his family, after being presented with two certificates and a television set, by Mr. John T. Gray, Senior Ministry Executive, Ministry of Transport Legal Branch. One of the certificates was signed by the Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and the other by the Minister of Transport, Don Jamieson.

En compagnie de sa famille, M. Warner A. Whitmarsh vient de se voir remettre deux certificats et un téléviseur par M. John T. Gray, chef exécutif de l'etat-major de notre Ministère, Service du contentieux. Un de ces certificats était signé par le Premier ministre, M. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, et l'autre par le ministre des Transports, M. Don Jamieson.

Warner A. Whitmarsh, was hosted by his friends and associates to a farewell party to mark his retirement from the Ministry of Transport Legal Branch.

Warner ended a long and varied career spanning 47 1/2 years with the Public Service, with the highlight being awarded the Centennial Medal n 1967.

Après avoir passé 47 ans et demi à l'emploi du gouvernement fédéral, M. Warner A. Whitmarsh, récipiendaire en 1967 de la médaille du Centenaire, prend sa retraite. Pour souligner cet événemment, ses amis et ses collègues au Service du contentieux du ministère des Transports lui ont organisé récemment une petite fête d'adieu.

People in the News

Ceux qui ont fait les manchettes



OTTAWA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AWARDED TROPHY

J.M. Descary, left, Manager of Ottawa International Airport, was presented with the McIntyre Trophy for fire prevention in the Ontario Region at a presentation at the airport Tuesday. The trophy was presented by Ron E. Harris, right, Regional Manager of airports and properties in Ontario Region for the Ministry of Transport. With them is Emile Labelle, acting fire prevention officer at the airport. The award was first presented in 1961 to D.A. McIntyre, then superintendent of airports for the Ministry, after which it was awarded annually to the MOT airport with the best record for fire prevention procedures.

ATTRIBUTION D'UN TROPHEE A L'AEROPORT INTERNATIONAL D'OTTAWA

M. J.M. Descary, à gauche, directeur de l'aéroport international d'Ottawa, recoit le trophée McIntyre pour la prévention des incendies dans la région de l'Ontario. Le trophée est présenté, au nom du ministère des Transports, par M. Ron E. Harris, à droite, directeur des aéroports et biens pour la région de l'Ontario. Au centre, on voit M. Emile Labelle, agent suppléant pour la prévention des incendies, à l'aéroport. Le trophée a été décerné pour la première fois en 1961 à M. D.A. McIntyre qui était à l'époque surintendant des aéroports pour le Ministère; depuis, il est offert chaque année à l'aéroport qui détient le dossier le plus favorable quant aux méthodes utilisées pour la prévention des incendies.

BLOOD DONOR CLINIC

The Canadian Red Cross held a very successful Blood Donor Clinic in Tower "C" on Thursday, July 6, 1972. Three hundred and twenty-four voluntary donors, three hundred and ten of whom were Transport employees were registered, making this the largest number from the Ministry to attend a clinic. Credit for the success of the clinic goes out to Mr. Paul Magnusson and those who assisted him in the recruitment of donors

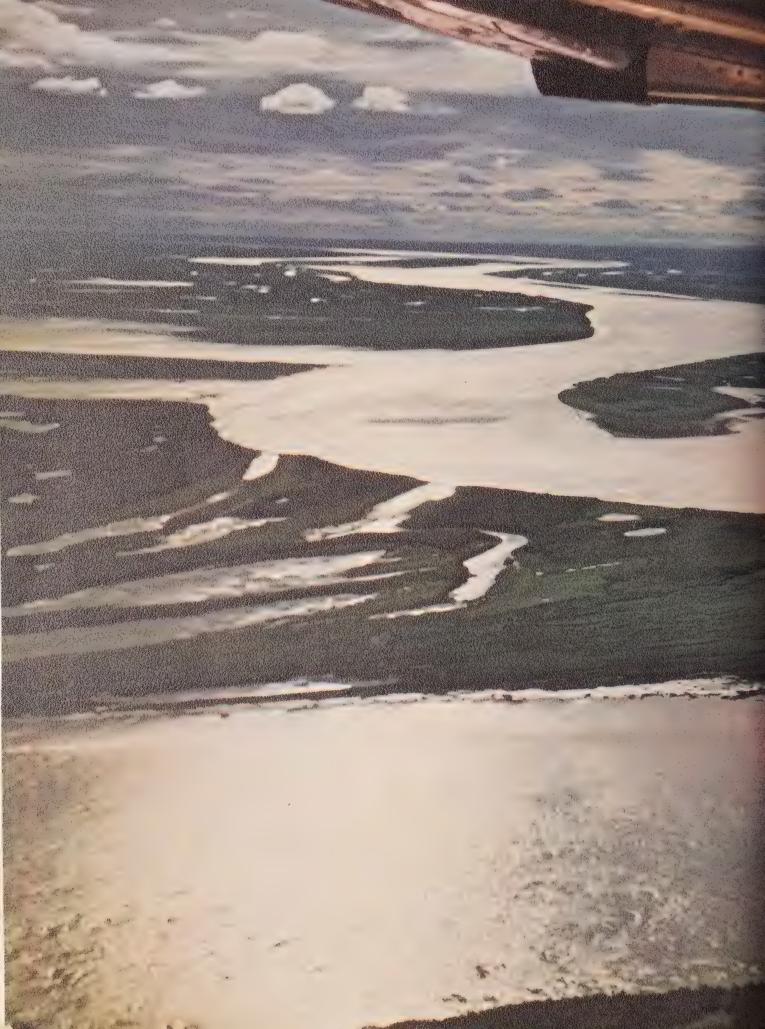
COLLECTE DE SANG

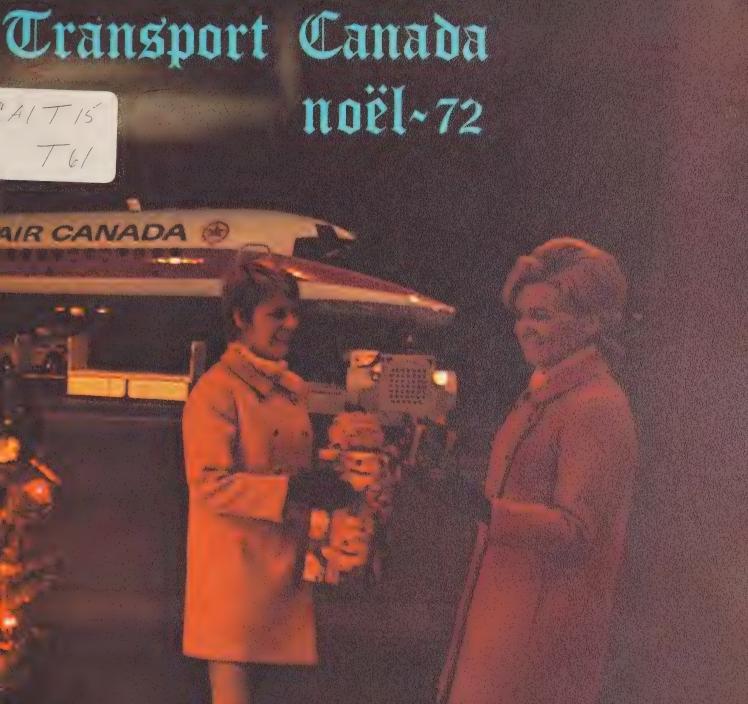
La collecte de sang de la Croix Rouge canadienne qui a eu lieu le jeudi 6 juillet 1972 à la Tour C a été un succès. Trois cent vingt-quatre donneurs sont venus donner bénévolement de leur sang; 310 d'entre eux étaient des employés du ministère des Transports, un nombre record pour le Ministère. La réussite de cette collecte revient principalement à M. Paul Magnusson et aux personnes qui lui ont aidé à recruter les donneurs.



e river run, tows of the Northern Transporion Co. Ltd. pass each other on the icKenzie.

s remorqueurs de la Société des transts du Nord Limitée se croisent au cours de r traversée sur le fleuve Mackenzie.





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transport canada

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Editor: R.G. Towers

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Rédacteur français Jean-Louis Bibeau

Vous pouvez reproduire les articles de cette revue en ayant le soin de mentionner TRANSPORT CANADA comme votre source d'information.



The spirit of Christmas is portrayed by airline stewardesses during their stop-over at Ottawa International Airport. Exchanging gifts are, Judy A. Stewart, Sonia E. Hambach, Sylvianne Hinnekins, and Angela S. Osika. Our front cover was made possible with the cooperation of managment and staff of the Ottawa International Airport and ground and flying personnel of Air Canada.

Cover Picture by Gordon Thomas, Directorate of Public Affairs.

L'esprit de Noël se reflète ici par cet échange de cadeaux auquel ont procédé des hôtesses de l'air lors d'une escale à l'aéroport international d'Ottawa. Ces hôtesses sont Judy A. Stewart, Sonia E. Hambach, Sylvianne Hinnekens et Angela S. Osika. Cette photo a été rendue possible avec la collaboration des personnels de l'aéroport international d'Ottawa et d'Air Canada.

Photo de Gordon Thomas du ministère des Transports



It is one of my most pleasant tasks to thank all members of the Transport family for their dedicated efforts and to extend sincere good wishes for Christmas and the year ahead.

There are many accomplishments in the Ministry as we approach the end of 1972. Our common purpose in MOT is to strive for even better ways to make transportation responsive to the growing needs of Canadians. The results of our work will have a great impact on the future of Canada.

I am also proud of the fact that Transport never rests — that its vital service goes on, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and I take this opportunity to send a special message of appreciation to all Ministry employees who serve at remote stations, lighthouses, at sea, on icebreaking operations and search and rescue duty along our coasts, or in the traffic control system throughout the country.

Season's greetings to each and every one of you!

C'est pour moi une tâche bien agréable, à l'approche des Fêtes, de remercier tous les employés du ministère des Transports pour leur bon travail et de leur offrir mes meilleurs voeux à l'occasion de Noel et du Nouvel An.

Les réalisations du Ministère ont été nombreuses en 1972. Notre objectif commun est de déployer tous les efforts possibles pour mieux adapter les transports aux besoins croissants des Canadiens. Le fruit de notre travail ne manquera pas d'avoir des répercussions considérables sur l'avenir de notre pays.

Je m'enorgueillis du fait que le travail du Ministère ne s'arrête jamais, qu'il dispense ses services essentiels 24 heures par jour, 365 jours par année et je profite de l'occasion pour remercier tout particulièrement nos employés qui travaillent dans des stations éloignées, dans des phares, en mer, sur des brise-glace, aux opérations de recherche et de sauvetage le long des côtes canadiennes et au contrôle de la circulation aérienne d'un bout à l'autre du Canada.

A tous, mes meilleurs voeux à l'occasion des Fêtes.

Imarchand

Smarchand



The Christmas season gives me the opportunity to extend my best wishes and sincere appreciation to each member of our widespread Ministry staff.

A review of the past year's record confirms that we are continuing to make good progress. It is a source of pride for each one of us that all this is made possible by the devotion to their country by so many public servants. Along with this, another source of pride is the enthusiasm which is apparent in the daily performance of our Ministry staff members everywhere-reflecting at the same time a high standard of professionalism which is manifested in the work performed by everyone in the Ministry.

I sincerely wish you and your families a Merry Christmas and a New Year filled with happiness and success.

L'approche de Noël me fournit l'occasion d'offrir mes meilleurs voeux et mes plus sincères remerciements à tous les employés du ministère des Transports.

Un coup d'oeil sur l'année qui arrive à son terme confirme que nous continuons de faire des progrès importants. Je suis très fier de songer que c'est chacun d'entre vous qui, par son dévouement et son travail, a rendu tout cela possible. Et je m'enorgueillis encore davantage de l'enthousiasme que manifestent tous les employés du Ministère dans l'exécution de leurs tâches quotidiennes, et de la conscience professionnelle dont témoigne le travail accompli à tous les niveaux.

'A tous les employés des Transports et à leurs familles, je souhaite un Joyeux Noël et une bonne et heureuse année.

O.G. Stoner

O.G. Stoner

transportation council message

Since the Ministry was formed, the new initiatives in the Personnel area have been primarily directed to the planning of the overall Ministry organization, the classification and staffing of new positions and to the structuring of an effective decentralized Personnel organization capable of responding to the increasingly complex nature of personnel management in the public service. These programs are well in hand and we now intend to increase our emphasis on manpower utilization and the training and development of our people.

The identification of good people and their timely selection for development is vital to the health of our Ministry in a changing society. As one of the means towards the attainment of this objective a sixweek pilot course in transportation management was designed and successfully tested by a task force on management development this past summer at Queen's University. It is now planned to continue these courses and introduce transportation management training as one of the regular features in our Ministry executive development program. The Ministry is also developing and introducing support courses in management and policies which will provide for timely supervisory and management training in areas which form an integral part of a manager's job. At the same time, progress is being made in increasing the bilingual capability of our managers in keeping with our bilingual objectives.

Of course, a substantial portion of training in the Ministry is related to the development of technical skills. A planning group has been studying requuirements for technical training in both the Air and Marine Administrations and it is evident that a wide variety of new courses will be needed to keep our people abreast of changes which lie ahead. Concurrent studies are taking place to ensure that adequate space and equipment is made available to complement the plans for improved training in this area.

A number of other programs have been established to enhance the career opportunities of Ministry employees. An occupational study for the Air Traffic Control group has been completed and implementation of development programs are about to commence. Similar studies are underway for Electronic Technicians and Radio Operators. In addition, deck and engine personnel in the Canadian Coast Guard are being financially assisted to attend Engineering and Navigation Schools in order to qualify for certification and the Ministry is co-operating with the central agencies in the development of service-wide manpower planning programs for a variety of occupational groups including those for the Executive Category and the Personnel and Information Services groups.

The range of development opportunities available to employees on the outside market is almost inexhaustible. Educational institutions and other training organizations provide a wide selection of management, professional, technical, administrative and clerical courses, and Ministry policies cover the provision of financial assistance to employees who wish to take evening and correspondence courses to increase their job related skills.

At this time considerable work is being done to develop a more comprehensive Ministry operational plan which will project manpower needs across the Ministry and facilitate the development of a more balanced approach to personnel management. When this plan has been finalized we will be in a better position to identify opportunities for challenging and personally satisfying careers for Ministry employees.

The Ministry of Transport is a dynamic organization with a continuing challenge to respond in new and better ways to the changing needs of the Canadian people. As we enter the New Year it is our hope that all employees will take pride and find satisfaction in the essential services they provide.



Gérard Duquet



E.J. Benson



Hon. J. Marchand



Pierre Camu



Del Taylor



C.C. Halton



John Gray





W.F. Nelson





Roy Illing

II. Melson

message du conseil des transports



O.G Stoner



G.A. Scott



W M Gilchrist





W.H. Huck



I C Cornblatt



Robert Turner



Stuart T. Grant



André Laframboise

Depuis la formation du Ministère, les efforts déployés dans le domaine du personnel ont été surtout orientés vers la planification de l'organisation d'ensemble du Ministère, la classification des nouveaux postes et la nomination d'employés pour les remplir et vers la mise sur pied d'une administration du personnel efficace et décentralisée, adaptée à la nature de plus en plus complexe de la gestion du personnel dans la Fonction publique. Ces programmes sont maintenant bien lancés et nous allons à l'avenir consacrer plus d'efforts à l'utilisation de la main-d'oeuvre ainsi qu'à la formation et au perfectionnement de nos employés.

Dans notre société en perpétuelle évolution, il est essentiel, pour la bonne marche du travail au Ministère, de trouver des personnes compétentes et de les choisir au moment voulu pour leur permettre de se perfectionner. Parmi les moyens d'atteindre ce but, signalons un cours pilote de six semaines sur la gestion des transports, conçu et éprouvé avec succès, l'été dernier, à l'Université Queen's par un groupe d'étude sur l'amélioration de la gestion. Nous projetons maintenant de continuer à dispenser ces cours et d'inclure la formation à la gestion dans notre programme de perfectionnement des cadres. En outre, le Ministère élabore et met sur pied des cours complémentaires en gestion et en méthodes qui assureront la formation à la gestion et à la surveillance, dans les secteurs qui sont parties intégrantes du travail d'un gestionnaire. En même temps, nous améliorons constamment l'enseignement de la langue seconde parmi nos cadres afin d'atteindre nos objectifs de bilinguisme.

Il va sans dire qu'une part considérable de la formation donnée au Ministère porte sur le perfectionnement des aptitudes techniques. Un groupe de planification a étudié les besoins de formation technique dans les administrations des transports aériens et du transport maritime et a conclu qu'il était nécessaire d'établir une grande variété de nouveaux cours afin de tenir notre personnel au fait des progrès technologiques. Parallèlement, des études ont été effectuées pour veiller à assurer l'espace et le matériel nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre des programmes de formation dans ce domaine.

Un certain nombre d'autres programmes ont été élaborés pour augmenter les possibilités offertes aux employés du Ministère. Une étude sur le groupe des contrôleurs de la circulation aérienne a été effectuée et nous sommes sur le point d'entreprendre la mise en oeuvre de programmes de perfectionnement. Des études du même genre sont actuellement menées relativement aux techniciens en électronique et aux opérateurs radio. En outre, les membres du personnel de pont et de la salle des machines de la Garde côtière canadienne recevront des bourses qui leur permettront de s'inscrire aux Ecoles maritimes afin de se qualifier pour l'obtention de nouveaux certificats. Le Ministère collabore de plus avec les organismes centraux pour élaborer d'importants programmes de planification de la main-d'oeuvre pour une variété de groupes professionnels, notamment ceux de la Direction, du Personnel et des Services d'information.

Les possibilités de perfectionnement offertes aux employés sur le marché extérieur sont presque inépuisables. Des établissements et d'autres organisations de formation dispensent un large éventail de cours professionnels, techniques, de gestion et d'administration ou de cours destinés aux employés de bureau. Pour tirer parti de ces ressources, le Ministère accorde une aide financière aux employés désireux de suivre des cours du soir ou des cours par correspondance afin d'accroître leurs aptitudes à remplir leurs fonctions.

A l'heure actuelle, un travail considérable est fait pour élaborer un programme opérationnel plus complet pour le Ministère, un programme qui tiendra compte des besoins futurs en main-d'oeuvre et facilitera l'adoption d'une meilleure approche de la gestion du personnel. Lorsque ce programme aura été mis au point, nous serons en meilleure position pour identifier les possibilités de perfectionnement de nos employés.

Le ministère des Transports est un organisme dynamique qui cherche constamment de meilleures façons de répondre aux besoins nouveaux des Canadiens. Au moment d'entreprendre une nouvelle année, nous exprimons l'espoir que tous nos employés sauront tirer fierté et satisfaction des services essentiels qu'ils fournissent.

Urban Vehicle Design

Canadian University entries in the (North American) urban vehicle design competition held recently in the General Motors proving ground in Detroit have won three top awards in automobile design.

Financed in part from Ministry of Transport funds by the Transport Development Agency, the University of British Columbia took the 'grand award' while the University of Western Ontario and Fanshawe College were tops in the electric engine category and McGill University in the unclassified engine category.

The Ministry of Transport contributed \$55,000 towards the universities' participation; the Secretary of State's Opportunities for Youth program contributed \$40,820; and the Department of the Environment assisted by making a vehicle-testing laboratory available to the Canadian entries in Toronto.

The competition was sponsored by the Urban Vehicle Design Competition Committee made up of students from American Universities with headquarters at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and financed by SCORE (Students' Competition on Relevant Engineering).

Entries were graded in 14 areas; exhaust emission, safety, consumer cost, parkability, five mph crash barrier tests, energy efficiency, noise emission, handling, acceleration, braking, turning circle, driveability, space utilization and size.

The University of British Columbia's winning entry, the "Wally Wagon", named in honour of UBC President Walter Gage, was the car of original design using a liquefied natural gas engine and incorporating sev-

eral advanced features such as combination door — and ignition-locks as well as a computer plug such as found on current models of an imported car now on the market.

Without any direction from professors, the students put together in a little more than one year, a car with the following features:

- an engine fueled by liquid natural gas;
- a roll cage to protect occupants in case the car rolls over;
- a frame that tolerates collisions up to 10 miles per hour at both front and rear and which will deflect the engine down and the roll cage up in case of high-speed, head-on collisions;
- a fiberglass body formed from a single mold;
- a collapsible steering wheel;
- electronic connection between seat belts and ignition so that the car can't be started unless the seat belts are fastened;
- a hidden service module so that engine temperature, water and oil levels, oil pressure, battery water level and electrical charge can be measured electronically;
- and "drunk tester" locks operated by numbered push-buttons, such as those on push-button telephones which make it impossible for a driver to start the car if his reflex time is too slow to pass a built-in computerized test.

The students were led by Dean MacKay who took his B.Sc. degree in mechanical engineering this spring.

The achievement of the Canadian

University of British Columbia's entry, and winner of the Urban Vehicle Design Competition on public display at the Domionion Centre, Toronto.

University entries is made all the more remarkable when it is considered that they comprised but 10 of the overall participation of 60 North American universities and colleges scored out of an initial 80 entrants.

In this vein, U.S. Secretary of Transportation John Volpe wrote to Transport Minister Don Jamieson: "This is just a note to let you know how delighted I was to see such a fine entry from Canada — it certainly deserved to win."

Referring to the University of British Columbia entry Mr. Volpe said: "You may be justly proud of the ingenuity and enterprise of the young engineers who produced this car from original plans.

"This venture reinforces my belief that, working together, we in Canada and the United States can successfully meet even our toughest transportation challenges."

Mr. Volpe, who was keynote speaker at the awards ceremony following the competition, said: "I want to commend the competing students for the constructive channels of reform they have utilized to bring about solutions to the urban transportation crisis."

Prizes also went to other Canadian entries as follows:

University of Toronto and University of McGill both received innovation awards:

University of Manitoba received an award in the barrier crash test:

to the University of British Columbia went a styling award;

and Sir George Williams University received an award for the lowest consumer cost in production.







The "Christmas rush" means more people coming and going at the airports and more passengers needing information and help with their travelling problems than at any other time of the year.

Toronto International Airport is busy enough at any time of year. During the past 12 months it has handled more than seven million passengers and has become an important gateway to the United Kingdom, Europe and Caribbean markets. And, like other international Canadian airports it has also become the focal point of transient cultures, customs and languages. In the Yuletide season, thousands of people of every tongue, custom and country will be passing through Toronto International Airport. They will have questions, and there will be problems which a language barrier - the most frustrating experience of all - could render insoluble.

"More and more people of all nationalities are now looking for the lower-case "i", the internationally recognized symbol for information, which leads them to our Transport Canada Information counter," Miss Monique Hendriks said. Since May 3, 1971, an information counter has been in operation seven days a week, from 8 a.m. to midnight. A second and third counter have since been opened, one on the Arrivals Level of Terminal I and the other in the Arrivals Level of Terminal II.

Beating the Language Barrier

All fourteen hostesses at present on staff can speak at least two languages, a few as many as six. Miss Hendriks, the Supervisor, speaks four languages. Collectively, they can communicate in ten languages, in addition to English and French, namely, German, Dutch, Polish, Estonian,

Yugoslavian, Ukranian, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Portugese and Philippino. During the summer months, French, German and Slavic languages are used most frequently. When the main counter was first opened, French was spoken only two or three times weekly. French-speaking Canadians, however, are becoming increasingly more aware of the service being provided and the number of times French is spoken has increased substantially.

In addition to providing a translation service, the smartly attired hostesses — yellow and orange uniforms during the winter and light blue and white for summer wear - provide general information on just about every subject imaginable relating to the two terminals. About 95 per cent of the enquiries relate to airlines, the typical one being, "from what gate is flight so and so arriving?" Others high on the list concern the location of the various carriers, transportation connections within the airport, to downtown Toronto or other nearby communities. Many of the enquiries, however, can be satisfied by handing the traveller a directory of the airport, or maps of Toronto, Ontario and even Canada. Those with entertainment or the arts in mind can find such information in brochures also available at the counter.

Charter Flight Service

During the peak summer months, from June to the end of September, the hostesses also maintain a telephone information service concerning charter flights, which is of inestimable value in the eyes of the airport management. "Charter passengers are generally the most inexperienced of all air travellers," Airport General Manager Hugh Devitt said, "and we can't praise the girls enough for the



Air minded five-year-old Robbie Naaoriak makes friends with Miss Anna Beniuk, hostess with the Ministry of Transport Travellers' Information Centre, Toronto International Airport.



"A helping hand". Five year old Robbie Naaoriak, gets personalized service from Anna Beniuk, and Monique Hendriks, hostesses with the Ministry of Transport Travellers' Information Centre, Toronto International Airport.

fine job they do."

Another responsibility that consumes a good deal of time and some sleuthing on the part of the hostesses is that of cataloguing a steady stream of lost-and-found articles ranging from keys to suitcases. To trace the owners of some 150 articles now on hand will entail considerable letter writing and telephoning.

There is, however, much more to a hostess's duties than the pure mechanics of providing information and making official announcements over the airport's public address system. Much of the job satisfaction comes from being a humanitarian in the daily drama that unfolds before them each day. The airport is not unlike a small city with its daily mixture of both pathos and humour.

Family Reunion Achieved

One hostess, Miss Louise La Recca, while working a busy evening shift, spotted a pregnant Chinese woman with two small children. They were huddled forlornly around several suitcases in the Arrivals Level. The woman was crying and obviously distraught. Miss La Recca offered to assist but quickly realized there was a very solid language barrier. A potential Chinese interpreter was hastily summoned over the public address system but to no avail. Finally, the hostess phoned the manager of a Chinese restaurant who was able to resolve the language problem, contact her husband, and a joyful family reunion followed.

On the lighter side, Miss Carole Rosen related a rather touching scene when Jose Feliciano, the popular blind singer, was sitting on a bench near the ticket counter with his seeing-eye dog. As he played his guitar and hummed a few tunes, a group of school children with their teacher

gathered around to listen. In the seemingly unfriendly atmosphere of an airport, it was heart-warming to hear Mr. Feliciano sing, talk and joke with his young admirers.

How does one assist a Bedouin Arab wearing floor-length robes and head-covering who is able to speak only Arabic? A phone number buried in the Arabic symbols of a letter was the clue.

Tour Planning Assisted

When time permits, the hostess will assist foreign travellers to the extent of planning their Canadian tour. Miss La Recca recalls helping an elderly German couple in this way. She located hotels where German was spoken and also drew up a list of places in Western Canada for them to visit. After the couple returned to Toronto and were ready to depart for Berlin, they expressed their deepest appreciation for the assistance provided and were amazed that the Ministry didn't charge for the service.

Perhaps the most unusual incident was the one related by Mrs. Romana Dolnyckyj. One morning, generally the quietest period of the day, a middle-aged couple sat down on a nearby bench with their well-manicured little dog. The lady non-chalantly opened her flight bag, took out a toothbrush and then proceeded to brush the dog's teeth. The grooming process was not complete until she had combed its hair and sprayed it liberally with Cologne.

"The translation and information service is very much in demand," Miss Hendriks emphasized. And as proof of her statement, one has only to observe the line-ups at the Transport Canada Information counters any day of the week between 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

transport carries on

The MOT's service to Canadians is a 'round-the-clock, 365 days-a-year operation'. Not even for Christmas does the Ministry take time out for a holiday. On the contrary, the Yuletide season steps up the demand on MOT's far-flung facilities.

Employees of the Ministry will be on duty throughout the Christmas season, making it possible for other people to gather around the Christmas tree with their families and friends. To estimate just how many of MOT's staff members will be on the job would be virtually impossible. A sudden cold spell could change the picture dramatically, sending hundreds of additional personnel to man Canadian Coast Guard icebreakers needed to escort merchant ships through Gulf Ice. Storms sweeping land and sea would press equipment into service, and increased emergency services would be standing by in coastal areas.

Truly an uninterrupted service to the public, Transport never sleeps. In the Christmas season — operating 24 hours a day, as usual - the airports are a hive of activity, looking after the needs of everybody from junior to grandma hastening to join loved ones. The '72 Christmas holiday season is likely to see new air passenger records established. Shortly before and after Christmas, Air Traffic Control will be assisted by additional personnel such as electronic technicians. On Christmas Day, ATC units will reduce staff as traffic is light on this day. Enough personnel will be available to handle the flow as well as any emergencies, or mercy flights which might occur.

In Marine Services, many MOT people will spend Christmas Day

maintaining service for safety of life at sea:

The weather ships out of Victoria — the *Quadra* and *Vancouver* — are on constant patrol and one or the other will be at sea over Christmas:

The Ministry's shore-based lifeboat stations will be manned and the craft at instant readiness;

Canadian Coast Guard crews will be on duty and Coast Guard Rescue officers will be standing by at Search and Rescue Centres throughout Canada;

Lighthouse keepers will be on the job.

Meanwhile, employees will be on duty at all of Canada's ten national commercial ports — excepting Churchill — under jurisdiction of the National Harbours Board. This includes the Port of Montreal now virtually a year-round port. Harbour Masters at many establishments will be available all through the Christmas holiday season to direct incoming ships to berthing facilities. NHB police will be on the job at Montreal Harbour, to patrol the Jacques Cartier Bridge and to ensure a smooth traffic flow under possible adverse driving conditions.

While no St. Lawrence Seaway personnel will be at work on Christmas Day, 75 watchmen will be on hand that day, 39 of them working on the Montreal-Lake Ontario section, and 36 on the Welland Canal section.

For the Ministry's Telecommunications and Electronics Branch, vital responsibilities will continue 'round-the-clock seven days a week'. In the case of a great number of T & E employees, pre-Christmas planning began three of four months ago, when Technicians and Communica-



The Port of Montreal



Duty operator, Ocean Station Vessel "Papa".



Ferry service, Borden PEI to Cape Tormentine NS.

tors who staff our Northern sites readied their equipment and supplies before the long months of darkness and freeze-up.

Telecommunications and Electronics employs some 1 145 Technicians and 1 022 Radio Operators; most of them are shift workers servicing marine and aviation users, Air Traffic Control, airlines and airports 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

As far west as the Ocean Station Vessel, "Papa" — 600 miles off Vancouver — to St. John's, Newfoundland; and from Alert — 500 miles from the North Pole — to Windsor, Ontario, the Ministry's T & E Branch operates and maintains 82 aeradio stations, 20 marine radio stations and 28 combined marine/aeradio stations. Every one of the station will continue its vital information and safety function 24 hours a day through the Christmas holiday season for all who travel by sea and air.

While Northern Transportation Company Limited is planning for the 1973 northern shipping season, other corporations like Air Canada and the Canadian National Railways are equally involved in the enormous task of meeting the Yuletide travel demands of Canadians. CN, which operates ferries on the East Coast for the Ministry's Surface Administration, is expecting to carry a record number of Christmas travellers on its NB-PEI and Gulf services. The staff of Air Canada, supported by MOT services such as Air Traffic Control and general trades, faces the challenge of the Christmas season booked-up with advance reservations across Canada and abroad.

All of these busy people join others of our Ministry of Transport family across this great country in wishing "Transport Canada" readers a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!



Airport activity, Norman Wells, North West Territories.



Icebreaker CCGS Norman McLeod Rogers, ploughs through ice in the St. Lawrence River.

do-it-yourself

BY COLIN CHURCHER

BUS SERVICE subsidy) and in order to be successful (and to break up the well-established

If you work in the Ministry of Transport Headquarters building in Ottawa (Place de Ville, Tower C), you may have looked down on Queen Street and noticed the vellow school buses picking up people outside Tower A. If you live in Beacon Hill or Blackburn Hamlet you know the bus is one of the expresses that bring commuters to and from work. This bus service was started by the Transport Committee of the Beacon Hill North Community Association. Two of the parttime bus operators, Duncan Ellison and I, work in the Surface Transportation Administration Ministry of Transport.

Although Beacon Hill is only about seven miles from Place de Ville, it was discovered when we moved in that there was no bus service at all and so, like everybody else, we were forced into a car pool. The Community Association had been trying to get a bus service for several years, but because Beacon Hill was outside the city limits, the Ottawa Transportation Commission (OTC) was unwilling to provide a service.

In June, 1971, Duncan Ellison joined the Community Association Transport Committee and I soon followed. A questionnaire circulated to all residents to help the committee identify the demand quickly established that the greatest need for public transport lay in getting people to work in the morning and in bringing them home in the evening.

SEARCH UNDER WAY

Duncan began the search for a bus operator who could provide the service at a reasonable price, and it was soon decided to use Capital Coach Lines, a school bus operator in the area. The proposed service had to conform to several criteria. It had to be self-supporting (there could be no

(and to break up the well-established car pools), it would have to be an express service. Also, in order to cover costs at an acceptable fare level, a 48-seater bus is needed to carry 56 passengers.

The first bus left Beacon Hill at 0715 on July 5, 1971 and returned for a second trip at 0755. The first week saw an average of 63 passengers a day and easily covered their costs. On the second week, some of the buses were so overcrowded it was decided to add a second bus during the third week and at the same time extend service into Beacon Hill South.

Those first few weeks were very hectic. Duncan and I rode both buses in the morning each day before work for two weeks, as well as most of the evening buses. While Duncan sold tickets I was keeping track of the time for an accurate timetable.

"BEACON HILL BULLET"

The express feature of service which uses the Queensway has been a great success. The bus was quickly nicknamed the "Beacon Hill Bullet" and this name has stuck. It's the subject of a film called "A Bus For Us" produced by the National Film Board.

The service experienced a slow increase all through August, 1971 and then a rapid expansion as people returned from vacations. By last Christmas we found ourselves to be members of a "non-profit group" with an annual turnover of approximately \$150,000 and making a profit of some \$10,000.

"We haven't seen a penny of this profit," Duncan observed. There was some \$3,500 by last Christmas and it was then decided to introduce an offpeak service for shoppers. We realized that it would lose money, but this has been absorbed from the profits



"Express" is their trade name.



Residential boarding. No one has to walk more than two blocks.

earned by the express".

Volunteer bus conductors were organized for each bus to sell and check tickets. As the service increased it became more and more difficult to organize, but it did ensure that the minimum of time was wasted by the drivers at bus stops. Another of the early jobs was to design the ticket system. A weekly pass cost \$3.50 while a five-ride ticket was priced at \$2.50. As the conductors were all volunteers, it wasn't possible to guarantee that each man would be on his assigned bus, because his boss might keep him late or he might just get up late. A "back-up" system of volunteers was also organized, so that if the regular conductor was absent, there was normally a back-up on the bus who could check the tickets.

BLACKBURN HAMLET JOINS

The service was expanded in the period just before Christmas. The Blackburn Hamlet Community Association joined the scheme and express buses started to serve that community as well. The Beacon Hill buses were extended into Rothwell Heights and last March a shuttle bus was started in Carson Grove with a free transfer to the express. The bus started in Carson Grove before most of the houses were built, and so there was no need for car pools to be formed. At first the group lost about \$1.50 per day on the Carson Grove bus, but traffic has built up so rapidly that the residents of Carson Grove may soon have their own direct express.

Having demonstrated not only that people would use a good bus service but that such a service could cover its costs, the group has now handed over the complete operation to Capital Coach Lines.

Our intention was only to provide a bus service for the community. We didn't want to run a bus company in our spare time. Duncan says he can "now read a paper on the bus without having to bother about selling tickets!" The committee still keeps in close contact with the bus company which invites suggestions for improvements. This is one of the rare cases where the provider of the service and the community worked very closely together for their mutual benefits.

FROM 63 TO 700 PASSENGERS

How successful has the bus service been? From 63 passengers on the first day, the school buses now carry 700 in each direction daily. From studies made by we two Ministry of Transport economists passengers can be converted into some 500 cars that do not use the Queensway at peak periods and therefore don't contribute to Ottawa traffic congestion. We have also learned that eight per cent of the people travelling have no alternative form of transport.

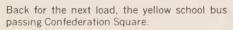
The company has purchased some new buses which, although still of school bus type, are much more suitable with better legroom, headroom and ventilation. The paint scheme is now a maroon and cream which easily distinguishes the new buses from the original yellow ones.

The next time your car refuses to start in winter or you have to drag yourself out of bed early to shovel out the driveway, or you beg a ride from a neighbour because your wife needs the car for a doctor's appointment, just think of the Ottawa residents of Beacon Hill and other outlying communities who don't have these worries. Duncan Ellison and I have shown that if you don't have a bus service, you can do it yourself.





Turn around at Queen and Kent, the Ministry of Transport stop.





GENERAL SAFETY RULES FOR SNOWMOBILES

Know your controls Read the owner's manual carefully. Learn how to stop engine quickly in emergency.

Always check the fuel level before starting.

Never add fuel to a running engine. Serore adding fuel, shut off engine and the an approved safety contains Remember that gasoline can be a hazard.

Theck throtte to make sure that it is true and not frozen.

Check your brake to proper adjustment.

Make sure that steering and skis are sisted properly.

Keen all shields and safety devices in place — as instructed in owner's manual.

Make sure track is not frozen to the

Do not operate engine inside where fumes can collect.

Stop the engine whenever you leave the snowmobile even for a moment.

Don't leave your keys in the ignition.

Carry a tool ket and know how to use

Make sure the machine is equipped with emergency gear — spare spark plug extra drive belt, tools and llashing.

Always properly maintain the snow mobile. Frequently check all bolts, guards and parts. Follow manufacturer's maintenance and storage instructions:

Drive at a reduced rate of speed until you are thoroughly familiar with your machine and the terrain.

Don't tailgate

Avoid ski and sledding areas

Respect the rights of others — courtesy pays.

When travelling any distance, use the "buddy" system.

Dan't venture out alone without notifying someone where you are going and when you plan to return





SPECIAL SAFETY RULES

Always wear a safety helmet.

Wear clothing suited for the climate. Avoid loose clothing.

Become familiar with all controls before starting.

Be extra careful when operating in crowded areas.

Be extra careful when carrying passengers.

Snow-Mobile in Mid-Air, is action plus. But leave it to the expert driver.

Use extra care when pulling sleighs, or cutter. Use proper hitch.

Do not allow children to operate your snowmobile without instructions and personal supervision.

Stay off lakes, rivers and reservoirs until ice is safe.

Slow down at night and use extra care.

Do not litter. Respect others' property.

ministry of

The Scholarship Fund was started in 1963 with money donated by employees who had belonged to the department's group insurance plan prior to the introduction of the comprehensive government surgical medical insurance program.

Surplus money was returned to the department by the insurance company. Contributors were given the opportunity of receiving a refund or contributing it to the scholarship fund. Some \$62,500 was donated and a board of trustees was set up to administer the funds and determine policy.

Sons and daughters of employees are eligible for the \$500 scholarships awarded to first-year students. Selection is made by an outside agency, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.



Diane Savory, studying for a B.Sc. degree in Biology at Memorial University, St. John's, is the daughter of W.B. Savory, a Marine Surveyor for the Newfoundland Area, Ministry of Transport, and Mrs. Savory.



Margaret Farmer is working toward an honours degree in Mathematics at Queen's University. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Farmer. Her father is Chief, Canals with the Department of Indians Affairs and Northern Development. The Canals Branch until early this year was a Ministry of Transport responsibility.

Suzan Cody is the daughter of J.M. Cody, Regional Airworthiness Inspector, Atlantic Region, Moncton, and Mrs. Cody. She is a graduate of Harrison Trimble High School and is working toward a degree in physiotherapy at the University of New Brunswick.



transport

Dawn Hubbard is the daughter of T.H. Hubbard, Shift Senior, Winnipeg Area, Air Traffic Control Centre, and Mrs. Hubbard. Dawn is a graduate of Westwood Collegiate and is studying for an honours degree in chemistry at the University of Manitoba.



scholarships

Laurie Rosewarne is a graduate of Sir John A. Macdonald High School. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.P. Rosewarne. Her father is in the office of the Regional Aeronautical Engineer Co-ordinator at Ottawa Headquarters. She is studying for a degree in music at Carleton University.





Kerry Pringle, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Pringle of Ottawa, formerly of Edmonton.

Kerry's father is Planning Officer, Highway Branch, Canadian Surface Transportation Administration. Kerry is a pre-medical student at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and is a graduate of Ross Shepherd Composite High School.

Conception d'un véhicule urbain

Trois des cinq premiers prix d'un concours sur la conception d'un véhicule urbain nord-américain tenu récemment au terrain d'essai de la General Motors à Détroit ont été décernés à des universités canadiennes.

L'Université de la Colombie-Britannique s'est vue décerner le grand prix du concours tandis que l'Université Western Ontario et le Fanshawe College recevaient le premier prix de la catégorie des moteurs non classés.

Par l'entremise du Centre de développement des transports, le Ministère avait versé \$55 000 aux universités participantes, et le Secrétariat d'Etat avait fourni \$40 820 dans le cadre du programme "Perspectives Jeunesse", tandis que le ministère de l'Environnement mettait à la disposition des participants canadiens un laboratoire d'essai de véhicules automobiles, à Toronto.

Le concours, organisé par un comité d'étudiants de diverses universités américaines ayant son siège au Massachussetts Institute of Technology, était financé par l'organisation SCORE (Students' Competition on Relevant Engineering).

Les projets des participants étaient notés d'après 14 caractéristiques: gaz d'échappement, sécurité, prix, stationnement, état après une collision à 5 milles/heure contre un mur de béton, rendement du moteur, bruit, tenue de route, accélération, freinage, cercle de braquage, manoeuvrabilité, aménagement intérieur et dimensions.

Le projet de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, le "Wally Wagon", ainsi nommé en l'honneur du Président de l'Université, M. Walter Gage, consistait en une voiture munie d'un moteur à gaz naturel liquéfié et dotée de nombreuses caractéristiques avancées comme une combinaison originale des serrures des portes et de l'allumage et une prise permettant le branchement sur ordinateur comme on en trouve sur certains

modèles d'une voiture importée.

Sans aucune directive de leurs professeurs, les étudiants ont mis au point, en un peu plus d'un an, un véhicule doté des caractéristiques suivantes:

- un moteur à gaz naturel liquéfié;
- une cabine spécialement conçue pour protéger les occupants en cas de capotage;
- un châssis pouvant supporter sans dommage une collision par l'avant ou par l'arrière à une vitesse allant jusqu'à dix milles/heure et conçu de façon que le moteur dévie vers le bas et la cabine des passagers vers le haut, en cas de collision frontale à haute vitesse;
- une carosserie monocoque en fibre de verre;
- un volant de direction télescopique;
- une liaison électronique entre les ceintures de sécurité et l'allumage, empêchant l'automobile de démarrer à moins que les ceintures ne soient attachées:
- un module de service caché permettant de mesurer électroniquement la température du moteur, le niveau d'eau et d'huile, la pression d'huile, le niveau d'eau dans la batterie et la charge de celle-ci;
- des serrures spéciales commandées par une combinaison originale formée sur des boutons numérotés du genre de ceux qu'on retrouve sur certains appareils téléphoniques, destinées à empêcher le conducteur de faire démarrer la voiture si ses réflexes sont trop lents pour qu'il puisse passer avec succès une épreuve de mémoire.

Les étudiants étaient dirigés par M. Dean MacKay qui a obtenu un diplôme d'ingénieur mécanicien ce Le "Wally Wagon", gagnant du premier prix du concours portant sur la conception d'un véhicule urbain, exposé au Centre Dominion à Toronto.

printemps.

Le succès des universités canadiennes est encore plus remarquable si l'on considère qu'elles ne constituaient que 10 des 60 universités et collèges nord-américains dont les projets avaient été sélectionnés parmi 80 par suite d'une première élimination.

Dans une lettre à M. Don Jamieson, ministre des Transports, le secrétaire américain aux Transports, M. John Volpe, commente ainsi les résultats du concours: "Je voudrais seulement vous dire combien je suis heureux d'une si remarquable participation du Canada. Une telle participation méritait certainement d'être primée.

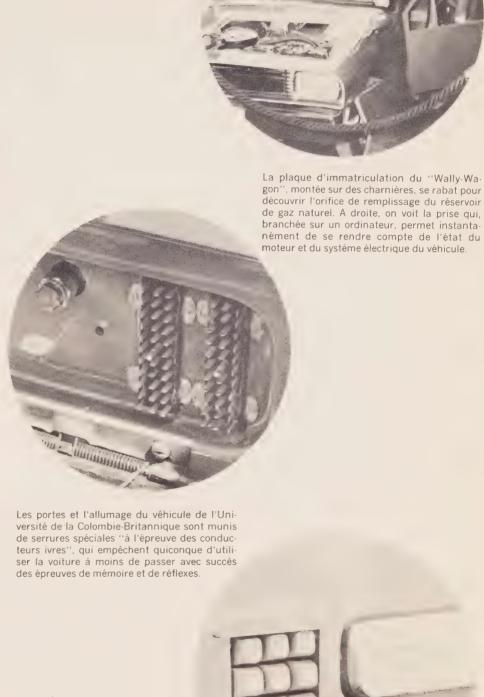
"Yous pouvez être fier à juste titre de l'ingéniosité et de l'esprit d'initiative des jeunes ingénieurs qui ont intégralement conçu et produit cette voiture", poursuit M. Volpe en parlant du projet de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique.

"Ce concours, conclut-il, renforce ma conviction que, travaillant ensemble au Canada et aux Etats-Unis, nous pouvons résoudre les problèmes de transport les plus ardus."

Lors de la cérémonie de remise des prix, M. Volpe, invité d'honneur, avait déclaré: "Je voudrais féliciter les étudiants concurrents pour les voies de réforme constructive qu'ils ont choisies afin de résoudre les graves problèmes des transports urbains."

Autres prix décernés aux projets canadiens:

- Université de Toronto et Université McGill pour leurs innovations;
- Université du Manitoba pour l'excellente tenue de sa voiture après collision contre un mur de béton;
- Université de la Colombie-Britannique pour l'esthétique;
- Université Sir George Williams pour le prix de revient le moins élevé.



iceland odyssey

By Ken Parks

Public Affairs Officer

It was Sunday, October 8. The Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker John A. Macdonald was elbowing her way through the grinding ice pack that clung stubbornly to the east coast of Baffin Island. She was opening a path to let the commercial ships Sir John Crosbie and Tavastland reach open water and head south after discharging cargo at Broughton Island, an ice cube's throw south of the Arctic Circle.

The vessels scarcely had been cleared to a point where they could proceed on their own when a terse radio message was received by Macdonald's Commanding Officer, Captain George Burdock. He was ordered by the Transport Ministry's Marine Operations headquarters in Ottawa "to proceed forthwith at best possible speed" to assist the United States Coast Guard ships Edisto and Mizar, an icebreaker and research vessel. which were trapped inside the Polar ice pack in the northwestern reaches of the Greenland Sea. Both ships had sustained damage when Mizar ran into the stern of the other ship while attempting to follow her under difficult ice conditions. Edisto had damaged her rudder and one propeller was useless. Mizar was not capable of working in the pack ice by herself.

Some 40 miles away at the ice edge, the U.S.C.G. icebreaker Southwind was attempting to go to the rescue of the other ships, but she developed serious mechanical trouble and could only manage about half her normal power output.

A POLAR PROSPECT

For the captain and crew of CCGS John A. Macdonald the mission promised to be something more than a week-end jaunt. Edisto and Mizar were at 79 degrees, 80 minutes north latitude' 4 degrees, 18 minutes west longitude. A quick look at a world map showed them to be some 2,600

miles away from the Canadian icebreaker, 1,000 miles northeast of Reykjavik, Iceland, and only 800 miles from the North Pole. If the *Mac*donald could reach them, the Canadian crew would be able to tell the folks back home they had been directly north of Glasgow, Scotland!

Reaching such a latitude would be no surprising adventure for the *John A. Macdonald*. In 1967, under command of Captain Paul Fournier, she freed the trapped U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker *Northwind* from the Polar ice pack at latitude 77 degrees north, at a point about 600 miles northwest of Point Barrow, Alaska.

Captain Burdock headed his ship south and east, around the tip of Greenland, to head for Reykjavik and pick up fuel and provisions for the rescue mission. Rounding Cape Farewell, the vessel ran into a raging storm. The seas forced her speed to be cut to almost a standstill and, after days, caused some of the crew to get seasick.

When the ship was 90 miles off Iceland, a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter flew out to her and dropped charts of the Icelandic inshore waters, since the Canadian vessel, never normally within 1,000 miles of the Iava-encrusted island, did not have them on board. In the emergency, there had been no time to provide them from a Canadian base.

MADE-TO-ORDER FLAG

A further complication was solved by the ingenuity of the Chief Officer, Peter Whitehead, Bos'un Joe Harris and second Steward, Fenwick Miller. The ship had no Icelandic flag to fly on entering Keflavik harbour. Some bed sheeting, light duck material and paint were produced from ship's stores and a suitable flag was fabricated.

At 2 p.m. Friday, October 13, CCGS John A. Macdonald dropped



Bos'un Joe Harris and a group of seaman stand by with lines laid out in readiness for berthing CCGS John A. Macdonald as she approaches the wharf in Reykjavik's "new harbour". Buildings under construction along the wharf are a part of container cargo-handling facilities being developed at Iceland's main port.

Bos'un Joe Harris, left, Second Steward Fenwick Miller and Chief Officer Peter Whitehead hold up the "instant ensign" they produced from bed sheeting, light canvas and paint so they could properly fly the flag of Iceland at the Masthead of CCGS John A. Macdonald on entering port at Keflavik.





Fishing is the principal industry of Iceland. Her fishing vessels, some of them seen here in Reykjavik harbour, are noted for the excellence of their equipment and the efficiency with which they are operated.

anchor in the harbour at Keflavik. which is the site of Iceland's main international airport and of a United States military base. A ton and a half of mail and quantity of mechanical parts needed for repairs were put aboard the icebreaker for delivery to the U.S. ships. A fresh supply of fruit and vegetables was taken aboard for the ship's own use. A United States Coast Guard officer, Captain Claude W. Bailey, an icebreaking veteran, joined the ship to act as liaison officer between Captain Burdock and the U.S. Coast Guard during the anticipated rescue task.

Captain Burdock then took his vessel some 30 miles northwest up the barren but spectacular Icelandic coast to a refuelling station in Hvalfjordur (Whale Cove), arriving just as darkness fell. A high wind funnelling up the mountain-framed fiord, accompanied by rain squalls and snowflurries, made the job of making fast at the oil dock a tricky and uncomfortable one. It was made a good deal easier, thanks to the exceptional skill of an Icelandic tug boat crew to whom work in such conditions was obviously almost routine.

Through most of the night, fuel and fresh water were pumped aboard the icebreaker. The job was scarcely ended when the U.S. Coast Guard at Keflavik signalled that changing winds had eased the ice pressure on the trapped ships and that, with continuing favourable conditions Southwind would probably be able to get them free of the ice pack. John A. Macdonald was asked to stand by at Reykjavik until their release was certain.

CAPITAL CALL

On Saturday morning Captain Burdock took the icebreaker into port at Reykjavik. The ship's crew, so recently from the frigid Baffin Island coast, shed no tears when it became apparent that their new Arctic Odyssey into the Greenland ice pack might be cancelled.

With the ship on stand-by, Captain Burdock granted shore leave, providing the off-duty crew members with a chance to have a bit of time "on the town".

INNOVATIVE TOWING TECHNIQUE

On Monday the Southwind, Edisto and Mizar were reported out of the main ice pack and progressing well. Using a towing "bridle" arrangement suggested by Captain Burdock Southwind was handling Edisto well and it was proposed to bring the ships to Reykjavik to effect temporary repairs so they could return home.

Messages of appreciation for the Canadian ship's good services were received by Captain Burdock from Captain Adrian Lonsdale of *Edisto*, Vice Admiral B.F. Engel, Atlantic Area Commander of the U.S. Coast Guard, and Rear Admiral W.M. Pugh of the U.S. Navy.

"The knowledge that you were proceeding to assist us in a difficult situation buoyed the spirits of all on board and confirmed our respect and admiration for the Canadian Coast Guard," read Captain Lonsdale's signal. "Hoping the need never arises, please feel assured that the *Edisto* and her crew would do all in their power to assist the "Johnny Mac" in a similar situation. Our gratitude to all."

At four o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, October 16, while a waning sum still lighted the starkly beautiful mountains across the harbour, a tug helped *John A. Macdonald* away from her Reykjavik berth. Out into the Atlantic she headed, bound for Hudson Strait and new escort duties.

As first Canadian Coast Guard ship to visit Iceland, she had written another notable "John A." entry into the annals of the marine service.



Black cliffs of volcanic rock, topped with a frosting of new snow, provide a dramatic backdrop for CCGS John A. Macdonald as she lies at her berth in Reykajavik harbour.



Her Greenland Sea rescue mission cancelled, CCGS John A. Macdonald is pulled away from her berth at the wharf at Reykjavik to commence the long voyage back to Canadian Arctic waters.

Excellent Travail de la Garde Côtière

L'hiver dernier, témoin du pire encombrement par les glaces du golfe du Saint-Laurent, a permis à la flotte de brise-glace de la Garde côtière canadienne de démontrer son savoirfaire et de mériter des éloges de la part des navigateurs qui ont fréquenté les eaux du golfe durant cette saison.

Pendant l'hiver de 1971-1972, la GCC a en effet acheminé et escorté dans le golfe plus de 2 400 navires, soit 1 100 de plus que l'hiver précédent. En comparaison avec la saison de 1968-1969, ce nombre est encore plus impressionnant: les 662 navires escortés et acheminés cet hiver-là représentaient à peine 25 p. 100 du total de cette année. L'augmentation a été de 800 p. 100 au cours de la dernière décennie.

Le volume des marchandises acheminées par le Golfe a aussi monté en flèche. De 1966-1967 à 1969-1970, il a presque triplé passant de 7.5 à 21.1 millions de tonnes et la saison dernière, il se chiffrait à 27 millions de tonnes.

Les navires reçoivent des informations

La Garde côtière facilite la navigation dans les eaux encombrées de glaces en fournissant aux navires des informations sur l'état des glaces, en leur indiquant les meilleures routes à suivre et en les faisant escorter par des brise-glace s'ils ne peuvent se frayer tout seuls un chemin. La GCC obtient ces informations de diverses sources. Des aéronefs du Service de l'environnement atmosphérique patrouillent quotidiennement le golfe et la côte est, recueillant des informations sur l'état des glaces visuellement et au moyen d'appareils de détection télécommandés. A bord des brise-glace, des observateurs avant reçu une formation spéciale recueillent des renseignements et font régulièrement des rapports.

Des hélicoptères transportés à bord des brise-glace en hiver effectuent des vols de reconnaissance des glaces. De plus, d'autres hélicoptères ou aéronefs à voilure fixe font le même travail sur le Saint-Laurent et les Grands lacs.

La navigation dans le golfe a été particulièrement difficile cette année en raison de changements dans la configuration des vents, qui ont eu pour effet de retenir davantage les glaces dans le golfe. La formation de crêtes et les amoncellements de glaces ont rendu la navigation dans le golfe extrêmement dangereuse et, au fort de la saison, il n'y avait pas moins de sept brise-glace en service à cet endroit.

Dans le secteur sud-ouest du golfe, près des lles de la Madeleine, l'accumulation des glaces durcies par le froid a été si considérable qu'on a estimé à 40 pieds environ l'épaisseur de la glace à certains endroits. Le dégel ayant commencé tard au printemps, les brise-glace sont demeurés en activité pendant une bonne partie du mois de mai.

Les vents ont épargné Sydney

Le port de Sydney a cependant bénéficié de la rigueur du dernier hiver, car les glaces se sont relativement peu accumulées dans le port. Les vents d'ouest qui poussent habituellement de grandes quantités de glaces à l'extérieur du golfe par le détroit de Cabot n'ayant pas été dominants, les embâcles au large de Sydney ont été réduites au minimum.

En plus de frayer un passage aux navires, les brise-glace ont rempli de nombreuses autres tâches. Entre autres, ils ont joué un rôle important dans les opérations de recherche et de sauvetage. Ils sont souvent allés secourir des bateaux de pêche en détresse; ces bateaux étaient pris dans les glaces ou avaient besoin d'installations de pompage pour se maintenir à flot après une avarie. A la mi-décembre, trois bateaux danois se trouvant prisonniers des glaces et dans une situation précaire au large du Groënland ont demandé l'aide de la Garde côtière; mais le temps s'adoucissant, ils purent d'eux-mêmes se sortir de leur mauvaise situation avant l'arrivée des brise-glace.

Des navires risquant d'être défoncés par la pression des glaces ont pu être dégagés avant que ne se produisent de désastreux déversements d'hydrocarbures. Durant les premiers mois de l'année, d'autres brise-glace de la GCC ont dégagé des embâcles sur le Saint-Laurent pour prévenir les inondations.

Emplois assurés grâce aux approvisionnements

A maintes reprises, des brise-glace ont été appelés à aider des industries qui avaient un besoin urgent de combustibles ou d'autres produits pour poursuivre leur activité, en ouvrant un passage aux navires de ravitaillement pris dans les glaces. Grâce aux approvisionnements, les emplois des travailleurs de ces industries ont été assurés. Des brise-glace ont même participé à des missions de secours pour venir en aide à des régions isolées qui manquaient de produits de première nécessité. Le Labrador en est un exemple.

Les brise-glace ont aussi accompli des tâches moins spectaculaires mais tout aussi difficiles et essentielles. Ils ont effectué des expériences sur les glaces des Grands lacs et mené une expédition spéciale dans le nord de la baie de Baffin pour déterminer les raisons de la faible formation de glaces dans ce secteur, malgré les basses températures qui y règnent. Toutefois, cette expédition n'a pu être terminée à cause de travaux plus urgents qui appelaient les brise-glace ailleurs dans le golfe. On a aussi fait appel à eux pour briser des embâcles près de certains ports des Grands lacs au début de la saison de navigation.

Les brise-glace de la Garde côtière ont participé à des opérations aussi spectaculaires dans le passé. Les célèbres expériences du Manhattan menées au cours de l'été de 1969 et à la fin de l'hiver de 1970 n'auraient pu avoir lieu sans le concours du ngcc John A. Macdonald et du ngcc Louis S. Saint-Laurent

La première expédition qui a permis de déterminer les possibilités des brise-glace manoeuvrant dans des conditions relativement faciles, a renseigné la Garde côtière sur l'état des glaces du passage du Nord-Ouest et de la baie Prudhoe. La GCC a aussi acquis de l'expérience en escortant un pétrolier géant et en mettant son équipement à l'épreuve.

A la suite de la deuxième expédition, au cours de laquelle les navires ont atteint Pond Inlet à l'extrémité nord de l'île de Baffin, on a réévalué la puissance qu'il faudrait aux briseglace et aux navires-citernes pour naviguer à longueur d'année dans l'Arctique. On estime maintenant que pour pouvoir faire route toute l'année dans l'Arctique, un brise-glace polaire devrait avoir une puissance d'environ 200 000 chevaux.

Durant les six dernières années, la GCC a effectué de nombreuses expériences dans les eaux de Goose Bay dans le but de prolonger la saison de navigation.



Hélicoptère de la GCC survolant le Saint-Laurent, près de Québec, en mission de reconnaissance des glaces



Le brise-glace *ngcc J.E. Bernier* à l'oeuvre dans le Saint-Laurent.

Pour les officiers et les membres d'équipage des navires de la Garde côtière, l'hiver est une longue période de travail ardu, de vigilance et de dévouement. Mais, même si elles sont exigeantes, les carrières, dans la GCC sont variées et stimulantes. Les membres de la GCC ne peuvent prévoir d'un jour à l'autre ce qu'on leur demandera de faire, ni dans quelles conditions ils le feront.

Ils sont souvent absents de leur foyer, parfois pour de longues périodes; mais les "loups de mer" de la Garde côtière ont appris depuis longtemps à s'adapter à ces circonstances. Les passe-temps — allant de la confection de tapis à la peinture — sont nombreux à bord des navires de la GCC et il ne manque pas de livres ni de films pour occuper les loisirs.

On a confié au ngcc *Bartlett* la tâche d'ouvrir un chenal à Botwood sur le littoral nord-est de Terre-Neuve pour permettre le passage d'un minéralier de 15 000 tonneaux. Pour y arriver, le navire a dû remonter le chenal à trois reprises.

La Garde côtière reçoit aussi bénévolement à bord de ses navires des personnes désireuses d'effectuer un court voyage, à condition que celui-ci ne dépasse pas une journée.

Les brise-glace à l'oeuvre dans le Saint-Laurent et le golfe sont souvent au mouillage dans un port et les marins sont alors près de chez eux. Par contre, les navires qui se trouvent plus au nord passent des périodes de temps variables en mer, loin de leur port d'attache. Ceux qui sont en service dans les eaux de l'Arctique sont souvent absents pour des périodes allant jusqu'à quatre mois.



Le brise-glace ngcc Montcalm à l'oeuvre dans le Saint-Laurent.

suggestion awards

primes à l'initiative

Lorne Merrett, Prince Rupert, B.C., \$750. Suggested re-organization and more efficient utilization of office/workshop and passenger space at Seal Cove Helicopter Base.

George Kuxhaus, Saskatoon, \$85. Proposed modification to AC supply to blower motors.

William J. Boon, Ottawa, \$50. Suggested Drawing Design Check List. Proposed adoption of a new form similar to one designed by him which would list all standard items applying to a drawing, with each item to be checked off as it is completed.

Donald Mackenzie, Lethbridge, Alta., \$75. Proposed suggestion recommended that video tape recordings be made of Air Service Training School training sessions and used to train electronic technicians in the field on equipment maintenance.

Keith A. Mackenzie, Alma, N.B., \$75. Suggested providing pre-course literature to candidates chosen for training courses.

James Hill, Prince George, B.C., \$50. Suggested production of 35 millimetre slide tape films for in-station training.

Robert A. Harrison, Brampton, Ont., \$360. Proposed installation of an auxiliary crosspointer meter in MOT Flight Check Aircraft, which would provide immediate visual monitoring and produce savings as a result of more rapid line-ups.

Lorne Alas, Merrett, Prince Rupert (C.-B.), \$750. A proposé de réorganiser plus rationnellement les bureaux, les ateliers et les aménagements des passagers à l'héliport de Seal Cove.

George A. Kuxhaus, Saskatoon (Sask.), \$85. A proposé une modification des circuits d'alimentation des moteurs de souffleurs.

William J. Boon, Ottawa (Ont.), \$50. A proposé d'adopter une nouvelle feuille de contrôle des dessins, semblable à celle qu'il a déjà préparée et sur laquelle figureraient toutes les caractéristiques standards des dessins, chacune d'elles devant être cochée une fois exécutée.

Donald George Mackenzie, Lethbridge (Alb.), \$75. A proposé d'enregistrer sur bande magnétoscopique les séances d'entraînement de l'Ecole des services de l'air et d'utiliser ces enregistrements pour entraîner, sur place, les techniciens en électronique à l'entretien du matériel.

Keith A. Mackenzie, Alma (N.-B.), \$75. A proposé de fournir de la documentation de base aux candidats appelés à suivre les cours de formation.

James Arthur Hill, Prince George (C.-B.), \$50. A proposé de produire des bandes filmées de 35 mm pour les cours de formation donnés aux stations.

Robert A. Harrison, Brampton (Ont.), \$360. A proposé d'installer un indicateur auxiliaire dans les avions effectuant des épreuves-contrôles de vol. Il fournirait ainsi une représentation visuelle immédiate et permettrait de réaliser des économies par suite d'un étalonnage plus rapide.

suggestion awards (cont'd.)

primes à l'initiative (suite)

Sharon E. Sadler, North Gower, Ontario, \$100. Suggested that executive correspondence be typed in draft form until it reaches senior level. The suggestion became part of a study conducted by our Consulting Services Division and was incorporated as a new procedure in the Executive Correspondence Guide.

Sharon E. Sadler, North Gower (Ont.), \$100. A proposé que la correspondance de la haute direction ne soit pas dactylographiée sous forme finale avant d'être rendue aux échelons supérieurs. Cette proposition provient d'une étude de la Division des services consultatifs et a été incluse dans le Guide de la correspondance de la haute direction.

James Watson, Guy Hill, Man., \$150. Proposed pictorial maps for Aeradio Stations as an aid during aircraft emergencies. Suggester proposed that such a practice be adopted nationally at all Aeradio Stations to reduce search and rescue operations.

James Watson, Guy Hill (Man.), \$150. A proposé d'illustrer sur des cartes les stations de radio aéronautique, ce qui sera utile aux aéronefs dans les situations d'urgence. Il propose d'en répandre l'usage dans toutes les stations de radio aéronautique du pays pour réduire les opérations de recherche et de sauvetage.

Jean-Marc Servant, Sept Iles, Quebec, \$30. Suggested the connection of a diode in series with low wattage incandescent lamps to extend life of the light bulb. Jean-Marc Servant, Sept-Iles (Qué.), \$30. A proposé de brancher une diode en série avec des lampes à incandescence de faible puissance pour prolonger la durée de l'ampoule.

Bernard L. Eisener, Brampton, Ont., \$20. Suggested modification to a power cord, reducing maintenance time.

Bernard L. Eisener, Brampton (Ont.), \$20. A proposé que le câble d'alimentation soit modifié de manière à réduire le temps d'entretien du FHD.

F.F. Buck, Winnipeg, \$60. Suggested wire mesh be mounted on all tractors engaged in mowing to prevent serious injury.

F.F. Buck, Winnipeg (Man.), \$60. Dans le but de prévenir des accidents graves, il a proposé de munir d'un grillage tous les tracteurs utilisés pour tondre les gazons.

Fay Long, Ottawa, \$50. Suggested that when an engineering change order is approved and submitted to the drafting office, the aperture card be stamped obsolete to prevent further use of the drawing.

Fay Long, Ottawa (Ont.), \$50. Sa proposition: lorsque des modifications techniques sont approuvées et envoyées à l'atelier de dessin, imprimer au moyen d'un tampon le mot "annulé" sur les cartes de manière à ne plus utiliser le plan.

Joseph C. Kennedy, Ottawa, \$20. Suggested modifications to Airfield Lighting Regulators — Ottawa Airport.

Joseph C. Kennedy, Ottawa (Ont.), \$20. A proposé de modifier les régulateurs du système d'éclairage du terrain d'aviation de l'aéroport d'Ottawa.

suggestion awards (cont'd.)

primes à l'initiative (suite)

Miss B.A. Johnston, Vancouver, \$30. Suggester contended that aerodrome inspection reports should only be submitted to Headquarters if there is some change in the site from previous year.

Mlle B.A. Johnston, Vancouver (C.-B.), \$30. A proposé que les rapports d'inspection des aérodromes ne soient présentés à l'Administration centrale que s'il y a eu des changements sur le site par rapport à l'année antérieure.

Harold Titus, Saint John, \$75. Suggested two lifting hooks be welded to reverse side of the front wheel fork to the tow bar of the Sicard Runway Sweepers, to provide an improved method of manoeuvering.

Harold Titus, Saint-Jean (N.-B.), \$75. A proposé de souder deux crochets de levage sous la fourche de la roue avant du timon de remorquage des balayeuses de piste Sicard de manière à faciliter davantage les manoeuvres.

Delbert E. Tompkins, Prince George, \$75. Suggested installation of capacitor in keyer to eliminate intermittent TACAN keying.

Delbert E. Tompkins, Prince George (C.-B.), \$75. A proposé d'installer un condensateur dans le manipulateur MEL 6902 pour éliminer la manipulation intermittente du TACAN.

J.G.A. Rioux, LaSalle, Quebec, \$25. J.S. Andre Sarrazin, Rosemount, Quebec, \$25. Suggested removal of paint covering inside of the funnels used to recharge dry chemical units — Fire Fighting Equipment.

J.G.A. Rioux, LaSalle (Qué.), \$25, et J.S. André Sarrazin, Rosemont (Qué.), \$25. Ont proposé d'enlever la peinture à l'intérieur des entonnoirs utilisés pour remplir les contenants de produits chimiques secs. (Matériel d'incendie).

J.J.D. Green, Killaloe, Ontario, \$40. Suggested additional space for name, location and address of petty cashier as required for mailing purposes by Accounts Section.

J.J.D. Green, Killaloe (Ont.), \$40. A proposé de laisser plus d'espace pour écrire le nom, l'endroit et l'adresse du caissier pour répondre aux exigences du service de comptabilité.

Walter Hancharyk, Guy Hill, \$200.00. Suggested modifying the stand-by-power plants to maintain safety of personnel. This suggestion has been incorporated in the new Electrical Safety Standards.

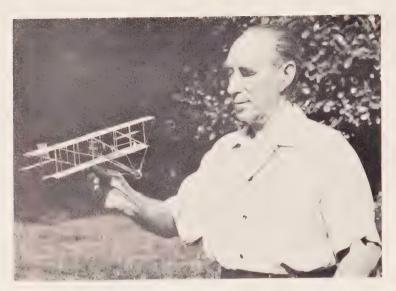
Walter Hancharyk, Guy Hill (Man.), \$200. A proposé de modifier les installations électrogènes auxiliaires pour assurer la sécurité des employés. Cette proposition a été incluse dans les nouvelles normes de sécurité en électricité.

Norbert Caron, Quebec, \$50. Suggested protection of N.E. 1KW transmitters by installation of in-line coaxial lightning arresters.

Norbert Caron (Qué.), \$50. A proposé de protéger les transmetteurs N.E. de 1 KW en installant des paratonnerres coaxiaux.

People in the News

Ceux qui ont fait les manchettes



Frank Ellis, 79, last surviving Canadian member of the U.S.-Canadian "Early Birds", those daring pilots who taught themselves to fly prior to World War 1, was in Ottawa to receive the medal of Officer of the Order of Canada from Governor-General Roland Michener on October 25, 1972.

Mr. Ellis' candidature for the honour was sponsored by the Ministry of Transport and was in recognition of his outstanding work as an historian in the field of early Canadian aviation.

Frank taught himself to fly in a Curtiss pusher biplane, the "West Wind", which he and an associate, Tom Blakely, reconstructed from a wreck at Calgary in 1914. He is seen here with a model of that aircraft. He was also the first Canadian to make a parachute jump, at Crystal Beach, Ontario, in 1919.

When in Ottawa, he and his wife toured the National Museum of Science and Technology and the National Aeronautical Collection, to both of which he was made valuable contributions as a result of his years of tracking down historic aviation photographs, records and artefacts. The Museum of Science and Technology has twelve models of early day planes built by Mr. Ellis and others are in the aviation collection at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

M. Frank Ellis, âgé de 79 ans, le dernier Canadien survivant du groupe canado-américain "Early Birds" composé d'audacieux autodidactes dans l'art de piloter un avion avant la Première Guerre mondiale, a reçu du Gouverneur général, M. Roland Michener, la médaille de l'Ordre du Canada, à Ottawa, le 25 octobre dernier.

La mise en candidature de M. Ellis à cet honneur est une initiative du ministère des Transports, en guise de reconnaissance pour ses éminents services comme historien des débuts de l'aviation canadienne.

Sans professeur, M. Ellis a appris à voler dans un biplan à hélices Curtiss, le "West Wind", qu'il avait reconstruit avec l'aide de Tom Blakely après l'écrasement de cet avion à Calgary, en 1914. M. Ellis, qu'on voit ici avec un modèle de cet avion, est également le premier Canadien à exécuter un saut en parachute en 1919, à Crystal Beach (Ont.).

Lors de son passage à Ottawa, il a visité en compagnie de son épouse le Musée national de la science et de la technologie et la Collection aéronautique nationale qui ont bénéficié de ses années de recherche. Le Musée de la science et de la technologie possède douze modèles des premiers avions construits par M. Ellis; les autres sont la propriété d'une collection aéronautique du Smithsonian Institute, à Washington.

Retirements à la Retraite



Jimmy Latham receives his long service award, signed by the Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, from C.J. Ryan, Records Administrator Ministry of Transport.

M. Jimmy Latham reçoit des mains de M. C.J. Ryan, Administrateur des dossiers du ministère des Transports, le certificat de long service signé par le Premier Ministre, M. Pierre-Elliott Trudeau.

Left to right are, Eric Winsor, Director General, Airports and Construction, Ministry of Transport, Mrs. Truman L. Brown, Mr. Brown and Norman Hall, Superintendent Electric Plant Operations and Maintenance, Ministry of Transport.

De gauche à droite, M. Eric Winsor, Directeur général des Aéroports et de la construction, ministère des Transports, Mme L. Brown, M. Brown et M. Norman Hall, surintendant de l'Entretien et de l'exploitation du matériel électrique, ministère des Transports. One of the "originals" of the Ministry of Transport, Jimmy Latham, has retired. Forty-two years ago Jimmy embarked on his public service career, with the old Department of Marine and Fisheries. His know-how was an asset to the Ministry of Transport, in his roll of developing and maintaining the records system at Headquarters. In recognition of his long and outstanding service he was awarded the Centennial Medal in 1967.

Un des plus anciens employés du ministère des Transports, M. Jimmy Latham, vient de prendre sa retraite. Il a commencé sa carrière dans la Fonction publique à l'ancien ministère de la Marine et des pêcheries, il y a quarante-deux ans.

Son expérience, précieuse pour le ministère des Transports, lui a permis d'élaborer et de tenir à jour le système de classement. En reconnaissance de ses éminents services, la Médaille du Centenaire lui avait été décernée en 1967.



Truman L. Brown, looks back at a rewarding career over last quarter century with the Ministry of Transport. He is retiring as Senior Visual Aids Officer with the Minister.

M. Truman L. Brown, agent supérieur aux aides visuelles, se rappelle avec satisfaction les étapes de sa carrière de plus d'un quart de siècle au ministère des Transports.

shades of

Donald Anderson, National President Navy League of Canada, chats with Alex Walsh, a member of the Navy League Cadets, Micmac Corps Halifax, during his tour of inspection at the Navy League Camp Mockingee.

Donald Anderson, président national de la Navy League of Canada bavarde avec Alex Walsh, membre du Navy League Cadets Mic Mac Corps de Halifax, au cours de sa tournée d'inspection au Camp Mockingee.





Chief Petty Officer Gerry Denty has a pressing engagement before parade.

Le premier maître Gerry Denty repasse en vitesse son pantalon d'uniforme avant la parade.

Members of the Navy League MicMac Corps, Halifax, enjoy a cooling-out session after parade.

Les membres du *Navy League Mic Mac Corps* de Halifax prennent quelques moments de détente dans l'eau après la parade.



summer



First Officer Selby Goodyear of Halifax describes the operation of a fire-fighting monitor, to sea cadet David Wilson of Hantsport.

Le premier officier Selby Goodyear de Halifax explique le fonctionnement d'une buse à jet d'eau à l'élève officier de marine David Wilson de Hantsport.

Captain Albert Piercey of Upper Falmouth describes the operation of the wheelhouse to sea cadet Mike Ryan of Dartmouth at the helm of the Halifax-Base D Coast Guard Ship Alert

Le Capitaine Albert Piercey d'Upper Flamouth explique le fonctionnement de la timonerie à l'élève officier Mike Ryan de Dartmouth, à la barre du ngcc Alert, basé à Halifax.





Sea cadet John Brewer of Sydney receives instruction from Senior Engineer Peter Gill of Dartmouth in the engine room of the Coast Guard Ship Alert.

L'élève officier de marine John Brewer de Sydney et son professeur, l'Ingénieur principal Peter Gill de Dartmouth, dans la salle des machines du navire de la Garde côtière canadienne Alert.

national ports council conseil des ports nationaux

Word of Welcome to the newly established National Ports Council, given by the Deputy Minister of Transport O.G. Stoner. Left to right at the speakers table are, Del Taylor, Chairman National Harbours Board, Dr. Pierre Camu, Administrator of the Ministry of Transports Marine Administration and chairman of the Council, J.H.W. Cavey, chief of Harbours and Ports CMIA, and Guy Beaudet, member of the St. Lawrence Region NHB.

Le sous-ministre des Transports, M. O.G. Stoner, souhaite la bienvenue aux membres du nouveau Conseil national des ports. A la table des orateurs, on remarque, de gauche à droite, MM. Del Taylor, Président du Conseil des ports nationaux. Pierre Camu, Administrateur des transports maritimes et Président du Conseil, J.H.W. Cavey, Chef des havres et ports, et Guy Beaudet, membre de la région du Saint-Laurent du Conseil des ports nationaux.





The newly established National Ports Council in session. Composed of members of the National Harbours Board, the Chairman of each of the ten local Port Authorities, and representatives from the Federal and the Provincial Governments.

Le nouveau Conseil national des ports est en réunion. Ce Conseil se compose de membres du Conseil des ports nationaux, du Président de chacune des dix administrations portuaires locales et de représentants des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux.



"It's Frobisher Bay — What are the exhaust emission limits for reindeer?"



